

GOVDOC

PREX 14.10:

4

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY
GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS DEPARTMENT
RECEIVED

JAN 29 2001

environmental
impact
statements

102 monitor

FREE LIBRARY
of Philadelphia
MAR 20 1974
Department of Environmental Protection

council on environmental quality

CHAIRMAN PETERSON TESTIFIES ON THE COUNCIL'S OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF OIL STUDY

On January 30, 1974, in testimony before the Subcommittee on Immigration, Citizenship, and International Law of the House Committee on Judiciary, Chairman Russell W. Peterson spoke of the Council's study of the advisability and extent of the possible role of Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf and Gulf of Alaska oil and gas resources in meeting the nation's future energy demands. The study is being prepared in response to a request by the President in his April 18, 1973, Energy Message to the Congress that the Council work with EPA and in consultation with the National Academy of Sciences and appropriate Federal agencies in order to evaluate the impact of oil and gas production in the two regions. The Council's comprehensive study, which is due to be completed in April, 1974, contains sections on Resource Availability, Technology Assessment and Environmental Control, Primary Environmental Effects, Secondary Effects, Energy Alternatives, and Institutional Issues. The full text of Chairman Peterson's testimony, which expands upon the scope of the study, appears at page 3.

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY
GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS DEPARTMENT
RECEIVED

JAN 29 2001

Notice to 102 Monitor Subscribers

The Government Printing Office has recently announced a new price scale for its publications, the 102 Monitor included. Effective January 1, 1973, the subscription rate for the 102 Monitor will be \$ 13.20 annually, with an additional \$ 3.30 charge for foreign mailing; individual copies of the Monitor will be \$ 1.15 from GPO.

FREE LIBRARY
OF
PHILADELPHIA

BINDING INSTRUCTIONS

LETTERING

102 MONITOR
Feb. 1974-Jan. 1975

CALL NO.

PrEx 14.10:4

ACC. NO.

COMMENT

Bind as is.

20-L-12 (Rev. 3/66)

Contents

- 3 Chairman Peterson, OCS Testimony
- 27 Environmental Impact Statements Filed During January
- 90 EPA Listings (per Section 309 of the Clean Air Act, as amended)
- 111 Cumulative Summaries of Statements Received Through January, 1974

STATEMENT OF THE HONORABLE RUSSELL W. PETERSON
BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION, CITIZENSHIP, AND
INTERNATIONAL LAW OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY

January 30, 1974

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

I appreciate this opportunity to discuss with your Committee the efforts currently underway by the Council on Environmental Quality to study the advisability and extent of the possible role of Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf and Gulf of Alaska oil and gas resources in meeting the nation's future energy needs. As you know, in his April 18, 1973, Energy Message to the Congress, the President asked the Chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality to work with the Environmental Protection Agency, in consultation with the National Academy of Sciences and appropriate Federal agencies, to study the environmental impact of oil and gas production to the Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf and the Gulf of Alaska. Governors, legislators, and citizens of these areas were to be consulted in this process.

In response to this request, the Council is undertaking a comprehensive study, due to be completed in April, 1974. The purpose of this study is to assess, against the background

of future, regional and national energy needs, the environmental impacts of potential oil and gas development in these areas. The study is being conducted through several inter-agency working groups, including representatives of the Environmental Protection Agency, the Departments of Commerce, Interior, and Transportation, and the Federal Power Commission. Each of these working groups is treating a specific topic area. These topics are resource availability, technology assessment and environmental controls, primary environmental effects, secondary environmental effects, energy alternatives, and institutional factors. The Council is contracting with consultants and universities to provide added expertise.

To solicit citizen input early in the study, the Council held public hearings during September and October in Washington, D.C.; Boston; Anchorage; Mineola, L.I.; Philadelphia; Ocean City, Md.; and Jacksonville, Fla. The Council also conducted a series of public briefings in several other east coast states. We have received testimony from over 500 witnesses, amounting to several thousand pages. Witnesses represented virtually every point of view on this issue: industry, labor,

environmentalists, academicians, and individual citizens. Since arriving at the Council, I have had an opportunity to review some of the material gathered at these public forums and believe that a tremendous amount of useful information was presented that will be very valuable in carrying out our study. The Council plans to publish the transcripts of the Washington national hearing and a summary of all the other hearings through the Government Printing Office, early in 1974.

In addition to public hearings, the Council has established a Governors' Advisory Committee composed of individuals designated by the Governor of each of the Atlantic States and Alaska to advise us on matters of local and regional interest. The deliberations of that Committee have already proved to be a very valuable tool for understanding state and local problems.

The Council has also contracted with the National Academy of Sciences to critique the study in progress and to perform an independent analysis of our final report. The Academy's involvement will broaden the scientific and technological base of the study, and provide an expert nongovernmental review of the report's conclusions and recommendations. The Academy has appointed a distinguished

panel to serve in this capacity.

Contacts have also been maintained with industry groups, environmentalists, congressional committee staffs, and other interested individuals. This is an open study and we believe that such broad participation is in the best interests of informed decisionmaking.

As I turn to a progress report on our study, I want to assure you that the Council is taking this assignment very seriously. Our major objective in undertaking this study is to make certain that the administrative and regulatory tools of the Federal government work to provide for maximum protection of the environment. Our study does not presuppose that development of the Atlantic and Alaska OCS will take place, but rather asks that, if it does take place, what are the implications for the environment and how ^{we} can minimize any environmental damages associated with the development.

Resource Availability

First it should be clearly stated that no one -- government or industry -- knows whether oil and gas is available in commercial quantities in the Atlantic OCS or the Gulf of Alaska OCS. Industry representatives testified at our public hearings that they have conducted extensive geophysical surveys of both areas. The U.S. Geological Survey has purchased some of the geophysical data gathered by industry. This information is important in suggesting the more favorable locations for early leasing and exploratory drilling, but it neither confirms nor denies the contention that oil and gas are present in these areas. Only drilling can do that and, except for one dry hole drilled offshore Middleton Island in the Gulf of Alaska, drilling has not taken place in the U.S. Atlantic or Gulf of Alaska OCS.

Estimates of the potential oil and gas resources vary widely. In the Atlantic OCS, estimates of ultimate potential recoverable crude oil resources range from 5 billion barrels to 48 billion barrels, while estimates of ultimate potential recoverable natural gas resources range from 46 trillion cubic feet to 211 trillion cubic feet. Estimates of oil and gas resources are not available for the entire Gulf of Alaska OCS, although 7 to 20 billion barrels of ultimate potential recoverable crude oil has been estimated for the central section -- from Cordova to Yakutat -- of Gulf of Alaska OCS.

In consultation with the U.S. Geological Survey and other Federal agencies, the Council has identified, for purposes of estimating potential environmental and economic impacts, several hypothetical oil and gas accumulations in the Atlantic and the Gulf of Alaska. These locations represent areas where available geological data indicate favorable potential for oil and gas accumulation. Precise identification of oil and gas accumulation, if any, will depend upon the

results of future geological reconnaissance and exploration. Thus the locations which have been identified for study purposes only are not necessarily the sites at which drilling would first occur, if at all. The three prime areas along the Atlantic Coast are the Georges Bank, the Baltimore Canyon Trough, and the Southeast Georgia Embayment. The sections of these areas with the most favorable potential for oil and gas lie from 30 to 200 miles offshore.

Technology Assessment and Environmental Controls

One of the most important areas for analysis is that of technology assessment and environmental controls. The Council believes that it is essential to understand the relevant technologies in order to assess the possible environmental impacts from OCS exploration, production and transportation. In early December, on my first official field trip as Chairman of CEQ, I visited a number of offshore exploration and production facilities and ancillary onshore operations in the Gulf of Mexico.

There have been significant improvements in the technology of OCS oil and gas operations since the blowout at Santa Barbara. I believe very strongly that environmental concerns and public opinion have played a major role in advancing the level of technology, in imposing tougher controls,

and in sensitizing the industry to improve operating practices. The environmental impact statement process, required by NEPA, has helped to lay out the issues and increase consideration of alternatives.

However, there are several areas where further improvement is necessary. For example, the potential for human error is still high in spite of continued improvement of automated technologies. Therefore the continuing search for better technology must build upon an improved understanding of the role of human factors in equipment design and must be coupled with thorough training of the equipment operators. Stringent enforcement of environmental and safety regulations is critical in ensuring that the improved technologies are used and are used properly. The Council is also looking at the need for better platform systems design, for greater use of fail-safe features, and for hardware improvements such as pipeline integrity monitors. Given the fact that spill containment and clean-up technologies continue to be marginally effective, at best, we must concentrate our efforts on prevention.

On December 5 and 6, the Council, in conjunction with Resources for the Future, conducted a symposium on OCS technology assessment. There we brought together experts from Government, industry, universities and environmental groups to identify and attempt to resolve existing technology problems in four areas: (1) drilling; (2) production; (3) oil spill containment and clean-up; and (4) transportation and storage. Resources for the Future is writing a report on the conference which will be available in early February. In addition, an interdisciplinary team from the University of Oklahoma has prepared a report for CEQ entitled North Sea Oil and Gas. It analyzes several aspects of North Sea oil and gas development -- from technology to institutional impact -- in comparison with possible future development on the Atlantic Coast and in the Gulf of Alaska. I will leave a copy of this report with the Committee.

Primary Environmental Effects

The extent to which oil may affect the marine environment is a prime concern of our study. Oil spills may result from many causes, including blowouts at rigs, pipeline ruptures, or tanker incidents. Oil is continually discharged -- as a part of regular operations -- from platforms and tankers.

The Council's study group on primary environmental effects is looking at a number of important questions. First, what is the environmental inventory for the Atlantic Coast OCS and the Gulf of Alaska? This task is being conducted by several universities, coordinated by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. It will identify the winds, currents, meteorology, and marine life in these areas. Second, what is the probability of oil spills from operational conditions and natural phenomena (such as earthquakes, tsunamis, ice, and severe storms)? Third, what is the fate of oil spills and operational discharges, their direction of movement, and their dissipation? In this task we are using computer models, developed by MIT, which will enable us to predict with what probability oil released from hypothetical spills and releases along the Atlantic and the Gulf of Alaska will come ashore and at what points they will beach. Fourth, what is the impact of oil spills on particular marine organisms? This biological effects study is essential to the evaluation of the advisability of OCS production. Fifth, what is the effect of construction-related activities such as laying of pipelines on the offshore and coastal zone environment?

Secondary Effects

One of the most important subjects of our study involves the potential induced effects onshore as a result of offshore oil and gas operations. We are conducting an extensive analysis of the possible growth of refineries, petrochemical plants, construction facilities, maintenance operations, and other associated industry and services that could be generated by OCS leasing and production.

Our public hearings showed that onshore development was a major concern of local citizens. The Council is analyzing the environmental, economic, and social effects of such potential growth. Our preliminary results indicate that economic benefits could be substantial in local and regional areas as a result of OCS development, but that land use impacts are among the most significant environmental problems.

Energy Alternatives

The question of OCS development must be considered in light of the projected national and regional energy supply and demand. The Council, working with the Department of the Interior and the Federal Energy Office, is developing supply and demand projections through the year 2000. These projections will consider three levels of energy demand growth.

One demand scenario assumes continuation of the recent high rate of growth. The second scenario assumes a reduced growth rate, reflecting the effects of recent increases in fuel prices and public and private energy conservation measures. The third assumes an even lower growth rate tied to maximum feasible energy conservation.

Our analysis includes a regional energy supply-demand balance which accounts both for energy sources and uses within the region and energy sources and uses outside the region. This is especially important in the petroleum and natural gas accounts because ^{of} the importance of those fuels in the economy and because of the limited future supply of domestic crude oil and natural gas. In the 48 contiguous states, oil production may well have reached its peak in 1970 and, despite massive exploration programs, may continue to fall off. Natural gas production has been projected to peak in the mid-1970's and then to fall off. These two facts have great significance to the U.S. and merit our serious attention. Simply stated, traditional supplies of oil and gas cannot be counted on to meet rapid demand growth.

We are considering alternative fuel supplies to oil and gas supplies from domestic, foreign, and new domestic OCS

sources. These alternatives include increased use of coal, nuclear power, oil shale, and solar and geothermal energy. Because the Council believes that it is essential to evaluate the full range of environmental impacts associated with energy policy decisions, we will compare the relative environmental effects of the alternative energy supplies to those of OCS oil and gas. To accomplish these comparisons, the Council is using a model which determines the total environmental effects of energy systems. As an example of the utility of this model, the Council recently released a report called Energy and the Environment -- Electric Power. I am making a copy of this report available to the Committee.

There are a number of economic analyses being conducted by CEQ in support of various aspects of the study. On the one hand, national or macroeconomic analyses such as the effect of OCS oil and gas on international trade balances are underway. On the other hand, technology-related or microeconomic studies are in progress to analyze the incremental cost of improved environmental control, economics of pipeline vs. tanker transportation of OCS oil, etc.

Institutional Factors

Our recent hearings also raised a number of important legal and institutional issues which we are addressing with the help of the Environmental Law Institute. We will analyze issues such as the role of proprietary geophysical data now purchased by the Federal Government, the extent of industry liability in case of an oil spill, the adequacy of present regulations and enforcement, and interactions between OCS pipelines and tankers and other uses of the Outer Continental Shelf such as recreation, tourism, fishing, research, offshore nuclear power plants, and deep water ports. We are also looking at the pending legal action by the Atlantic Coast States against the United States regarding jurisdiction beyond the 3-mile territorial waters, as well as the role of the Law of the Sea Conference in future operations.

To summarize, Mr. Chairman, we are now at a crucial stage in the conduct of this study. We have some very preliminary ideas as to what the impacts will be, but we do not yet have the actual quantitative analyses completed. I believe that this is an important study, and will be happy

to answer any questions you have at this time. However,
I also think that it will be useful for me to return
at some future date and brief the Committee on the
conclusions of the study.

#

Progress Report on Offshore Oil and Gas Environmental Study

The Council on Environmental Quality has been conducting a study of the environmental impacts of potential oil and gas development on the Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) and in the Gulf of Alaska. CEQ was asked by the President in his Energy Message of April 18, 1973, to work with the Environmental Protection Agency, in consultation with the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) and appropriate Federal agencies, Governors, legislators, and citizens, on this study.

The Council has involved the public with this study in several ways. A Governors' Advisory Committee, consisting of one designee from each Atlantic coast state and from Alaska, serves in a consultative and review capacity. The National Academy of Sciences, under a contract with CEQ, is performing an independent analysis and critique which will be presented to the President along with CEQ's final study report in April 1974. In September and October of 1973, the Council held regional public hearings and briefings to gather information from citizens, environmental groups, industry, and others.

As an additional public information step, CEQ has prepared this progress report which we intend to issue periodically as new information becomes available.

Status of Study

Federal interagency working groups are concerned with the following subject areas:

- resource availability
- technology and environmental controls
- primary environmental effects
- secondary effects
- energy alternatives
- economics
- institutional factors

Contracts have been awarded to consultants and universities to study specific issues in support of these efforts. Progress of each group is reported below:

1. Resource Availability -- In consultation with the U.S. Geological Survey and other Federal agencies, this working group has identified, for purposes of estimating potential environmental and economic impacts, several hypothetical oil and gas accumulations in the Atlantic and the Gulf of Alaska. These locations represent areas where available geological data indicate favorable potential for oil and gas accumulation and are shown in the two maps which are appended. Precise identification of oil and gas accumulation, if any, will depend upon the results of future geological reconnaissance and exploration. Thus the locations which have been identified for study purposes only are not necessarily the sites at which drilling would first occur, if at all. A report outlining the methodology used to arrive at these locations has been prepared by the U.S. Geological Survey and will be available in the near future.

2. Technology Assessment and Environmental Control -- This working group has been assessing the current state of technology for offshore oil and gas development and oil spill containment and cleanup. A technology assessment symposium organized by Resources for the Future, Inc., under CEQ sponsorship was held in Washington, D.C., on December 5-6 to analyze the state-of-the-art and needed improvements in the technologies of exploration, production, transshipment, and oil spill containment and cleanup. The University of Oklahoma, under contract to CEQ, has completed an assessment of the OCS technology, its impacts, and the institutional arrangements associated with recent development of North Sea oil and

gas. This study also discusses the applicability of North Sea technology to potential U S. OCS operations.

3. Primary Environmental Effects -- This working group is studying several aspects of OCS oil and gas operations which could have direct environmental effects -- including the probability, fate, and effects of an oil spill -- and other primary impacts of OCS operations. The Council has contracted with The Research Institute of the Gulf of Maine, the University of Rhode Island, the Virginia Institute of Marine Sciences, and the University of Alaska to provide an environmental inventory of the Atlantic and the Gulf of Alaska OCS areas of interest. These inventories, which describe the physical characteristics and the marine resources in each area, have now been completed.

ECO, Inc., is studying the incidence of oil spills from platforms, pipelines, and tankers by compiling historical data and projecting future trends. In addition, Tetra Tech, Inc., is studying the effects of natural phenomena, such as earthquakes, tsunamis, ice, and severe storms, on possible offshore structures. Massachusetts Institute of Technology, CEQ's lead contractor for primary effects, is analyzing the fate of oil potentially released from OCS operations and the effects of that oil on marine organisms, shorelines, etc. These studies will be completed in early January.

4. Secondary Effects -- The secondary effects being studied by this working group include potential onshore development induced as a result of OCS operations and the economic, social, and environmental impacts of such development. The main industries that could develop are refineries, petrochemical plants, gas processing plants, offshore service facilities, and construction in support of these industries and the increased residential and commercial demand. To perform the analysis, over thirty potential onshore receiving points were identified. Seven sample areas were chosen from these potential sites to represent a variety of baseline and impact conditions. These sample areas are:

Bristol County, Massachusetts
Cumberland and Cape May Counties, New Jersey
Charleston, South Carolina
Jacksonville, Florida
Valdez, Alaska
Skagit and Whatcom Counties, Washington
Contra Costa and Solano Counties, California

It is important to note that these areas were chosen for analytical purposes only and do not represent any judgment on where oil and gas should come ashore. Resource Planning Associates, as the lead contractor, assisted by Arthur D. Little, Inc. (both of Cambridge, Mass.), has completed the analysis of secondary effects.

5. Energy Alternatives -- In order to place possible Outer Continental Shelf development in perspective, the Council, with the assistance of other Federal agencies, is examining a range of alternative national and regional energy supply and demand scenarios. The scenarios include a forecast of the impacts of energy conservation on future demand and an examination of the relative environmental effects of alternative energy supply systems.

Because the economics of OCS oil and gas production are closely related to the availability of alternative energy supplies as well as to national and regional economic issues, CEQ is examining economic issues at three levels. Technology-related issues bear on resource economics in that alternative technologies involve different development costs; thus the economic impact of optional systems -- such as delivery of OCS oil ashore by pipeline vs. tanker -- is being studied. On the national level, the effects of energy economics and OCS resource availability, both directly related to the overall economy and the balance of interna-

tional payments, are being investigated. Because OCS development may also have significant regional economic impacts, these impacts are being evaluated, with particular emphasis on the economic effects of varying the location of onshore facilities.

6. Institutional Issues -- The Council has contracted with the Environmental Law Institute to study a number of legal and institutional issues, including greater public and Government access to company proprietary data; Federal-state interactions on such issues as energy facility siting and coastal zone management; alternative uses of the Outer Continental Shelf, including recreation, fishing, deepwater ports, offshore nuclear plants, etc.; and the adequacy of current OCS operating regulations. In addition, CEQ is reviewing other questions, such as the relationship of the Law of the Sea Conference to possible OCS development. Much of the testimony at CEQ's public hearings focused on these institutional issues.

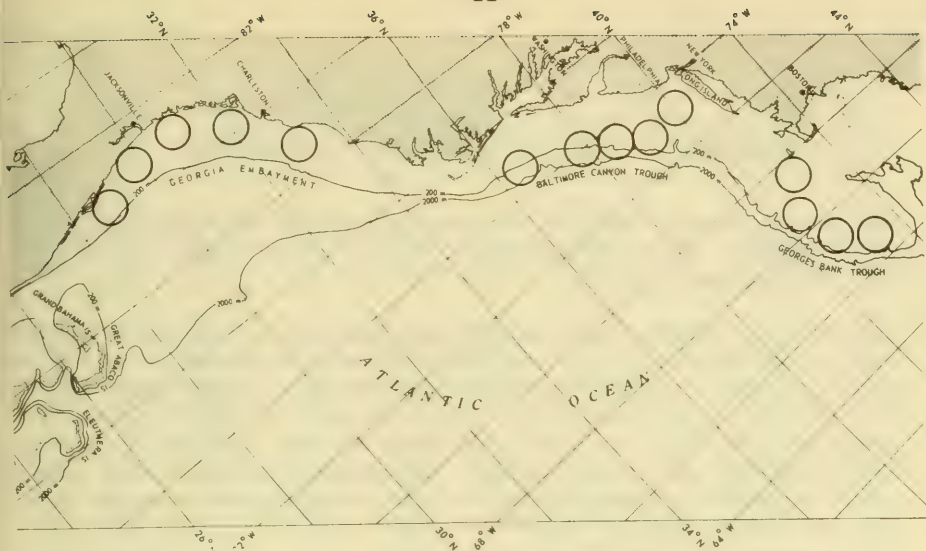
Public Hearings

At seven public hearings -- in Washington, D.C., Boston, Anchorage, Mineola, Philadelphia, Ocean City, and Jacksonville -- CEQ heard testimony from over 500 witnesses and compiled over 3,000 pages of oral statements. Additional testimony has been received from about 1,000 individuals and organizations.

In these hearings, new information and data were collected, local opinion was expressed, and the study was brought closer to the general public. The Council has contracted with Cheney, Miller, Ellis and Associates to produce a record and summary of the hearings for publication early in 1974.

Further Information

Any inquiries concerning this study should be addressed to the Council on Environmental Quality, 722 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006, Attention: OCS Study.



U.S. ATLANTIC OCS
HYPOTHETICAL LOCATIONS OF
POSSIBLE OIL AND GAS
ACCUMULATIONS

FIGURE 1

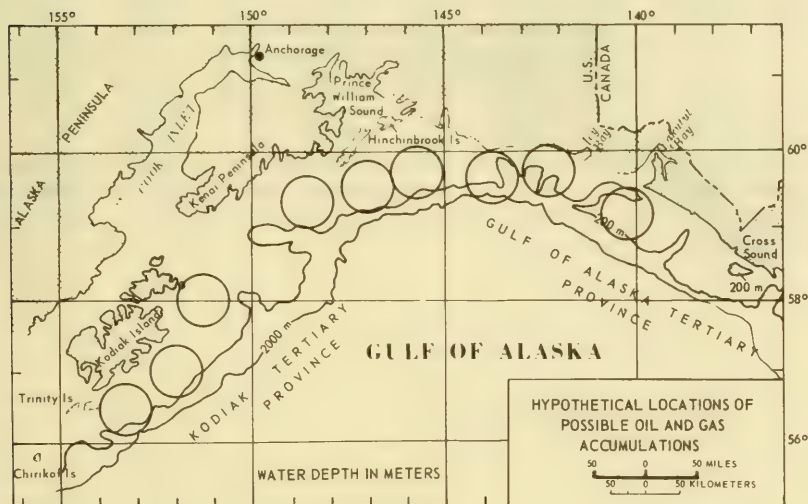


FIGURE 2

SOURCES FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENTS

For those parties who would like to comment on a particular environmental impact statement, copies are available from the originating agency.

Copies of environmental impact statements are also available, on a commercial basis, from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS) of the Department of Commerce, and from the Environmental Law Institute. A price list for NTIS copies appears on page 23; the cost of statements at the Environmental Law Institute is fixed at \$0.10 per page. When ordering from NTIS the order number should be specified; when ordering from the Environmental Law Institute the statement title and originating agency should be specified.

Ordering Department
Department of Commerce
National Technical Information Service
5285 Port Royal Road
Springfield, Virginia 22151
(703) 321-8543

Document Service
Environmental Law Institute
1346 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

(In addition to hard copies of environmental impact statements, microfiche copies of final statements are available from NTIS. For the details of this service interested parties should contact NTIS.)

WTIS Price ListPages

1-20	\$3.00	201-205	\$12.25	401-405	\$22.25	601-605	\$32.25	801-805	\$42.25
21-25	3.25	206-210	12.50	406-410	22.50	606-610	32.50	806-810	42.50
26-30	3.50	211-215	12.75	411-415	22.75	611-615	32.75	811-815	42.75
31-35	3.75	216-220	13.00	416-420	23.00	616-620	33.00	816-820	43.00
36-40	4.00	221-225	13.25	421-425	23.25	621-625	33.25	821-825	43.25
41-45	4.25	226-230	13.50	426-430	23.50	626-630	33.50	826-830	43.50
46-50	4.50	231-235	13.75	431-435	23.75	631-635	33.75	831-835	43.75
51-55	4.75	236-240	14.00	436-440	24.00	636-640	34.00	836-840	44.00
56-60	5.00	241-245	14.25	441-445	24.25	641-645	34.25	841-845	44.25
61-65	5.25	246-250	14.50	446-450	24.50	646-650	34.50	846-850	44.50
66-70	5.50	251-255	14.75	451-455	24.75	651-655	34.75	851-855	44.75
71-75	5.75	256-260	15.00	456-460	25.00	656-660	35.00	856-860	45.00
76-80	6.00	261-265	15.25	461-465	25.25	661-665	35.25	861-865	45.25
81-85	6.25	266-270	15.50	466-470	25.50	666-670	35.50	866-870	45.50
86-90	6.50	271-275	15.75	471-475	25.75	671-675	35.75	871-875	45.75
91-95	6.75	276-280	16.00	476-480	26.00	676-680	36.00	876-880	46.00
96-100	7.00	281-285	16.25	481-485	26.25	681-685	36.25	881-885	46.25
101-105	7.25	286-290	16.50	486-490	26.50	686-690	36.50	886-890	46.50
106-110	7.50	291-295	16.75	491-495	26.75	691-695	36.75	891-895	46.75
111-115	7.75	296-300	17.00	496-500	27.00	696-700	37.00	896-900	47.00
116-120	8.00	301-305	17.25	501-505	27.25	701-705	37.25	901-905	47.25
121-125	8.25	306-310	17.50	506-510	27.50	706-710	37.50	906-910	47.50
126-130	8.50	311-315	17.75	511-515	27.75	711-715	37.75	911-915	47.75
131-135	8.75	316-320	18.00	516-520	28.00	716-720	38.00	916-920	48.00
136-140	9.00	321-325	18.25	521-525	28.25	721-725	38.25	921-925	48.25
141-145	9.25	326-330	18.50	526-530	28.50	726-730	38.50	926-930	48.50
146-150	9.50	331-335	18.75	531-535	28.75	731-735	38.75	931-935	48.75
151-155	9.75	336-340	19.00	536-540	29.00	736-740	39.00	936-940	49.00
156-160	10.00	341-345	19.25	541-545	29.25	741-745	39.25	941-945	49.25
161-165	10.25	346-350	19.50	546-550	29.50	746-750	39.50	946-950	49.50
166-170	10.50	351-355	19.75	551-555	29.75	751-755	39.75	951-955	49.75
171-175	10.75	356-360	20.00	556-560	30.00	756-760	40.00	956-960	50.00
176-180	11.00	361-365	20.25	561-565	30.25	761-765	40.25	961-965	50.25
181-185	11.25	366-370	20.50	566-570	30.50	766-770	40.50	966-970	50.50
186-190	11.50	371-375	20.75	571-575	30.75	771-775	40.75	971-975	50.75
191-195	11.75	376-380	21.00	576-580	31.00	776-780	41.00	976-980	51.00
196-200	12.00	381-385	21.25	581-585	31.25	781-785	41.25	981-985	51.25
		386-390	21.50	586-590	31.50	786-790	41.50	986-990	51.50
		391-395	21.75	591-595	31.75	791-795	41.75	991-995	51.75
		396-400	22.00	596-600	32.00	796-800	42.00	996-1000	52.00

SOURCE FOR BACK ISSUES OF
THE 102 MONITOR

Because the supply of past issues of the 102 Monitor is not sufficient to meet all requests, a list is provided below indicating where the various issues of the 102 Monitor appeared in the Congressional Record. You may wish to order these Congressional Records from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 (\$.25 per copy).

Vol. 1, Nos. 1, 2, & 3
Congressional Record (page E 3607) - April 28, 1971

Vol. 1, No. 4
Congressional Record (page E 5151) - May 27, 1971

Vol. 1, No. 5
Congressional Record (page E 6023) - June 16, 1971

Vol. 1, No. 6
Congressional Record (page E 8458) - July 28, 1971

Vol. 1, No. 7
Congressional Record (page E 9483) - September 13, 1971

Vol. 1, No. 8
Congressional Record (page E 10002) - September 24, 1971

Vol. 1, No. 9
Congressional Record (page E 11596) - November 1, 1971

Vol. 1, No. 10
Congressional Record (page E 12213) - November 15, 1971

Vol. 1, No. 11
Congressional Record (page E 13322) - December 11, 1971

Vol. 1, No. 12
Congressional Record (page E 76) - January 18, 1972

Vol. 2, No. 1
Congressional Record (page E 1886) - March 2, 1972

Vol. 2, No. 2
Congressional Record (page E 2409) - March 13, 1972

Vol. 2, No. 3
Congressional Record (page E 3778) - April 13, 1972

Vol. 2, No. 4
Congressional Record (page E 4929) - May 13, 1972

Vol. 2, No. 5
Congressional Record (page E 6489) - June 27, 1972

(There has been no secondary source for the 102 Monitor since Vol 2, No. 5, June 1972)

To Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402

FOR USE OF CAPT. OF BOGS.

Enclosed

To be mailed
later

Subscription

Refined

Cannon Reford

Partners

Date _____, 19____

Name _____

Street address

On _____

State **Zip Code**

[illegible]

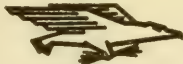
IMPORTANT

Please include your ZIP CODE when filling out the mailing label below.

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
PUBLIC DOCUMENTS DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20402

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

RETURN AFTER 3 DAYS



POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

News

Street address

City and State ZIP Code

Table of Abbreviations

In many cases the 102 Monitor refers to Federal agencies through the use of abbreviations. While many of these are of standard usage, others may be unfamiliar. For the convenience of the reader, therefore, the following table has been produced.

USDA	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
ARC	APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION
AEC	ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
DOC	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
DOD	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
USA	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, Army
USAF	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, Air Force
DSA	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, Supply Agency
USN	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, Navy
COE	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, Army Corps
DRBC	DELAWARE RIVER BASIN COMMISSION
EPA	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
FPC	FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION
GSA	GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
HEW	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE
HUD	DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
DOI	DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR
IBWC	INTERNATION BOUNDARY AND WATER COMM.
DJUS	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
NASA	NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMIN.
NSF	NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION
NERB	NEW ENGLAND RIVER BASINS COMMISSION
OST	OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
PRBC	PACIFIC NORTHWEST RIVER BASINS COMMISSION
STAT	STATE DEPARTMENT
TVA	TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY
DOT	DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
TREA	TREASURY DEPARTMENT
WRC	U.S. WATER RESOURCES COUNCIL
VA	VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

On the following pages are summaries of the environmental impact statements which were received by the Council on Environmental Quality during the month of January, 1974.. At the head of the list of statements for each agency is the name of the agency environmental contact who can answer questions regarding those statements.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Contact: Dr. Fred H. Tschirley
Acting Coordinator
Environmental Quality Activities
Office of the Secretary
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Room 331-E, Administration Building
Washington, D.C. 20250
(202) 447-3965

Animal and Plant Health Inspec. Service

Draft

Date

1974 Gypsy Moth Suppression Program

01/02

The statement refers to the proposed 1974 Cooperative Gypsy Moth Suppression and Regulatory Program. The 1974 Program is expected to include spraying in Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont and Virginia. Current efforts include the use of carbaryl, trichlorfon, and *Bacillus thuringiensis* on approximately 375,000 acres to protect forests from imminent damage by the gypsy moth. Beneficial insects and soil arthropods may be adversely affected by the action. (192 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40010) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0010D)

Agricultural Research Service

Final

Date

Pilot Study, Municipal Waste Composting

01/24

Maryland

County: Prince Georges

The statement refers to a proposed research-demonstration pilot study under which sewage sludge cake from the Blue Plains Waste Water Treatment Plant will be transported to a 5-10 acre site of the Agricultural Research Center in Beltsville. There it will be composted and cured, and used for research or land improvement. Possible adverse environmental effects include those of odor and flies, and drainage water pollution. (28 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA HEW NCPC DOI AHP
local agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40148) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0148F)

Forest Service

Draft

Date

Chugach National Forest Land Use Plan

01/07

Alaska

The statement refers to a proposed Land Use Plan which has been prepared for the 4.7 million acre Chugach National Forest. The plan is a broad framework providing management guidance for the administration of the lands in the public interest and within the constraints set forth by federal laws and regulations pertaining to the National Forests.

(ELR ORDER # 40051) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0051D)

Thorne Arm - Carroll Inlet, Tongass N.F.

01/17

Alaska

The statement refers to a proposed five year timber harvest plan for the 62,700 acre Thorne Arm-Carroll Inlet, Revillagigedo Island, Tongass National Forest. There are 31,000 acres of commercial forest land within the area. Harvest will be through the silvicultural method of clearcutting, on units no larger than 160 acres. The naturalness and aesthetic quality of the area will be lessened; wildlife behavior patterns will be changed.

(ELR ORDER # 40102) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0102D)

Proposed Mogollon Rim Land Use Plan

01/23

Arizona

County: Coconino Gila Navajo

The statement refers to a land use proposal for the 750,000 acre Mogollon Rim Area, which lies within the Coconino, Sitgreaves, and Tonto National Forests. The proposal recommends land use emphasis and management for each of the area's 32 management units, based upon land sensitivity and capabilities. Under the plan, existing levels of productivity would be maintained.

(ELR ORDER # 40139) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0139D)

Horseshoe Meadows, Inyo National Forest

01/21

California

County: Inyo

The statement refers to a land use plan which would involve the construction of year round recreational facilities near Horseshoe Meadows, within the Cottonwood Basin of the Inyo National Forest. The plan calls for a 100 unit overnight campground, a program interpreting the Golden Trout and its High Sierra environs, trail facilities for the Pacific Crest Trail, a pack station, and limited development for cross-country skiing. Adverse environmental impacts will include the removal of some vegetation and the disturbance of soil during construction activities.

(ELR ORDER # 40115) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0115D)

Timber Management Plan, Klamath N.F.

01/23

California Oregon

The statement refers to a proposed timber management plan for the 1,695,000 acre Klamath National Forest, which is located within Siskiyou County, California, and Jackson County Oregon. The plan proposes an annual harvest of 267 million board feet; in carrying out the plan, between 1000 and 1100 miles of roadway will be constructed within the next ten years. Implementation of the plan will have impact upon water quality and quantity, air quality, aesthetic values, and fish and wildlife habitat.

(ELR ORDER # 40140) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0140D)

Soldier Mountain Ski Area, Sawtooth N.F.

01/22

Idaho

County: Camas

The statement refers to the proposed expansion and development of the Soldier Mountain Ski Area of the Sawtooth National Forest. Expansion would be from 235 acres to 1240 acres, with five new chair lifts and support facilities being constructed. Ultimate Area capacity is planned at 1500 skiers per day. Major impact will be to soil, water, and aesthetic values.

(40 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40131) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0131D)

Elk City Planning Unit, Nezperce N.F.

01/24

Idaho

County: Idaho

The statement refers to the proposed multiple use plan for the 89,000 acre Elk City Planning Unit, Elk City Ranger District, Nezperce National Forest. The Unit contains 66,000 acres of National Forest lands, of which 27,000 acres are presently roadless. Under the plan, management would be for the enhancement of timber production, for watershed protection (the Unit incorporates the entire American River watershed and portions of three other river drainages), for big game habitat improvement, and for scenic viewing, among other values. Major impacts will include those resulting from timber harvest, mining, domestic livestock grazing, ORV use, and recreational uses.

(ELR ORDER # 40143) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0143D)

Cooperative Spruce Budworm Suppression, 1974

01/14

Maine

County: several

The statement refers to the proposed aerial spraying of 430,000 acres of state and private woodlands in Aroostook, Penobscot, Piscataquis, and Washington Counties, in order to prevent or minimize further spruce budworm-caused tree mortality, and to reduce high spruce budworm populations. Most of the treatment areas have been sprayed during the past ten years. The chemical agent to be used is the insecticide mexacarbate. (90 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40066) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0066D)

Jackpine Gulch Timber Sale, Beaverhead N.F.

01/14

Montana

County: Madison

Proposed is the sale of 7,933 MBF of timber from 19 cutting blocks covering 964 acres. The sale will require the construction of 1.3 miles of permanent road and 11.3 miles of temporary road. The sale will reduce the suitability of the roadless area for wilderness classification.

(33 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40070) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0070D)

Holland Lake, Flathead N.F.

01/16

Montana

County: Missoula

The statement refers to a proposed revised multiple use plan for the Holland Lake Planning Unit, Swan Lake-Condon Ranger District, Flathead National Forest. The Unit contains 93,400 acres, of which 70,500 acres are National Forest lands. The eleven management units of the Planning Unit will be managed for recreation, timber, and roadless values. Adverse impact will result from road construction and timber harvesting activities. (63 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40096) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0096D)

Bitterroot North Planning Unit, Bitterroot N.F.

01/16

Montana

County: Ravalli Missoula

The statement refers to the proposed implementation of a revised multiple use plan for the Bitterroot North Planning Unit of the Bitterroot National Forest. Of 56,485 acres of National Forest lands in the Unit, 46,055 are currently roadless. Unroaded conditions will be maintained on 34,025 acres; the remaining 22,460 acres will be managed under various intensities of road development. Management of the twelve sub-units of Bitterroot North will be directed towards back-country, recreational, timber harvest, and wildlife habitat uses. (78 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40097) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0097D)

Libby Face Planning Unit, Kootenai N.F.

01/21

Montana

The statement refers to the multiple use plan for the 67,356 acre Libby Face Planning Unit of the Kootenai National Forest. Under the plan there will be recreational use, timber harvesting and road construction, and enhancement of big game wildlife habitat. Adverse impact will include soil disturbance, erosion, and fish habitat degradation. (154 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40112) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0112D)

Swan Lake Planning Unit, Flathead N.F.

01/21

Montana

County: Lake

The statement refers to a proposed multiple-use plan for the 60,000 acre Swan Lake Planning Unit, Flathead National Forest. The plan would allow road construction and timber harvesting, recreational use, and wildlife habitat protection. Seven thousand three hundred and sixty acres of currently roadless area is proposed for development. (56 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40113) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0113D)

Inch Mountain Planning Unit, Kootenai N.F.

01/29

Montana

County: Lincoln

The statement refers to the proposed implementation of a multiple use plan for the 59,000 acre Inch Mountain Planning Unit, Kootenai National Forest. Under the plan the seven sub-units of Inch Mountain will be managed for such values as timber production, wildlife habitat maintenance, recreational use, and scenic viewing. There will be some road construction. Adverse impact will include soil and vegetation disturbance, temporary air and noise pollution, and visual (aesthetic) disturbance.
(ELR ORDER # 40172) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0172D)

Douglas Fir Tussock Moth Management Plan

01/02

Oregon Washington Idaho

The statement, prepared jointly by the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior, refers to the proposed treatment of 650,000 acres of lands with DDT, in order to suppress an unusually severe outbreak of the Douglas fir tussock moth. The objective is to protect all forest resources, particularly timber, from additional damage caused by the tussock moth. Adverse impact of the action would include effects upon non-target insects, fish, big game wildlife, and domestic livestock.
(approximately 420 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40012) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0012D)

Eagle Creek Planning Unit, Mt. Hood N.F.

01/04

Oregon

Proposed is the implementation of a comprehensive land use plan for the 75,260 acre Eagle Creek Planning Unit of the Mt. Hood National Forest. The plan would result in a recommendation for a new wilderness study of 40,900 acres. Impacts of the plan would include the effects of an increased number of visitors, and the reduction of the annual allowable timber cut by 1,300,000 board feet.
(63 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40040) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0040D)

Douglas Fir Tussock Moth Management Plan (2)

01/14

Oregon Washington Idaho

The statement, a revision of the draft which was received by CEQ on January 2, 1974, was prepared jointly by the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior. It refers to the proposed treatment of 650,000 acres of land with the chemical DDT, in order to suppress an unusually severe outbreak of the Douglas fir tussock moth. The objective is to protect all forest resources, particularly timber, from additional damage caused by the tussock moth. Adverse impact of the action would include effects upon non-target insects, fish, big game wildlife, and domestic livestock. (approximately 400 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40078) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0078D)

Vegetation Management, Oregon and California

01/28

Oregon California

The statement refers to the proposed use of the chemical herbicides amitrole, dicamba, 2,4-D, 2,4,5-T, silvex and picloram on lands of the Rogue River, Mt. Hood, and Willamette National Forests, in Oregon and California, from January 1, 1974 through June 30, 1975. The herbicides are used in reforestation, forest plantation management, re-creation sites, and right-of-way maintenance. Adverse impacts of the program will include the loss of non-target species, and short-term aesthetic deterioration. (two volumes)
(ELR ORDER # 40160) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0160D)

American Fork Canyon - Provo Peak Unit, Uinta N.F.

01/21

Utah
County: Utah Wasatch

The statement refers to the proposed land use plan for the 130,848 acre American Fork Canyon-Provo Peak Planning Unit of the Uinta National Forest. The protection of watershed values and the continuation of recreational uses are the key items of the plan. Adverse impact will result from the construction of new campgrounds, roads, and other facilities. Expanded recreational use will have particular adverse effects upon wildlife habitat. (approximately 360 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40119) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0119D)

Wyerhaeuser Road Construction, Snoqualmie N.F.

01/21

Washington
County: King

The statement refers to a request by the Weyerhaeuser Company of Tacoma, Washington, for non share cost easements for construction and use of short segments of three roads across Snoqualmie National Forest Lands. The area is covered by

a joint Forest Service - Weyerhaeuser agreement of Sept. 21, 1970, for the joint development of road systems. It is anticipated that the Company will place its accessed lands under management for timber production; this, as well as the actual road development, would affect scenic values. (36 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40114) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0114D)

Vegetation Management, Washington National Forests 01/28

Washington

County: several

The statement refers to the use of the chemical herbicides amitrole, dicamba, 2,4,5-T, 2,4-D, picloram, and silvex, on lands of the Olympic, Mt. Baker, Snoqualmie, and Gifford Pinchot National Forests. The herbicides are used for control of undesirable vegetation in crop tree release, site preparation, weeding, range vegetation, right-of-way maintenance, and noxious weed control programs. The action will result in a loss of some non-target species, as well as an adverse aesthetic (visual) impact. (two volumes)

(ELR ORDER # 40163) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0163D)

North Gros Ventre-Spread Creek, Bridger-Teton N.F. 01/16

Wyoming

County: Teton Fremont

The statement refers to a proposed land use plan for the 294,000 acre North Gros Ventre-Spread Creek Planning Unit of the Bridger-Teton National Forest. The plan will allow for timber management, recreational uses, mineral development and mining, and wildlife habitat protection. Under the plan there would be road construction and development in presently roadless areas. (A total of 215,000 acres of the Unit are presently undeveloped.) Development of the land and additional consumptive uses of its resources are the major impacts of the proposal.

(ELR ORDER # 40099) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0099D)

Draft

Date

Meadow Mountain, White River N.F.

01/15

Colorado

County: Eagle

The statement refers to the proposed implementation of a land use plan for the 31,000 acre Meadow Mountain area of the White River National Forest. Under the proposed plan 7, 250 acres of roadless areas would be included in the Holy Cross Unit, and backcountry values would be maintained. The remaining 9,000 roadless acres would be added to the Grouse Creek, McCoy, and Beaver Creek Units. Management of the first two would be for scenic, wildlife, watershed, and dispersed recreation values; management of the latter would be towards development of a winter sports site. The sports site would stimulate second home and condominium construction in Eagle County, with resultant changes in local traditions.
(ELR ORDER # 40088) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0088D)

Big Game Habitat Improvement, Idaho

01/28

Idaho

The statement refers to the prescribed burning of brushfield in northern Idaho during fiscal years 1974 and 1975. The purpose of the program is that of maintaining the brushfield stage of plant succession in order to provide forage for Rocky Mountain elk, moose, mule deer and white tail deer, and to sustain their respective populations within the productive capabilities of the land. The project areas are located within the Clearwater and Spokane River drainages.
(ELR ORDER # 40158) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0158D)

Rural Electrification Administration

Final

Date

Milton R. Young - Center Station

01/17

North Dakota Minnesota

The statement refers to the construction of a 400 MW coal-fired steam electric unit as an addition to existing facilities near Center, North Dakota. Also involved is construction of 456 miles of 250 kV transmission line. Counties affected include Oliver, Burleigh, Kidder,

Stutsman, Barnes, Cass, Ranson, and Richland in North Dakota, and Wilkin, Ottertail, Becker, Wadena, Hubbard, Crow Wing, Cass, Aitkin, and St. Louis in Minnesota. The boiler will discharge through a 600' stack; cooling will be by water pumped from Lake Nelson and returned at 18 degrees above ambient. (3 volumes)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOI FPC DOT USDA
state and regional agencies and
concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 40100) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0100F)

Soil Conservation Service

Draft

Date

Canby Creek Watershed Program

01/16

Minnesota

County: Lincoln Yellow Medecin

The statement refers to a proposed watershed protection project which is intended to reduce erosion on 7,500 acres of agricultural land, and reduce flooding on 5,200 acres of flood plain land. Project measures will include conservation land treatment, two floodwater retarding reservoirs, and one multi-purpose reservoir, and 0.8 mile of stream channel work. Adverse impact will include the elimination of one mile of trout stream and 690 acres of agriculturally productive land. (43 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40094) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0094D)

Assunpink Creek Watershed Project

01/07

New Jersey

County: Mercer Monmouth

The statement refers to a watershed protection, recreation, flood prevention, and water storage project on the Assunpink Creek Watershed. Project measures include land treatment, multiple-purpose structures, and channel works. Adverse impact will include the permanent inundation of 197 acres of wetlands and the temporary inundation of 415 acres of wetlands. (120 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40045) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0045D)

Final

Date

Perilla Mountain Watershed

01/03

Arizona

County: Cochise

Proposed is a watershed protection and flood prevention project, which would include land treatment, two floodwater retarding structures, two floodways, and one diversion. Approximately 4,140 acres of flood plain land and 4,200 homes would benefit from the project. Brush control will reduce wildlife cover on 600 acres; another 250 acres will be committed to project measures. (38 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI COE HEW
state agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40020) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0020F)

Arkansas

County: Poinsett Craighead

The statement refers to a watershed protection project which will involve land treatment measures, land stabilization measures, and the construction of 47 floodwater retarding structures and 217 miles of channel enlargement. Erosion and sedimentation will be decreased, and flood damages will be reduced by 94% on the 10,452 acre flood plain. Approximately 1100 acres, some of it to be inundated, will be committed to the project; 1,400 acres of wildlife habitat will be disrupted during construction; the clearing of the remaining 693 acres of woodland on the flood plain may be accelerated. (66 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOD DOI EPA
state agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40138) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0138F)

Upper Mulberry River Watershed

01/02

Georgia

County: several

The statement refers to a project which would include land treatment measures, 7 floodwater retarding structures, 2 multi-purpose structures for floodwater retardation and municipal and industrial supply, channel works and bank protection. Some fish and wildlife habitat will be lost to the project. (55 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: USA DOC HEW DOI DOT EPA
state and local agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40005) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0005F)

Crawford Creek, Little Sioux River

01/02

Iowa

County: Ida

Proposed is a protection project in Crawford Creek Subwatershed, Little Sioux River Watershed. Approximately 1020 acres will be protected from gully erosion; floodwater damage will be reduced by 90% on 45 acres; sediment will be reduced; a 250 acre public area will be created. Crop production will be lost on 246.7 acres; pasture production will be lost on 24.4 acres. One hundred and twenty-five acres of land and 5.9 miles of ephemeral stream channel (including 3.5 miles of wildlife travel lanes), will be inundated.

(30 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: USA HEW DOC DOI DOT EPA
state agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40019) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0019F)

Troublesome Creek Watershed

01/04

Iowa

County: Audubon Cass Guthrie

The project proposes conservation land treatment measures, 135 grade stabilization structures for prevention of gully erosion, two floodwater retarding structures, two multi-purpose structures for floodwater retardation and recreation, and two recreation developments. Of the 1,884 acres of land committed to the project, 658 acres and 47 miles of stream channel will be inundated. Three families will be displaced and 8 farms disrupted. Adverse effects of the action are: loss of 47 miles of ecological communities in the stream; loss of crop, pasture, and woodland; loss of 658 acres of wildlife habitat and disruption of wildlife habitat on 788 acres. (47 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: COE HEW DOI DOT EPA

state agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40034) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0034F)

North Fork Nolin River Watershed

01/04

Kentucky

County: Larue

Proposed is a watershed protection project on the 34,610 acre watershed. Project features include land treatment measures, two single purpose structures and two multiple purpose structures. The project is intended to reduce erosion and sedimentation, and provide flood control protection, water supply, and recreation opportunities. Adverse impact will include 840 acres committed to project measures, 7 miles of inundated stream, and relocation of five families and two farms. (50 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: AHP EPA USCG DOI HEW COE

state agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40034) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0034F)

Dividing Creek Watershed Project

01/02

Maryland

County: Wicomico Worcester Somerset

The statement refers to a watershed protection, flood prevention, and drainage project on the Dividing Creek Watershed. Project measures would include the construction of 82.4 miles of channel work, and the implementation of land treatment measures on 5,173 acres. The project will require the clearing of 348 acres of woodland, and the partial drainage of 34 acres of Type 7 wetlands. (102 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI DOC EPA HEW COE

state agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40018) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0018F)

Chippewa Creek Watershed

01/22

Ohio

County: several

The statement refers to a proposed flood protection project on 10,300 acres of the Chippewa Creek Watershed, located in Wayne, Medina, Summit, and Stark Counties. The project involves land treatment measures on 1,800 acres, and the construction of 3 floodwater retarding structures and 33.2 miles of channel modification. Approximately 123 acres of woodland and 33 acres of other land will be disturbed by channel modification; 334 acres of agricultural, wildlife, and recreation use land will be periodically inundated by detention pools; 38 acres will be permanently committed to project structures. (201 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA DOD HEW DOI DOT EPA
state and local agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40120) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0120F)

Cross Creek Watershed

01/07

Pennsylvania

County: Washington

Proposed is a watershed protection and flood protection project for the 35,000 acres (54.8 square miles) of the Cross Creek Watershed. Conservation land treatment measures will be applied to 14,800 acres to control erosion and reduce stream sedimentation; four flood prevention dams will be built. One of the dams will furnish municipal water supply and create a 238-acre recreation lake that will be the nucleus of a 3,500-acre park. Three hundred ten acres will be committed to dams, spillways and lakes; 168 acres will be periodically inundated; noise, traffic volumes and road maintenance in areas surrounding the park will increase. (140 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI EPA HEW DOC DOT DOD
state agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40049) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0049F)

Indian Creek Watershed

01/02

Virginia

The project plan provides for conservation land treatment measures on 2,868 acres of land and about 2.25 miles of stream channel work for flood prevention channel work. The construction will disturb 17 acres, including channels on eight farms, causing downstream turbidity. (65 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: USA DOC HEW DOI DOT EPA
state agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40016) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0016F)

Buffalo River Watershed

01/03

Virginia

County: Amherst

The statement refers to a proposed protection project on the 60,500 acre watershed. Land treatment measures will be utilized, along with 2 single purpose floodwater retarding structures and 2 multiple purpose structures, in order to reduce floodwater and sediment damages by 88%. Sediment entering the James River channel will be reduced by 22,000 tons annually. Four hundred and twenty-nine acres will be committed to project structures; an additional 290 acres will be intermittently inundated. (50 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: USA DOI HEW DOC EPA
state agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40017) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0017F)

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

Contact: For Non-Regulatory Matters:
Mr. W. Herbert Pennington
Office of Assistant General Manager
E-201, AEC
Washington, D.C. 20545
(301) 973-4241
For Regulatory Matters:
Mr. A. Giambusso, Deputy Director for
Reactor Projects, Directorate of Licensing
P-722, AEC
Washington, D.C. 20545
(301) 973-7373

Draft

Date

New Waste Calcining Facility, National Testing Station 01/24

Idaho

County: Butte

The statement refers to proposed legislation which would authorize and appropriate funds for the design and construction of a new waste calcining facility at the Idaho Chemical Processing Plant, National Reactor Testing Station. The facility will eventually replace the original calcining plan which has been in operation since 1963; the new facility is scheduled for operation in 1977. Adverse impact of the action will include the discharge of small amounts of radioactive gaseous and particulate matter. (112 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40150) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0150D)

Shearon Harris Nuclear Plant (2)

01/10

North Carolina

County: Wake Chatham

The (revised) statement refers to the proposed issuance of a construction permit to the Carolina Power and Light Co. for the 4 unit Shearon Harris Plant, to be sited on a 14,000 acre tract. (The statement reflects a change in the cooling system from a once-through method to a closed cycle system of 4 towers.) The identical pressurized water reactors will produce 2785 Mwt each and a total of 3600 MWe; future thermal levels of 2900 Mwt/unit are anticipated. Makeup water for the system will be obtained from a 4100 acre reservoir; a total of 4500 acres will be committed to project measures, with a resulting loss of terrestrial and riparian habitat; 3 miles of Buckhorn Creek will be altered or destroyed.
(ELR ORDER # 40062) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0062D)

General Atomic Fuel Fabrication Facility

01/30

North Carolina

County: Franklin

The statement refers to the proposed issuance of a special nuclear material license to the General Atomic Company, in

order for the Company to possess, process, and use the material to fabricate fuel elements at the planned General Atomic Fuel Fabrication Facility, near Youngsville. The facility will process annually a maximum of 20,000 kg of highly enriched uranium hexafluoride and 587,000 kg of thorium nitrate into fuel elements which correspond to initial fuel loadings for six 1100 MWe High Temperature Gas Cooled Reactors (HTGR). Only unirradiated uranium and thorium will be processed.

(ELR ORDER # 40179) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0179D)

High Level Waste Facilities, Savannah River Plant 01/24

South Carolina

County: Aiken Barnwell

The statement refers to proposed legislative authorization and appropriation for the design and construction of additional high level radioactive waste management facilities at the Savannah River Plant. New facilities will include a waste evaporator and associated auxiliaries, and six 1.3 million gallon steel tanks, each of which will be enclosed in a steel-lined, underground, concrete containment vessel. Nuclear wastes will be dewatered by a factor of one third. Impacts of the action will include those resulting from construction disruption, and the release of small amounts of radioactivity during operation of the evaporator. (87 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40151) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0151D)

Exxon Nuclear, Mixed Oxide Fuel Plant 01/08

Washington

Proposed is the issuance of a full-term (five year) Special Nuclear Material License to the Exxon Nuclear Co., Inc. for the operation of a mixed oxide fuel element fabricating pilot plant in Richland. The plant is designed to process mixed UO₂ and PuO₂ powder into fully clad and assembled fuel elements. The mixed oxide fuels plant shares its 160 acre site with a UO₂ fabrication plant.

(144 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40052) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0052D)

Final

Date

R.E. Ginna Nuclear Power Plant

01/03

New York

County: Wayne

The proposal is for the conversion of Rochester Gas and Electric Corp.'s present provisional operating license to a full term operating license. The Plant employs a pressurized water reactor to produce 1,300 Mwt and 420 MWe (net); future levels of 1,520 Mwt and 490 MWe are anticipated. Exhaust steam will be condensed by a once through flow from Lake Ontario. At full design power this water will be removed at 400,000 gpm, and heated 18.4 degrees F. above

ambient before return to the lake. (298 pages)
COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA DOC HEW DOI EPA FPC
state agencies
(ELR ORDER # 40026) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0026F)

Nine Mile Point Nuclear Station

01/31

New York

Proposed is the conversion of the current provisional operating license, held by the Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation, to a full term license. Unit 1 of the Station employs a boiling water reactor to produce 1850 Mwt, from which 610 MWe (net) are generated. Exhaust steam is cooled by a once-through flow of water from Lake Ontario, with discharge at 6 degree above ambient. Transmission line right-of-way has required 1640 acres.

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOC USCG HEW USDA AHP EPA FPC DOI
state agencies
(ELR ORDER # 40187) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0187F)

Brunswick Steam Electric Plant

01/14

North Carolina

County: Brunswick

Proposed are the continuation of construction permits and the issuance of operating licences to the Carolina Power and Light Co. for the startup and operation of the two-unit plant. Two boiling water reactors will ultimately produce a total of 5100 Mwt. Electrical power generated by the plant will be 1694 MWe (1642 MWe net). Cooling will be by a once-through flow of brackish water drawn through a 3 mile canal from Cape Fear Estuary, and discharged through a 6 miles canal to the Atlantic. One hundred and seventeen acres of marshland will be lost to canal construction; between 1000 and 4000 additional acres of marshland will be modified. (approximately 590 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA COE DOC HEW DOI DOT EPA FPC
state and local agencies, and concerned
citizens
(ELR ORDER # 40081) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0081F)

Barnwell Nuclear Fuel Plant (BNFP)

01/31

South Carolina

County: Barnwell

The statement refers to the regulating of construction and operation of the plant by Allied-Gulf Nuclear Services. BNFP will recover unused uranium and plutonium from irradiated nuclear fuels, using an adaption of the Purex process technology. Design capacity is for 1,500 tons of enriched uranium oxide fuel annually, the equivalent of reprocessing the spent fuel from nuclear power plants having a combined capacity of 50,000 MWe. The gaseous release of radioactivity will be reduced to a level as low as practicable.

COMMENTS MADE BY: AHP USDA DOC HEW DOI DOT EPA FPC
state agencies
(ELR ORDER # 40185) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0185F)

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, Army Corps

Contact: Mr. Francis X. Kelly
Director, Office of Public Affairs
Attn: DAEN-PAP
Office of the Chief of Engineers
U. S. Army Corps of Engineers
1000 Independence Avenue, S. W.
Washington, D. C. 20314
(202) 693-7168

Draft

Date

Alabama-Coosa River Navigation

01/04

Alabama Georgia

The statement refers to the continuation of operation and maintenance of the 300 mile Alabama-Coosa River navigation system. Dredging and snagging of certain stretches of the system result in some adverse impact. (Mobile District)
(90 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40032) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0032D)

Millers Ferry Lock and Dam, Alabama

01/24

Alabama

The statement refers to the completion of construction and the continued operation and maintenance of the Millers Ferry project. The project consists of a concrete gravity type dam, a powerhouse, a navigation lock, a reservoir, and public use areas. Impact of the project includes the conversion of 1,689 acres of agricultural and forest lands to project measures; the loss stream and mussel fisheries; and temporary increases in water turbidity. (Mobile District)
(32 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40149) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0149D)

Bayou La Batre, Maintenance Dredging

01/28

Alabama

The project involves maintaining existing channel dimensions in the Bayou La Batre. The channel has an overall length of approximately 33,500 ft. The project also includes maintenance dredging of a turning basin. Spoil from the inland portion of the project, and that area extending about 2,000 to 3,000 ft. from shore, is pumped to diked land disposal sites. Spoil from the remainder of the project is disposed of in open-water sites adjacent to the channel. The dredging will result in some disruption and destruction of benthic organisms and terrestrial habitat. Dredging will also cause temporary water turbidity. (Mobile District) (34 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40176) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0176D)

McClellan-Kerr Arkansas Navigation System

01/16

Arkansas

The statement refers to the continued operation and maintenance of the McClellan-Kerr Arkansas River Navigation System. Adverse impact of system operation includes the effects of hydroelectric power production methods on fish and other aquatic life, and those of temporary turbidity from dredging.

(Little Rock District) (88 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40098) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0098D)

Morro Bay Harbor, Operation and Maintenance

01/22

California

The project involves the performance of maintenance dredging within Morro Bay Harbor to maintain Federal channels at presently authorized depths. Spoils will be deposited in the Pacific Ocean about 2,500 ft. seaward of the entrance to Morro Bay. Adverse effects include: short-term loss of benthic organisms on the channel floor and at the offshore disposal site; temporary increase of turbidity; and possible temporary inconvenience to harbor traffic.

(Los Angeles District) (67 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40122) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0122D)

Indian River Inlet, Project Maintenance

01/28

Delaware

County: Sussex

The project involves continuing operation and maintenance activities in the navigable portions of the Indian River Inlet and Bay. Included in the project are channel dredging, repair of jetties, and spoil disposal on existing sites. Dredging will produce temporary local turbidity, which may release trapped pollutants into the water and disturb marine biota. Established vegetation will be destroyed at the disposal sites. (Philadelphia District)

(48 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40164) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0164D)

Cahokia Creek Low Dam

01/17

Illinois

The statement refers to a plan which is designed to replace an existing dam which has been damaged beyond engineering economically justifiable repairs. Failure of the existing structure could result in severe scour along the channel, threatening several bridges and levees. The proposal is for a rectangular broadcrested concrete dam with a spillway width of 188 ft. and a spillway basin. With the exception of the temporary impacts which result from construction activities, (noise, dust, and visual pollution), the only significant adverse impact will be the loss of 20 acres of woodland, which will be revegetated. (St. Louis District) (26 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40050) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0050D)

Calumet-Sag Channel, Maintenance Dredging

01/16

Illinois

The project involves the maintenance dredging of Calumet-Sag Channel and the Little Calumet River, and the disposal of polluted sediments in land disposal areas. The dredging program is intended to maintain the waterway for commercial traffic. Adverse impact includes temporary increases in water turbidity, and the potential pollution of ground water. (Disposal sites may be lined with clay in order to mitigate the latter effects.)

(169 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40090) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0090D)

Snyder-Winnebago Lakes

01/22

Iowa Nebraska

The statement refers to the construction of a protective levee and water control structures which will protect a planned recreation complex in Iowa and Nebraska. The agricultural productivity of 290 acres will be lost to the action. (108 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40129) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0129F)

Grand Isle and Vicinity (2)

01/02

Louisiana

County: Jefferson

Proposed is the construction of a 2,600 foot stone jetty at Caminada Pass, in order to stabilize the western end of Grand Isle; and a 7.5 mile sandfill dune and berm to protect the island's gulf shore from beach erosion and hurricane waves. There will be adverse impact to aesthetics and to marine biota. (New Orleans District) (73 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40008) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0008D)

Confined Disposal Area, Pointe Mouillee

01/16

Michigan

The project consists of the construction of a diked disposal area for polluted dredge material from the lower Detroit and Rouge Rivers, at Pointe Mouillee. The facility would also include an access channel, turning basin, mooring facility, and pumpout station. Adverse impact will include the loss of productive marsh and 700 acres of Lake Erie bottom. (Detroit District) (108 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40093) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0093D)

Pascagoula River, Maintenance

01/16

Mississippi

The statement refers to the proposed maintenance of 42 miles of Pascagoula River channel. Project measures will include

snagging only. There will be some temporary turbidity from the action, with adverse effects to aquatic biota. (Mobile District)

(ELR ORDER # 40091) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0091D)

Clearwater Lake, Operation and Maintenance

01/21

Missouri

The project involves the operation and maintenance of Clearwater lake flood control project, 32 miles northwest of Poplar Bluff on the Black River. Normal operation and maintenance consists of flood control, maintenance of parks and management of land and water resources. Adverse impacts are flood control procedures, that result in lake fluctuations, adversely affect shoreline vegetation and lake fish; agricultural and grazing leases contribute to the eutrophication of the lake by the addition of agricultural wastes, fertilizer, and insecticide contamination. (38 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40108) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0108D)

Stockton Lake, Sac River

01/23

Missouri

The statement refers to the continued operation and maintenance of Stockton Lake and its project lands. The Lake is operated for hydroelectric power generation, flood control, public recreation, and fish and wildlife habitat maintenance. Lake fluctuation during hydroelectric power production has impact upon fish spawning habitat and shoreline vegetation. (Kansas City District)

(ELR ORDER # 40136) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0136D)

Flathead Flood Control, Flathead River

01/21

Montana

County: Flathead

The statement refers to the construction of a setback levee 6.25 miles long, and appurtenant structures on the right bank of the Flathead River near Kalispell. The purpose of the project is to provide a comprehensive flood control plan for the communities of Evergreen and Days Acres, and for unprotected areas along the Flathead River. The project will reduce flood damages over a 3,500 acre area. Adverse impacts include: possible lowering of water quality, loss of agricultural potential and loss of wildlife habitat. (Seattle District) (71 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40106) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0106D)

New Jersey Intracoastal Waterway

01/15

New Jersey

The project involves the maintenance of the Mauasquan, Barne-gat, Absecon, and Cold Spring inlets, and the New Jersey Intracoastal Waterway. Periodic dredging is necessary for

waterways to be used by pleasure craft, commercial, and sport fishing vessels. Adverse impacts of the action will include the disruption of marine biota. (Philadelphia District (22 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40087) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0087D)

Jones Inlet, Maintenance Dredging

01/03

New York

County: Nassau

The project involves maintenance dredging of the Federal channel in Jones Inlet to its authorized project dimensions. Spoil disposal will be along nearby beaches to combat erosion, or in deep water off the inlet. The major adverse impact stems from the increased level of turbidity which will take place during the dredging process. This will have a temporary adverse impact on the fish and fish habitat. (New York District) (12 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40027) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0027D)

East Chester Creek Navigation Project

01/08

New York

Proposed is the maintenance dredging of the existing Federal navigation project in East Chester Creek. Dredged spoil would be deposited in approved dumping grounds in the New York Bight. (New York District) (14 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40053) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0053D)

Ellicott Creek Basin, New York

01/29

New York

The statement refers to the proposed construction of a parallel channel to Ellicott Creek, for an approximate distance of 17,500 feet. The diversion channel, along with 2.5 miles of channel work on Ellicott Creek proper, is intended to provide flood protection for the Town of Amherst. Recreational facilities would also be included as a project measure. Adverse impact of the action will include the displacement of 11 residences, the loss of 105 acres of natural wildlife habitat, and the removal of 100 trees from Ellicott Creek Park. (Buffalo District)
(ELR ORDER # 40177) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0177D)

Ft. Yates Highway Bridge

01/28

North Dakota

County: Sioux Emmens

The statement refers to the construction of a bridge across Lake Oahe with approximately 19.5 miles of connecting roads. The crossing corridor is midway between Bismarck, N.D. and Mobridge, S.D. The project will require a commitment of 473 acres. Adverse impacts during construction include increases in the levels of air and noise pollution; temporary water

turbidity and some soil erosion. The U.S. Army Engineer District in Omaha is coordinating this project with the State Highway Department in Bismarck, N.D. (Omaha District) (40 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40157) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0157D)

Paint Creek Lake

01/30

Ohio

County: Ross Highland

The statement refers to the on-going construction and operation of a dam, reservoir and other facilities, for purposes of flood control, water supply and quality control, fish and wildlife enhancement, and recreation. Adverse impacts of the project include the loss of agricultural land and historic and archeological sites. (Huntington District)
(ELR ORDER # 40182) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0182D)

Oregon Slough Dredging, North Portland Harbor

01/21

Oregon

The plan involves the construction of a 40 foot deep, 400 foot wide navigation channel from the Columbia River to the Oregon Slough. The channel will be 1.5 miles in length. Initial construction will involve the removal of an estimated 1,100,000 cubic yards of sand and sandy silt by pipeline dredge. Dredging will have an adverse environmental impact on aquatic organism. Also, the necessity of disposal sites will cause the dislocation of some land animals. (Portland District) (88 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40109) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0109D)

Colleton River, Dredging and Pier Construction

01/14

South Carolina

County: Beauford

The statement refers to the proposed dredging of the river and the construction of a pier and six dolphins on the north shore of Colleton Neck at Victoria Bluff. The action will provide needed facilities for the construction of a metal plate assembly yard which will produce large aluminum tanks for use in the shipboard transportation of liquified natural gas. Adverse impact of the project includes: the loss of 100 acres of wooded upland and 25 acres of bog; an increase in air pollution; and possible harm to three endangered species. (Charleston District)
(ELR ORDER # 40065) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0065D)

Lake Texarkana, Maintenance

01/16

Texas

County: several

The statement refers to the continued operation and maintenance of federal properties at Lake Texarkana. Adverse im-

part of the operations includes upstream flooding and fluctuation of lake water levels, with resultant shoreline erosion. (New Orleans District)
(ELR ORDER # 40089) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0089D)

Pat Mayse Lake, Sanders Creek

01/24

Texas

The statement refers to the continued operation and maintenance of Pat Mayse Lake, Sanders Creek, a flood control and reservoir regulation project. Adverse effects of the operation are those which result from heavy recreational use, and the action of pool fluctuation on the shoreline. (Tulsa District) (58 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40145) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0145D)

Parker Creek, Maintenance Dredging

01/21

Virginia

The statement refers to the maintenance dredging of a channel 40 feet wide and 5 feet deep from the mouth of Parker Creek to the Metomkin Bay Channel. An expected 30,000 cubic yards of spoil will be dredged by hydraulic pipeline and placed on Metomkin Island. The major adverse environmental impact is the removal and subsequent loss of organisms at the dredging site and disposal area. (20 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40107) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0107D)

Craney Island Rehandling Basin

01/28

Virginia

The project involves maintenance dredging of the Craney Island Rehandling Basin by hydraulic methods. The action will require the removal of an estimated 1,000,000 cubic yards of sediments, which are to be deposited in the Craney Island disposal area. Maintenance dredging will have some adverse impact, as it will remove or destroy benthic organisms, and will temporarily increase turbidity and sediment load in the water column above the rehandling basin. (Norfolk District) (29 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40152) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0152D)

Aberdeen Creek, Maintenance Dredging

01/28

Virginia

County: Gloucester

The project involves the maintenance dredging of Aberdeen Creek Channel and turning basin to their authorized dimensions. The action will require the removal of an estimated 70,000 cubic yards of materials which are to be placed in a previously used diked disposal area. Adverse environmental impacts include destruction or relocation of biota in the channel and at the disposal area, possible interference with anadromous fish spawning activities, and elimination of a portion of a marginal tidal wetland. (Norfolk District) (12 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40155) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0155D)

Gallipolis Locks and Dam, Ohio River

01/24

West Virginia

The statement refers to the proposed modernization of the existing dam, and the replacement of the existing navigation locks with new locks in a bypass canal. The project is intended to make this reach of the Ohio River compatible with other parts of the Ohio River navigation system. The plan will result in increased potential for pollution from the increased use of the River by barge and pleasure craft.

(Huntington District) (31 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40144) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0144D)

Final

Date

Kaimu Beach

01/31

The statement refers to the proposed replenishment of the beach and the construction of an offshore submerged breakwater to protect the replenished beach. The breakwater will disrupt waves suitable for surfing. Construction activity will adversely affect marine biota. (125 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: HEW DOT USCG DOC EPA DOD DOI

state and local agencies and
concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 40188) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0188F)

Atchafalaya River and Bayous

01/17

Louisiana

County: Assumption St. Mary Terrebonne

The statement refers to the proposed enlargement of existing navigation channels in the Atchafalaya River and in Bayous Chene, Boeuf, and Black to 20 feet by 400 feet. The enlargement will permit the passage of large offshore drilling rigs and related marine equipment. The dredging will convert 350 acres of land to new channel, and will result in the commitment of 7,000 acres of land to spoil disposal sites. The loss of swamp-marsh will adversely affect the production of marine life of commercial importance, and will also affect several species of mammals, birds, reptiles, and amphibians. (New Orleans District)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI DOC HEW DOT EPA

state agencies and concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 40103) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0103F)

Scarboro River

01/02

Maine

Proposed is the maintenance dredging of the existing Federal navigation project. Approximately 200,000 cu.yds. of spoil will be dredged in 1973, with from 10,000 to 15,000 cu. yds. being dredged annually in 1974 and 1975. There will be temporary adverse effects to marine biota. (58 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOC EPA HEW

state agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40004) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0004F)

Mystic Power Station, Unit 7

01/04

Massachusetts

The statement refers to the proposed construction of a 600 MW oil fueled electric generating unit at the Station, along with modifications to existing sea water intake and discharge facilities. There will be dredging of 45,000 cu.yds. of spoil, to be disposed of in the ocean. Unit 7 will consume 646 cfs of Mystic River sea water for cooling. There will be entrainment or entrapment of marine organisms, and discharge to the Mystic River of chemicals used in plant cleaning. (Waltham District) (one volume)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA USCG DOC HEW HUD FPC
State and local agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40028) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0028F)

Grand Haven Harbor Disposal Area

01/07

Michigan

County: Ottawa

The proposed refers to a change in plans for the disposing of dredged materials from channel projects in Grand Haven Harbor. Dredged materials have generally been disposed of in the open waters of Lake Michigan. The proposed actions would remove polluted dredging materials from the lake water by disposing of this material in a contained area. The major adverse impact is the necessity of using a 36 acre tract on Harbor Island, and a 15 acre area of privately-owned land for the disposal area. (Detroit District) (147 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOC DOI USDA
state agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40041) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0041F)

Preferential Mail Center, Manchester

01/22

New Hampshire

The statement refers to the proposed construction of a preferential mail center on a 45 acre site in Manchester. Adverse impact will result from construction disruption and runoff to a local brook. (Waltham District) (86 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA HEW HUD DOI DOT EPA
(ELR ORDER # 40123) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0123F)

Sisuslaw River and Bar

01/21

Oregon

The statement refers to the proposed construction of a navigation channel extension 12' deep x 150' wide from river mile 8.5 to 16.5, with widening at bends and a turning basin. Seventeen acres of upland will be used for spoil deposit. Riparian habitat will be disturbed. (121 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOI USDA HEW HUD USCG FPC
state and local agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40104) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0104F)

Town Creek Small Navigation Project

01/21

South Carolina

Proposed is a navigation project which will involve the deepening of the natural channel in Town Creek, and the construction of an entrance channel in the Atlantic Ocean. Adverse impact will include the temporary disruption of benthic communities and oyster banks, and the conversion of irregularly flooded marsh to a terrestrial environment. (Charleston District) (34 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOC EPA USDA DOI
state agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40105) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0105F)

Cape Cod Canal Plant, Unit 2

01/28

Massachusetts

Proposed is the addition of a 560 MW oil fueled unit to the plant, removal of a 500 foot stack, and modification to Unit 1 to enable common use of a single 500 foot stack and a cooling water discharge system. The two utilities seeking the regulatory permits are the Canal Electric Company and the Montaup Electric Company. A total of 800 cfs (an addition of 426 cfs) of Cape Cod Canal seawater will be used for cooling, with discharge at 28 degrees F above ambient. There will be entrainment and entrapment of marine biota. (Waltham District) (approximately 380 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA USCG DOC PUD NEU FPC
state and local agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40162) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0162F)

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, Navy

Contact: Mr. Jack Bowers
Assistant Secretary for Installation
and Logistics
Washington, D.C. 20350

Final

Date

U.S. Naval Submarine Base, New London

01/09

Connecticut

The statement refers to the widening of a 7.5 mile navigation channel. Deposit of 2.7 million cu. yds. of spoil will be made at a New London dump site. There will be adverse impact to marine biota.

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOI DOC
state and local agencies and concerned
citizens
(ELR ORDER # 40077) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0077F)

Trident Wharf and Turning Basin, Port Canaveral

01/09

Florida

County: Brevard

The proposed project involves the construction of a new turning basin, the deepening of an existing harbor entrance channel, and the construction of a wharf and attendant facilities in order to serve Trident missile carrying submarines. Approximately 12,600,000 cu.yds. of spoil will be dredged. One hundred acres of terrestrial environment will be converted to marine environment; 156 acres of upland will be covered with spoil; 2.8 miles of Atlantic shoreline beach will be restored. There will be adverse impact upon marine biota.

(55 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOC USDA USCG COE
(ELR ORDER # 40071) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0071F)

DELAWARE RIVER BASIN COMMISSION

Contact: Mr. Robert L. Mann, Head
Environmental Unit
Delaware River Basin Commission
P.O. Box 360
Trenton, New Jersey 08603
(609) 883-9500

Draft	Date
Interstate Energy Company Pipeline	01/14

Pennsylvania New Jersey

Proposed is the construction and operation of a buried, insulated, fuel-oil pipeline by the Interstate Energy Company. The pipeline would originate at a marine docking facility in Marcus Hook, Pennsylvania, and terminate at Pennsylvania Power and Light Company's Martins Creek Generating Station. A lateral pipeline will also be constructed, from a breakout terminal in Northhampton County, Pennsylvania, across the Delaware River to a terminal at the Jersey Central Power and Light Company's Gilbert Generating Station. The project will introduce an industrial facility into a rural area.

(ELR ORDER # 40067) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0067D)

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Contact: Mr. Sheldon Meyers
Director, Office of Federal Activities
Room 3630 Waterside Mall
Washington D.C. 20460
(202) 755-0940

Draft

Date

North Lake Tahoe-Truckee River Basin

01/30

California Nevada

The statement evaluates several alternative proposals for local or regional wastewater treatment and disposal systems which are designed to eliminate water quality degradation of Lake Tahoe and the Truckee River. Plan H, which is recommended by EPA, would provide for the collection and transportation of all wastes to a treatment plant at the confluence of the Truckee River and Martis Creek. Included would be an interceptor system a tertiary treatment plant (4.5 MGD capacity), and a land disposal system consisting of subsurface percolation trenches. There will be construction disruption with all proposals; under plan H, the groundwater in the upper aquifers will be degraded to some extent.
(ELR ORDER # 40181) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0181D)

Treatment Facilities, Onondaga Lake

01/02

New York

County: Onondaga

The statement refers to two related projects. The first involves the expansion and upgrading of the Metropolitan Syracuse sewage treatment plant, from a 50 mgd primary treatment facility to an 86.5 mgd advanced waste treatment facility, and the construction of a new shoreline outfall to Onondaga Lake. The second involves the construction of force mains and additions and alterations to the existing West Side Pumping Station. Adverse impact will include construction disruption; the creation of a visible plume of MSSTP effluent in mixing with Onondaga Lake waters; and continued nitrogen loadings to the Lake. (245 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40013) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0013D)

Final

Date

Sewage Treatment Plant, Fulton and Cobb Counties

01/22

Georgia

County: Fulton Cobb

The statement refers to projects which have been funded or are proposed for funding. Included are interceptor sewers, pumping stations and force mains, and expansions to the existing Bay Creek sewage treatment plant. Sanitary sewage will be treated prior to discharge to the the Chattahoochee River. The primary adverse impact of

the action is the stimulation of secondary effects caused by urban development, including a reduction of the aesthetic values of the Chattahoochee River corridor.

(280 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI USDA HEW DOT
state and local agencies
and concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 40130) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0130F)

Mamala Bay Wastewater Treatment Plant

01/02

Hawaii

The proposed action involves the construction of a regional wastewater treatment and disposal system to serve the Mamala Bay area (Honolulu and western suburbs) of Oahu, Hawaii. The area will be served by two unconnected collection, treatment and disposal areas. Adverse effects include noise, dust, inconvenience to residents, removal of acreage from agricultural production, and turbidity and disturbance to benthic organisms. The discharge of 55 mgd of raw wastes off Sand Island and 14 mgd of inadequately treated wastes into Pearl Harbor will be eliminated. (295 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: HEW DOT USDA COE HUD DOC USAF USN
state and local agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40011) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0011F)

Village Creek Facility, Fort Worth

01/21

Texas

The statement refers to the proposed construction of additional wastewater treatment facilities at the Village Creek Wastewater Treatment Facility, Fort Worth. Work includes the 51 MGD expansion of the existing 45 MGD facility. The proposed project is expected to increase water quality of the Trinity River and aid in the orderly development of member communities. There will be construction disruption, and increased odor and noise from the new project.

(215 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOT DOI COE HUD USDA
state and local agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40116) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0116F)

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

Contact: Dr. Richard F. Hill
Acting Advisor on Environmental Quality
441 G Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20426
(202) 386-6084

Final

Date

Rock Island Project No. 943

01/31

Washington

County: Chelan Douglas

The action involved is the amendment of an existing major license, held by Public Utility District No. 1 of Chelan County. The amendment would allow the construction of a second powerhouse at the Rock Island Project, on the Columbia River. The new construction would include eight 51.3 MW generator units, a new fish passage facility, two miles of transmission line, and related work. Impact will include the inundation of 335 acres of land, and encroachment of waters upon roadways and railroad. (226 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: AEC HEW HUD

state agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40186) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0186F)

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Contact: Mr. Andrew E. Kauders
Executive Director of Environmental Affairs
General Services Administration
18th and F Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20405
(202) 343-4161

Draft

Date

Federal Office Building, Ann Arbor

. 01/07

Michigan

Proposed is the construction of a Federal office building in Ann Arbor, in order to provide space for 255 employees of the Department of the Interior, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and other Federal agencies. The three story facility will have a gross area of 78,300 sq.ft.; parking will be provided for 90 vehicles. (58 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40043) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0043D)

Federal Office Building, Columbus

01/07

Ohio

Proposed is the construction of a Federal office building to accommodate 965 employees, and a separate parking facility for 500 vehicles. The building will contain a total of 388,000 sq. ft. Adverse impact will result from construction disruption. (49 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40048) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0048D)

Final

Date

Federal Home Loan Bank Board

01/04

District of Columbia

The statement refers to the proposed construction of a building which will house the Federal Home Loan Bank Board. The site is 17th and C Streets, N.W. The multi-story structure will encompass 400,650 gross square feet, including two levels of below grade parking. The project will entail the demolition of the Riggs Bank Building, a District of Columbia Architectural Landmark. There will be construction disruption.
(85 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOI DOT HEW USDA COE
local agencies and concerned citizens
(ELR ORDER # 40030) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0030F)

Federal Office Building, New Bedford

01/14

Massachusetts

County: Bristol

The proposed action is the construction of a new building

to house the Treasury Department, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Department of Defense and seven other Federal agencies. The facility will consist of approximately 30,000 gross square feet on a site of approximately 50,000 square feet, located in the downtown business district within the West End Redevelopment project area. Approximately 60 on-site parking spaces will be provided. (81 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI DOT USDA
state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 40064) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0064F)

Federal Office Building, Saginaw

01/10

Michigan

Proposed is the construction of a new Federal Office Building, of 126,000 sq.feet. The building is intended to serve as as an environmental demonstration laboratory, with a solar collector, a waste and rain water collection system, extensive use of recycled building materials, and landscaped lawn and roof areas. Adverse impact will include construction disruption. (84 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA EPA DOI DOT
state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 40059) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0059F)

DEPARTMENT OF HUD

Contact: Mr. Richard H. Broun
Acting Director, Office of Community and
Environmental Standards
Room 7206
451 7th Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20410
(202) 755-5980

Final	Date
Urban Renewal Project, Iowa City	01/14

Iowa

The statement refers to a conventional urban renewal project which is intended to eliminate present environmental deficiencies, replan and rebuild a vital section of the City, reinforce the central business district, and permit the University of Iowa to expand. Concern is focused on automobile circulation, and the boundary of a historic site.

(302 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOI DOT HEW
state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 40079) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0079F)

DEPARTMENT OF HEW

Contact: Mr. Paul Cromwell
Acting Director, Office of Environmental Affairs
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration
and Management
Room 3718 HEW-North
Washington, D.C. 20202
(202) 963-4456

Final

Date

Rule Making on Selenium in Animal Feeds

01/28

The proposal is for amending the Food Additive Regulations in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, in order to permit the safe use of selenium as a nutrient in the feed of chickens, turkeys, and swine. Selenium is an essential trace nutrient for animals and probably for man, and can be toxic if taken into the body in excessive amounts, which makes it especially important that the environmental levels of the element be controlled. Total use of selenium would be no more than 6000 kilograms annually. (142 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA TVA USDA HEW DOI
citizens

(ELR ORDER # 40159) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0159F)

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

Contact: Mr. Bruce Blanchard
Director, Environmental Project Review
Room 7260
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240
(202) 343-3891

Draft Disposal of Coal Mine Wastes 01/14

The statement refers to the proposed revision of 30 CFR, Part 77, Sections 77.215 and 77.216, in order to provide additional requirements for the construction and maintenance of new and existing coal waste deposits and water and/or silt impounding structures. The purpose of the revision is to assure that such deposits or structures are stable, and will not fail.

(33 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40082) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0082D)

Final Off-Road Vehicles (ORV) 01/16

The proposed action would implement Executive Order 11644, concerning the use of motorized ORV, through regulations promulgated by DOI bureaus in conformance with a Secretarial memorandum. Effective control of the use of ORV would reduce the adverse environmental impacts these vehicles now have on public lands.

(308 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOD DOC HEW DOT EPA TVA DOI
state agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40075) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0075F)

Crow Indian Ceded Coal Mining Lease 01/29

Montana

County: Big Horn

Proposed is the approval of the mining plan for the proposed Westmoreland Resources coal strip mining operation in Tract III of the Crow Indian Ceded Area. The Crow Ceded Area encompasses approximately 1.1 million acres. Adverse impact will include the disruption of surface characteristics, soil, vegetation, and wildlife. Dust and noise problems will increase; ground water will be diverted from coal seam aquifers, causing a reduction in the potentiometric surface. Sulfur dioxide emission levels will be reduced at midwestern utility plants using coal from this proposed site. (359 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA USDA DOC DOT DOI
state and local agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40178) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0178F)

Bureau of Land Management

Draft

Date

Phoenix-Tucson Transmission Lines

01/29

Arizona

County:

Maricopa

Pinal

Pima

The statement refers to the proposed granting of right-of-way across Federal and Indian lands for the purpose of constructing two 345kV transmission lines from Phoenix to Tucson. The lines would extend the power distribution system from the Navajo Generating Plant. Impacts of the action would include intrusion into a wild area; possible loss or degradation of archeological artifacts; and intrusion and possible negative effects to Indian cultural values. (241 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40173) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0173D)

Final

Date

1974 OCS Oil and Gas Lease Sale, Louisiana

01/23

Louisiana

The statement refers to the proposed sale of oil and gas leases to 215 tracts (totalling 952,592.48 acres) of Outer Continental Shelf Lands. Twelve of the tracts are situated in water depths of 300 meters or more. All tracts pose some degree of pollution risk. Each tract offered is subject to a matrix analytical technique in order to evaluate significant environmental impacts should leasing occur and subsequent oil and gas exploration ensue. The sale is tentatively scheduled to be held in early spring, 1974. (three volumes)

COMMENTS MADE BY: AEC EPA DOC FPC DOI
agencies of Louisiana, Alabama, and
Mississippi, and concerned citizens
(ELR ORDER # 40134) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0134F)

Bureau of Outdoor Recreation

Final

Date

Proposed Roxborough State Park

01/29

Colorado

County:

Douglas

The proposed action is the granting of \$589,000 in matching funds from the Land and Water Conservation Fund to the Colorado Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation for the acquisition of 402 acres. The land will be used for the development of a new State Park with trails, a visitor/interpretive center, and parking for 100 cars. Disturbance to the environment will be confined primarily to the visitor interpretive center area. (46 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOI HUD COE DOT
state agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40174) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0174F)

Pine, Popple, and Pike River Acquisition

01/15

Wisconsin

County: Forest Florence Marinette

The proposal is for the acquisition by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources of easements or title to 7,000 acres of land along the Pine, Popple, and Pike Rivers. The purpose of the action is that of preserving the wild and scenic character of lands bordering the rivers. The gradual trend of cottage development along the rivers will be reduced. (93 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA FPC HUD DOI USDA

state and local agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40086) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0086F)

Bonneville Power Administration

Draft

Date

Bonneville Power Administration 1975 Program

01/17

Washington Oregon Idaho

The statement refers to the fiscal year 1975 new additions to BPA's electric transmission system. Included will be 600 miles of transmission line; 8 new substations and related structures; the maintenance of 12,373 miles of existing transmission lines and related works; and the control of vegetation on 16,152 acres. Impacts of the program will include those from construction activities, right-of-way commitment, and herbicide use in vegetation control.

(two volumes)

(ELR ORDER # 40101) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0101D)

Bureau of Reclamation

Draft

Date

Watertown - Sioux City - Merville Transmission Line

01/02

South Dakota Iowa

Proposed is the construction of 200 miles of 345 kV transmission line connecting Watertown, Sioux City, and Merville. Steel towers of lattice construction with three duplex conductors and two overhead static wires are planned. The line, part of the Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program, will require 70 acres of agricultural and pastureland for right-of-way. The line will cross a State Game Refuge, and there will be some loss of bird life from collisions with the structure. (64 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40007) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0007D)

Final

Garrison Diversion Unit

Date

01/10

North Dakota

The Garrison Diversion Unit involves the transfer of water from the Missouri River at Lake Sakakawea to the James River, Souris River, Sheyenne and Devils Lake River Basins through 73.6 miles of reservoirs, canals, and laterals. The project will provide water for irrigation, municipal and industrial uses, fish and wildlife developments, and outdoor recreation. Project features will require 72,750 acres. Major adverse effects are: loss of agricultural land, natural wetlands, aquatic and wildlife habitat, and flora. Five archeological sites and 36 farmsteads will be inundated. Flows in the Missouri will decrease by 5 percent at the point of diversions; salinity and concentrate levels will increase.

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI USDA COE DCT HUD EPA FPC
state agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40058) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0058F)

Granite Reef Aqueduct

01/22

Arizona

The proposed project is a feature of the Central Arizona Project. The aqueduct and its pumping plants will convey water from Lake Havasu at Buckskin Mountains Tunnel, 182 miles southeast to the Central Arizona service area. An annual average of 1.1 million acre-feet will be pumped through the system for multiple-use purposes. This import of water will utilize the major portion of Arizona's remaining entitlement to Colorado River water. Approximately 8,900 acres will be committed to the project.

(approx. 481 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI USDA HEW HUD FPC
state and local agencies and
concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 40124) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0124F)

Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife

Draft

Date

Proposed Agassiz Wilderness Area

01/04

Minnesota

County: Becker

Proposed is the legislative designation of 4,000 acres of the Agassiz National Wildlife Refuge as wilderness within the National Wilderness Preservation System. The area would be committed to the forces of nature, with some future management options being removed. (48 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40037) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0037D)

National Park Service

Draft	Date
Proposed Dinosaur National Monument Wilderness	01/04
Colorado Utah	
Proposed is the legislative designation of 45,100 acres of the Dinosaur National Monument as wilderness. An additional 130,300 acres would be designated as "Potential Wilderness Addition." The action would result in the restriction of motorized river runs, and of backcountry visitor use; the preclusion of motor vehicle access; and the restriction of certain types of research projects.	
(63 pages)	
(ELR ORDER # 40038) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0038D)	
 Lincoln Home National Historic Site	 01/14
Illinois	
The statement refers to a proposed master plan for the Lincoln Home National Historic Site. The plan involves the acquisition of 12.28 acres of land, restoration of the historic scene, and development of a visitor use facility. The land acquisition will include 36 improved tracts, and will result in the displacement of 148 people.	
(35 pages)	
(ELR ORDER # 40068) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0068D)	
 Proposed Wilderness, Lake Mead National Recreation	 01/22
Nevada Arizona	
The statement refers to the proposed legislative designation of 469,300 acres of land in Lake Mead National Recreation Area, Clark County, Nevada, and Mohave and Coconino Counties Arizona as wilderness within the National Wilderness Preservation System. The action will increase long-term protection of natural and cultural resources. Adverse effects could occur due to the permissibility of mining, prospecting, grazing, and reclamation activities in recreation-area wilderness. (124 pages)	
(ELR ORDER # 40132) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0132D)	
 Final	 Date
 Bryce Canyon National Park	 01/14
Utah	
County: Park Garfield Kane	
The statement refers to the proposed legislative designation of 16,303 acres of the Park as wilderness within the National Wilderness Preservation System.	
(87 pages)	
COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA DOI DOT	
state agencies	
(ELR ORDER # 40076) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0076F)	

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Contact: Mr. William Cohen
Land and Natural Resources Division
Room 2129
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20530
(202) 737-2730

Law Enforcement Assistance Administration

Draft

Date

Southeast Tennessee Regional Correctional Facility

01/16

Tennessee

County: Marion

The statement refers to the proposed construction of a Regional Correctional Facility which will accommodate 400 inmates. The Facility will be located on a 45 acre site in the Prentice Cooper State Forest, ten miles northwest of Chattanooga, and will comprise a complex of minimum and medium security quarters, day rooms, classrooms, a library, chapel, medical clinic, and related structures. Adverse impact of the project will include the release of wastewater effluent to an adjacent creek, and the change in land use from forest ry to institutional.

(95 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40095) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0095D)

U.S. POSTAL SERVICE

Contact: Mr. James J. Wilson
Assistant General Counsel
U.S. Postal Service
Room 226
Washington, D.C. 20260
(202) 245-4599

Draft

Date

U.S. Postal Service Facility, Manhattan

01/14

New York

The statement refers to the proposed construction of a major U.S. Postal Service vehicle maintenance facility (VMF) in combination with a multi-story housing project in the lower West Side of Manhattan. The housing project would include 864 apartment units in two 27 story towers and two low rise clusters; it would be developed using air rights conveyed by the postal service to the City of New York for housing purposes.

(ELR ORDER # 40074) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0074D)

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Contact: Mr. Martin Convisser, Director
Office of Environmental Quality
400 7th Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20590
(202) 426-4357

Federal Aviation Administration

Draft

Date

Truk District Airport, Caroline Islands

01/28

The statement refers to the development of the Truk District Airport. The project involves repositioning the existing runway to the northwest such that the new centerline coincides with the northwest edge of the existing runway. The development also includes extending and paving the runway to 6,000 ft. with provisions for an additional 900 ft. extension, perimeter fencing and the construction of a protective structure to ensure against possible wave overtopping during typhoons. The adverse impacts of the project are the loss of agricultural land, the loss of naturally occurring coral and fish habitat, and the increase in air and noise pollution associated with the airport. (538 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40171) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0171D)

Caldwell Industrial Air Park

01/02

Idaho

County: Canyon

The proposal contemplates initially to construct a General Utility Airport and then later expanding to a Basic Transport Airport. The construction will take place in a three phase program over a period of 15-20 years. The most prominent adverse environmental impact is the conversion of 424 acres of agricultural land into an airport facility. Other impacts are rises in the levels of air and noise pollution created by the aircraft. (31 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40003) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0003D)

Hazard-Perry County Airport

01/08

Kentucky

County: Perry

The plan proposes the construction of a new airport in Perry County. This construction will result in a general utility airport with one 75'x4600' bituminous concrete runway. There will be temporary increases in air, noise and water pollution during construction.
(49 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40056) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0056D)

Mohall Municipal Airport

01/03

North Dakota

County: Renville

The project involves moving the present NW/SE runway to the NW along its centerline to attain the required approach clearance. The plan requires that 17.8 acres of fee simple land and 22 acres of clear zone easements be acquired for the adjustment. Areas to be paved include the 3100' x 60' NW/SE runway, a 100' x 150' apron, and a 250' x 30' connecting taxiway. Adverse impacts will include slight rises in noise and air pollution levels.

(36 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40024) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0024D)

Portland International Airport

01/02

Oregon

The statement is an analysis of the various alternatives and options involving the extension of the South Runway at the Portland International Airport. There are three different plans which deal with the proposed length and direction of the runway. Regardless of the plan chosen, during the useful life of the runway extension there will be air pollution and noise problems which could exceed the existing problem level. (100 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40014) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0014D)

McGhee Tyson Airport

01/02

Tennessee

County: Blount

The project involves a plan by the city of Knoxville to expand the McGhee Tyson Airport facilities. Plans for the project include the extension of a runway; installation of new lighting; relocation of center field weather station, wind cone and segmented circle; relocation of parallel taxiway; installation of security fencing in new airline terminal complex; and, the installation of an emergency standby generator for a runway. The only adverse impact anticipated is a rise in noise pollution during construction. (45 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40002) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0002D)

Dyersburg Municipal Airport

01/08

Tennessee

The project involves the improvement of Dyersburg Municipal Airport. The plan includes acquiring approximately 30 acres of land, extending a runway, strengthening and marking a taxiway, installing perimeter fencing and new lighting. An adverse impact is an increase in noise pollution.

(25 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40055) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0055D)

Draft

Date

Munday Municipal Airport

01/16

Texas

Proposed is the acquisition of 75.35 acres of land and the construction of a new, lighted airport facility at Munday, Texas. Adverse impact will include increases in air and noise pollution levels.

(22 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40092) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0092D)

Jackson County Airport

01/02

West Virginia

County: Jackson

The proposal refers to construction of a general aviation airport 3.3 miles southwest of Ravenswood, in Jackson County. The project will include grading, draining, and paving a southwest runway; construction of an aircraft parking apron and connecting taxiways; installation of medium intensity runway lighting systems; and the development of a 0.9 mile paved airport access road. The project will create a slight increase in the noise level.

(50 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40001) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0001D)

Summers County Airport, True

01/28

West Virginia

County: Summers

The statement refers to the construction of Summers County Airport, in True. The project involves acquisition of 120 acres, construction of a runway, taxiway, apron, and access road. Also included in the plan is the relocation of approximately 0.9 mile of Route 18/1. Adverse impacts are slight increases in the levels of air and noise pollution, and the displacement of one family. (61 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40168) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0168D)

Roane County Airport, Spencer

01/28

West Virginia

County: Roane

The project involves the construction of a new general aviation airport in Roane County. A runway, stub taxiway, parking apron, and access road will be constructed. There will also be installation of lighting and VASI. The most significant adverse impact will be an increase in the noise level. (46 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40170) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0170D)

Final

Date

General Lyman Field, Hilo

01/15

Hawaii

Proposed is the construction of a new terminal, an access road, a parking lot, and related facilities at General Lyman Field, in order to replace existing facilities which are considered to be inadequate. Adverse impact will include the clearing of 150 acres of rain forest, and increases in air and noise pollution levels during construction.

(392 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOD USDA HEW DOI EPA AEC DOT
state agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40084) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0084F)

Starke County Airport, Knox

01/03

Indiana

County: Starke

The proposed project is the first stage of a new airport. A total of 330 acres will be acquired. Construction involves relocation of utilities and removing of obstructions; grading, draining, and turbing Runway 18-36 (3900' x 75'), connecting taxiways, (24400' x 40'), apron (200' x 300'), and north taxiway turn-around; installing medium intensity lighting system (including VASI-2), a wind cone and segmented circle; and construction of an entrance road, administration building, waste water treatment facilities and related works. Increases in air and noise pollution will occur. (77 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA DOC HUD EPA DOI FHWA COE
State and local agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40023) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0023F)

Poplarville-Pearl River County Airport

01/03

Mississippi

County: Pearl River

Proposed is the development of a new general aviation airport which will accommodate substantially all propeller aircraft of less than 12,500 pounds. Development will consist of acquiring leasehold interest in 123.1 acres of land and easement interest in 48.10 acres; constructing a 4,000' x 100' runway with aircraft parking apron and connecting taxiway; constructing an access road; installing a medium intensity lighting system including a lighted wind cone, a segmented circle, rotating beacon and visual approach slope indicator. Increased noise and air pollution levels due to aircraft operations and construction disruption will occur. (34 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOI DOT USDA
State and local agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40021) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0021F)

Lamesa Municipal Airport

01/03

Texas

The statement refers to the proposed construction, lighting, and marking of a new 4200' x 75' runway with connecting taxiways. The existing runway will be converted to a parallel taxiway. Twenty-one acres will be acquired for the project. Increased airport use will result in a concomitant increase in air and noise pollution. (45 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: HEW DOI USA USDA EPA FHWA
State and local agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40022) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0022F)

Federal Highway Administration

Draft

Date

Alabama 67, Morgan County

01/15

Alabama

County: Morgan

Proposed is the reconstruction of 9.4 miles of Alabama 67 east of Decatur from two to four lanes. Adverse impact will include the displacement of 4 businesses and 10 families, and the temporary increases of air and noise pollution levels during construction.

(28 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40085) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0085D)

Sawmill Creek Road, Sitka

01/22

Alaska

The statement refers to the improvement of the Sawmill Creek Road in the town of Sitka. The project requires the improvement of the existing roadway surface with some reconstruction and modifications in various sections to eliminate existing and potential accident locations. Adverse impacts are: increases in air and noise pollution levels during construction; sedimentation and spillage in Thimbleberry Creek and the proximal waters during construction; and loss of vegetation and slopes.

(61 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40125) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0125D)

SR 20

01/02

California

County: Nevada

The proposal involves the construction of a new freeway facility 5.8 miles long between Penn Valley and Grass Valley. Initially 2 lanes will be built for 4.6 miles, and 4 lanes for 1.2 miles. Several interchanges will be constructed. There will be some adverse impact on the plant and animal life in this region caused by the increased accessibility provided by the project. (60 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40015) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0015D)

SR-200, Nassau County

01/21

Florida

County: Nassau

The statement refers to the upgrading of SR-200 in Nassau County, from a rural road to a divided four-lane facility. The project begins in the town of Yulee west of US-17 and extends eastward to the approach to the Amelia River Bridge, a distance of approximately 6.1 miles. Two two-hundred-foot bridges will span Lofton Creek. Adverse impacts include: water quality changes in the three creeks; loss of some marsh area; noise level increases; and, displacement of 28 families and 4 businesses. A 4(f) determination will have to be made concerning Lofton Creek and the Nassau River-St. Johns River Marshes Aquatic Preserve.

(100 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40117) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0117D)

Southside Boulevard Extension, Jacksonville

01/28

Florida

County: Duval

The statement refers to the construction of Southside Boulevard Extension in the city of Jacksonville in Duval County. The new facility will connect with I-95 and I-295 in the southern part of the county, and again with the same two highways in the northern part of the county. The 23 mile, six-lane high capacity roadway will necessitate bridge construction at several locations. The levels of air and noise pollution will increase as a result of the project. Actual construction will remove 145 acres of woodland and 5.3 acres of marshland. Ten business and between 49 and 84 families will be displaced. (358 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40165) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0165D)

SR 105, Jacksonville

01/28

Florida

County: Duval

The plan consists of upgrading State Road 105 (Heckscher Drive) in Jacksonville, from a rural two-lane facility into a modern municipal multi-lane urban facility. The project is generally located in northeastern Duval County, extending from US 17 to Blount Island, a distance of 6.5 miles. Three alternate bridge locations are evaluated for the improvement in addition to a "no road" alternative. Adverse impacts generated by the project are temporary degradation of water quality, and some soil erosion during construction. There will also be slight increases in the levels of air and noise pollution; from 5 to 8 families and 1 business will be displaced. (72 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40166) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0166D)

SR 121, Gainesville

01/28

Florida

County: Alachua

The project consists of upgrading SW-NW 34th Street (State Road 121) in Gainesville, from an existing two-lane facility to a modern multi-lane urban facility. The approximate length of the corridor is 8.04 miles. There are four alternates being studied to see which best serves the needs of the city. The adverse impacts generated by the improvements are the taking of additional right-of-way and impacts on residential areas. There will be a displacement of 0 to 19 families depending on the alternate chosen. A 4(f) determination will be required because of impact to the University Golf Course and Westside Park. (80 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40169) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0169D)

Honoapiilani Highway

01/07

Hawaii

County: Maui

The project involves the realignment of Hanoapiilani Highway in the Lahaina District of the Island of Maui for 5 miles. The two lane road will be comprised of two segments from Honokowai to Alaeloa and from Alaeloa to Honokahu. The new highway will improve agricultural produce hauling, improve access to regional recreation areas, and to promote area urban development. Adverse impacts include; disturbance to natural terrain, and increases in air, water and noise pollution especially during construction. (41 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40047) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0047D)

US 20-191

01/04

Idaho

County: Madison Fremont

The proposed project involves the construction of 21 miles of four lane US 20-191, beginning at Thornton and proceeding northward to Twin Groves. This is the only access from the west to Yellowstone National Park, and it carries a peak tourist load during the summer months. The amount of land to be used for right-of-way and the number of residences to be displaced will depend upon which of several alternate routes is chosen.
(158 pages)
(ELP ORDER # 40031) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0031D)

Interstate 90, Idaho

01/04

Idaho

County: Kootenai

The project consists of the upgrading of existing US 10, with its subsequent inclusion designation as part of I 90. The project is located in mountainous terrain, extending from Wolf Lodge Interchange through the Rose Lake Inter-

change, a total distance of 12.3 miles. The roadway will be a four lane divided highway. Adverse impact will include increases in noise and air pollution levels, and a slight rise in pollution to Coeur d'Alene Lake during project construction.

(ELR ORDER # 40035) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0035D)

U.S.-592, Iowa

01/07

Iowa

County: Marion Mahaska

The project involves the construction of a segment of Freeway 592. Four lanes will be built for the first eight miles and the remainder will consist of two lanes. The project will begin two miles west of Knoxville in Marion County and will proceed for approximately 20.9 miles terminating 3.6 miles into Mahaska County. Several bridges will be constructed over rivers and existing roads. Adverse impacts include: increases in air and noise pollution; possible dislocation of 10 families; increase in water pollution, loss of wildlife; the diverting of 880 acres of land to transportation use; and a channel change in English Creek. (78 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40044) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0044D)

SR 25 and SR 28, Bourne

01/22

Massachusetts

County: Barnstable

The project, located in the town of Bourne, involves the improvement of a section of Route 28, approximately 4.1 miles in length, from Bourne Bridge to Connery Circle, and a 4.4 mile extension of Route 25 from Bourne Bridge to the Mid-Cape Highway (U.S. 6), terminating at the Sandwich town line. Adverse impacts include: dislocation of 2 families and 3 businesses; slight increase in noise levels on Route 28; loss of deer habitat; and reduction in the land area of Otis AFB. (85 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40128) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0128D)

SR-140, Franklin

01/28

Massachusetts

County: Norfolk

The project involves relocation or reconstruction of a section of Route 140, approximately 1.5 miles in length, in the town of Franklin. The plan calls for a four-lane divided road with a section on new location traversing a proposed industrial site. A bridge will be constructed over I-495. Adverse impacts of the project involve visual damage to the area, and slight increases in the levels of air and noise pollution. Two families and 1 business will be displaced by construction. (76 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40156) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0156D)

Interstate 69

01/03

Michigan

County: Morrice Clinton Shiawassee

This project involves the construction of I-69 from US-27 north of Lansing easterly to M-78 at Morrice. The project length is 20.6 miles. The project may require appropriation of parkland, so a 4(f) statement has been filed. Adverse impacts include; possible alteration of groundwater quality; loss of approximately 450 acres of agricultural land; loss of 1,500 acres of vegetation and wildlife habitat; increased potential for soil erosion and sedimentation of streams; the displacement of 92 to 113 homes, and 3 to 5 businesses; and, increases in traffic congestion, litter, noise, and air pollution. (130 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40025) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0025D)

Howard St. Extension, Kalamazoo

01/14

Michigan

County: Kalamazoo

The project involves the extension of Howard St. west and north for a distance of 0.63 mile from Kandall Avenue to M 43. The improved facility will shorten travel time and improve safety. Adverse impact includes disturbance to 9.6 acres of land and increases in air and noise pollution. (94 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40080) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0080D)

I-394, Hennepin County

01/21

Minnesota

County: Hennepin

The project involves the construction of an east-west Interstate freeway, I-394, from Minnetonka to Minneapolis, a distance of 8.5 miles. I-394 will provide six continuous through lanes with interchanges spaced at 1 mile intervals. Adverse impacts are: the dislocation of from 58 to 89 families and 39 to 51 businesses, depending on which of the three alternatives is chosen; the destruction of from 42 to 8 acres of wildlife habitat; and the increase of air and noise pollution levels. A 4(f) determination will probably have to be made concerning parkland in the area. (210 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40118) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0118D)

US 30, Kearney-East

01/08

Nebraska

County: Buffalo

The project involves the improvement of approximately 3.2 miles of highway beginning west of the junction of "N" Avenue and U.S. 30 and proceeding easterly on existing U.S. 30. Design features will include; four-lanes; improved drainage

structures and intersections; street lighting; traffic signalization; and construction of driveways. Adverse impacts are unavoidable traffic delays during construction, relocation of one motel, and possible increases in both noise and air pollution.

(15 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40057) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0057D)

Highway N 2, Lincon Urban Arterial

01/14

Nebraska

County: Lancaster

The project involves the reconstruction of 4.3 miles of high No. 2 in south Lincoln to a four lane facility. Also included is a proposal to extend 13th Street southward for 0.4 mile to the intersection of Pioneers Boulevard and N 2. Adverse impact will include the loss of fifty trees and some wildlife habitat, and increases in air and noise levels.

(ELR ORDER # 40073) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0073D)

Gibson Boulevard, Albuquerque

01/04

New Mexico

County: Bernalillo

The project involves the improvement of one mile of Gibson Boulevard between Yale Boulevard and Carlisle Boulevard in Albuquerque. The facility will be a six lane divided arterial street. For safety purposes, six interchanges will be closed and right-of-way will be expanded for the length of the project. Major adverse impact includes the relocation of residents from twenty apartment units, and the loss of four potential business sites to right-of-way.

(29 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40036) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0036D)

US 66, I 40, and SR 39, New Mexico

01/14

New Mexico

County: Quay

The project entails the reconstruction of US 66 and SR 39 to four lane facilities, in order to meet specifications required by the construction of I 40. The project begins east of Tucumari and extends 14.04 miles easterly to a point two miles east of San Jon. Adverse impacts will include the loss of 900 acres of range and farm land, increases in air and noise pollution, and the relocation of 3 families and 2 businesses.

(27 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40069) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0069D)

I 80N, Portland

01/23

Oregon

County: Multnomah

The statement refers to a study of seven proposed transportation options for the Mt. Hood Freeway, I 80N, in Portland. The options range up to an eight lane freeway, with various transit and depressed-transit/freeway combinations also being considered. Impacts of the action would vary according to the option chosen.

(ELR ORDER # 40141) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0141D)

Bryan Drive Bypass

01/04

South Carolina

County: Horry Georgetown

Proposed is the construction of 11 miles of the four lane Bryan Drive Bypass, from US 501 to US 17, just north of Murrells Inlet. Project displacements will include one electrical substation and seven dwellings.

(22 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40039) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0039D)

SD 34, Lake and Moody Counties

01/14

South Dakota

County: Lake Moody

The project involves the reconstruction of 10.5 miles of SD 34, from one mile south of Wentworth to the I 29 interchange. Adverse impact will include the loss of 234 acres of land to right-of-way, the displacement of two farmsteads, and increases in air and noise pollution levels during construction.

(16 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40072) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0072D)

I-640

01/02

Tennessee

County: Knox

The project involves the construction of a six-lane divided highway built on a new location around the western portion of Knoxville between I-40 and I-75. The length of the project is approximately 2.8 miles. The primary adverse environmental effects are the displacement of 22 families and 4 businesses, and the introduction of a source of noise and air pollution into areas relatively free from these sources of pollution. (43 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40009) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0009D)

SR 111, Appalachian Corridor "J"

01/29

Tennessee

County: Van Buren Sequatchie

The statement refers to the reconstruction of State Route 111 in Van Buren County, which is a section of Appalachian Corridor "J". The length of the proposed four-lane road is approximately 13.8 miles beginning at the Sequatchie County

line, and extending northward to near the south city limits of Spencer. The project is expected to have some adverse effects in the existing natural environment by reduction of total available wildlife habitat (290 acres) and temporary siltation of streams during construction. (80 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40175) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0175D)

I-35, US 290, and Spur 69; Highway Improvement

01/10

Texas

County: Travis

The plan involves the improvement of Interstate 35, US 290, and Spur 69 for a combined length of 3.9 miles. All construction will be done in the Austin area. I-35 is planned to be a six to eight lane controlled-access facility with continuous frontage roads. Spur 69 and US 290 will each be six-lane controlled access facilities. Adverse impacts include temporary increases in air, noise and water pollution due to construction. Also, there will be a dislocation of 20 families and 29 businesses.

(49 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40061) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0061D)

I-820, Tarrant County

01/22

Texas

County: Tarrant

The statement refers to the construction of I-820 in the northwest portion of Tarrant County and within the cities of White Settlement, Lake Worth, and Fort Worth. The highway will be a basic six-lane freeway having controlled access and continuous frontage roads for most of its entire 13.5 mile length. Approximately 800 acres are to be used as right-of-way. Adverse impacts are: the displacement of wildlife; the conversion of grazing and urban open lands to permanently paved roadways; and increases in air, water, and noise pollution.

(58 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40121) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0121D)

Cross Island Highway, St. Croix

01/24

Virgin Islands

The statement refers to the proposed construction of 8.25 miles of four lane highway between Christiansted and Frederiksted. Right-of-way acquisition would impact 55 residences, 25 businesses, 3 churches, and 1 school. Additionally, several thousand large shade trees would be destroyed by the project.

(74 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40147) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0147D)

SR 262, Staunton

01/22

Virginia

County: Augusta

The statement refers to the construction of Route 262, which will begin at I-81 and continue northwest to Route 250. The new corridor will provide a controlled-access, four-lane divided facility on the southern perimeter of the city of Staunton. Five interchanges and two overpasses are proposed. There are six alternative route combinations being considered, which vary in length from 6.17 to 7.27 miles. Adverse impacts are: displacement of a maximum of 75 families, and 8 businesses; conversion of pastureland to roadway; and the increase of noise and air pollution. (91 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40126) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0126D)

I-66, Gainesville to Front Royal

01/28

Virginia

County: Warren Fauquier Prince William
The project consists of connecting two portions of completed I-66. The completion of this 36 mile stretch from Gainesville to Front Royal will provide uninterrupted interstate highway from I-495 in Fairfax County to I-81 at Strasburg in Shenandoah. Adverse environmental impacts include the loss of some wildlife, and an increase in noise pollution. Regardless of the alternate chosen there will be negative impacts on the Appalachian National Scenic Trail and the Bull Run Mountain Park. The number of displaced families and businesses will vary according to alternate chosen. (361 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40167) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0167D)

Main Street Bridge, Chippewa Falls

01/04

Wisconsin

The project involves the construction of a bridge that will span the Chippewa River from Main Street north to Pine Street, in the city of Chippewa Falls. The 900 foot span will replace an older structure which has been closed. Adverse impact of the action will include the removal of fifty trees, and increases in traffic which will bring concomitant increases in noise and air pollution.

(32 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40029) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0029D)

Final

Date

Skagway, Alaska to Canadian Border

01/30

Alaska

The proposed project, in conjunction with a planned Canadian section of highway, will provide a link between Skagway and Alaska's interior highway system via Whitehorse, Yukon Territory. The action consists of 9.4 miles of new construction and reconstruction of the Skagway River Bridge on the same alignment. (174 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: COE HUD DOT USDA EPA DOI DOC
state agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40183) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0183F)

US Rte. 101, California

01/21

California

County: Humboldt

The proposed project consists of reconstructing a 1.7 mile segment of an existing 4-lane facility to an initial 4-lane divided freeway with provisions for two additional lanes. The project will displace 167 families, 17 businesses and two churches; 53 acres of land will be acquired for right of way. A section 4(f) statement was filed to obtain Vinum Park. Adverse effects will include increased air and noise pollution. (231 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOI DOT
state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 40110) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0110F)

Pomona Freeway, SR 60

01/24

California

County: Los Angeles

The statement refers to the proposed widening of the Pomona Freeway, Route 60, from Mednik Avenue to 0.2 mile east of Rosemead Boulevard, and ramp metering from the Long Beach Freeway, Route 7, to the San Gabriel Freeway, in the cities of Montebello, Monterey Park, Roasemead, and South El Monte. Adverse impact will include the need to acquire three residences and a five unit apartment complex.

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI HEW COE
local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 40142) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0142F)

Indian River Bridge

01/31

Florida

County: Indian River

The statement considers construction of a two lane bridge and approaches between S.R. 5 and S.R. A1A over the Indian River. Project length is 2 miles. The number of displacements and the amount of land required for right-of-way will depend upon the route chosen. (423 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOI HUD HEW COE DOC
state agencies
(ELR ORDER # 40189) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0189F)

Olive-Sample Street Interchange, South Bend

01/29

Indiana

County: St. Joseph

The project provides for the construction of an interchange and a railroad separation at the intersection of Olive Street and Sample Streets in South Bend. The project will extend

from a point in Olive Street approximately 1,030 ft. south of Sample Street to a point on Olive Street approximately 1,333 ft. north of Sample Street. The major adverse impact of the project is the necessary displacement of 68 families and 9 businesses. (60 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA USDA HEW DOI
state agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40184) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0184F)

Interstate Route 95, Massachusetts

01/22

Massachusetts

The statement refers to the proposed reconstruction of I-95 from the Danvers-Middleton town line north to the Merrimack River at the west edge of the City of Newburyport. The existing 17-mile section of four-lane highway will be widened to eight lanes. Twenty-four residences and eight businesses will be displaced. Three hundred and twenty acres will be acquired for right of way. Section 4(f) land from the Georgetown-Rowley State Forest, the Downfall Wildlife Management Area, and the Newburyport City Forest will be encroached upon. (approx. 465 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI DOC HEW FPC EPA USDA GSA
state and local agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40133) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0133F)

Morris By-Pass (T.H. 59)

01/30

Minnesota

County: Stevens

The projects encompassed in this statement are the proposed relocation of 4.5 miles of T.H. 59 to bypass the City of Morris and the reconstruction of Township road (to be designated T.H. 329) on existing alignment. Seventy acres of agricultural land will be committed to the projects. Some wildlife habitat near the Pomme De Terre River will be lost. (79 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI EPA
state and local agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40180) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0180F)

Routes 752 and I-229, Missouri

01/10

Missouri

County: Buchanan

Proposed is the construction of a new roadway on new alignment between Route 371 and Interstate 229 in St. Joseph. Length of the project is 1.0 mile. Approximately 20 acres of undeveloped residential land will be acquired for right of way; one family will be displaced. Noise and air pollution levels will increase. (32 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOI HEW USDA DOD
state agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40060) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0060F)

Final

Date

Major Deegan Expressway, New York

01/23

New York

County: Bronx

Proposed is the reconstruction of the existing interchange between the Major Deegan Expressway, I-87, and Macombs Dam Bridge. One or two of the existing ramps will be relocated, depending on the alternate selected. Length of the project is 0.9 mile. (203 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA HEW DOI FPC EPA USCG DOT COE
local agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40135) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0135F)

County Road No. 65C (Bridge Street)

01/24

New York

County: Montgomery

The statement refers to the proposed reconstruction of CR 65C (Bridge Street) including a new structure over the Penn Central Railroad tracks. Nine families and two businesses will be displaced. (52 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI USDA
state and local agencies and concerned
citizens

(ELR ORDER # 40146) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0146F)

US 83

01/08

North Dakota

County: McLean

The statement refers to the proposed reconstruction of 12 miles of roadway, from 2 to 4 lanes. Two businesses and 3 residences will be displaced by the action; an unspecified amount of additional right-of-way will be taken. A 4(f) statement will be filed as public land will be taken from the Wolf Creek Game Management Area. (73 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA HUD DOI USDA COE

(ELR ORDER # 40054) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0054F)

US Rt. 35

01/02

Ohio

County: Gallia

The project proposes the construction of 12.7 miles of four-lane limited access highway between Gallipolis and Centerville. The proposed work includes reconstruction of 2.5 miles of existing roadway and 10.2 miles on new location. Plans also include construction of 2 new interchanges and the completion of an existing partial interchange. Adverse impacts are the use of 525 acres of agricultural land; the displacement of 3 families; and the temporary increase in turbidity and sedimentation in

near-by streams during construction. (62 pages)
COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI EPA HUD HEW USDA COE
state and local agencies and concerned
citizens
(ELR ORDER # 40006) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0006F)

US 52, SR 7, SR 607, Lawrence County

01/21

Ohio

County: Lawrence

The plan involves the construction of approximately 10 miles of 4 lane highway from Chesapeake to east of Proctorville. Included in the project is the construction of a connecting road (SR 607) from the proposed new SR 7 facility to a bridge. Adverse impacts of the project include: the removal of natural vegetation, relocation of the sections of channels of three streams, and the displacement of 106 families, businesses and farms. A 4(f) determination will have to be made concerning the construction of bridge piers on a public use area. (63 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI EPA HUD HEW USDA COE USCG
state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 40111) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0111F)

Spur 351, US 90A to Leissner Road

01/23

Texas

County: Guadalupe

The proposed project is a 2.2 mile extension of Spur 351 from U.S. Highway 90 (Alternate) west of Sequin, south to Leissner Road. The work involves the construction of a two-lane highway on new location and includes a major drainage structure over the Guadalupe River. Two families may be displaced and an unspecified number of businesses displaced. (61 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: HEW DOD USDA DOI EPA
state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 40137) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0137F)

Vermont Route 100

01/07

Vermont

County: Lamoille

The proposed project is the reconstruction on new location of 1.8 miles of Route 100 to provide a bypass of the Village of Morrisville. The highway will provide a two-lane facility and a new crossing of Lake Lamoille. Thirty-eight acres of agricultural land will be acquired for right of way; three residences, one commercial operation and a warehouse will be dislocated. (162 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: HUD EPA DOI COE USDA FPC
state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 40046) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0046F)

I-90 - Issaquah to West Snoqualmie

01/07

Washington

County: King

The proposed project is the reconstruction of 8.34 miles of I-90, Issaquah to West Snoqualmie, to a six lane highway. The facility will require a unspecified amount of forest and pasture land, displace 31 families and 4 businesses, and relocate a number of public utilities. The facility will traverse and alter a number of major creeks and rivers. Erosion, siltation, sedimentation and high amounts of runoff (containing both toxic and non-toxic substances) will cause damage to the aquatic life system. Other adverse impacts are loss of wildlife habitat; increases in water, air and noise pollution; and increased flooding potential.

(191 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA HEW HUD

state and local agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40042) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0042F)

Intercity Bridge, Pasco to Kennewick

01/14

Washington

County: Franklin Benton

Proposed is the construction of a new four lane bridge over the Columbia River, between Pasco and Kennewick. Adverse impact will include the displacement of two businesses and two residents; a loss of native flora and wildlife habitat; and increases in noise levels due to increases in truck traffic.

(two volumes)

COMMENTS MADE BY: HUD DOI EPA COE USCG

state and local agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40083) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0083F)

S.T.H. 56, Wisconsin

01/22

Wisconsin

County: Richland

The proposed project consists of replacing a deficient bridge and reconstructing 0.32 miles of approaches on Highway 56. Nine to twelve trees will be removed; 2.9 acres of cropland will be acquired for right-of-way.

(31 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA DOI EPA COE USCG

(ELP ORDER # 40127) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0127F)

Rte. 65, Benton County

01/28

Missouri

County: Benton

The statement refers to the construction of Rte. 65 for a length of 7.5 miles. The facility will require 250 acres for right-of-way, and will displace 9 families and 1 business. Adverse impacts include temporary pollution of ground and water during construction, loss of wildlife, and, destruction of some ground cover. A draft was submitted to the Council on 8/6/73 that combined this project with Route 7 in Benton County.

(28 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: NEW DOI USDA EPA DOT COE USCG
state and local agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40153) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0153F)

Rte. 7, Benton County

01/28

Missouri

County: Benton

The statement refers to the improvement of Rte. 7 for a distance of 2.3 miles in the city of Warsaw. The project will provide a two lane limited access facility. Adverse impacts include the displacement of 14 families and 1 business, the use of approximately 50 acres of land, the temporary pollution of ground and water during construction, and, the loss of some ground cover. A draft was submitted to the Council on 8/6/73 that combined this project with Route 65 in Benton County. (27 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI USDA EPA DOT COE USCG
state and local agencies

(ELP ORDER # 40154) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0154F)

I-90, Asabel Curtis Interchange to Snoqualmie Summit 01/28

Washington

County: King

The proposed project consists of upgrading 5.14 miles of existing I-90 (State Route 90) west of Snoqualmie Pass to current interstate standards. Contemplated is the conversion of the existing four lane highway to eastbound traffic alone, with a three lane westbound roadway to be constructed on the opposite side of the upper Snoqualmie River Valley. Approximately 153.5 acres of land is required for right-of-way. (435 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA USDA HUD DOI
state and local agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40161) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0161F)

U.S.Coast Guard

Draft

Date

Navigation Regulation Area, Chesapeake Bay

01/10

Virginia

County: Northhampton

The statement refers to the proposed amendment of 33 CFR, in order to establish a regulated navigation area for the entrance to Chesapeake Bay. The purpose of the action is the prevention of collisions between vessels, and between vessel and the trestlework of the Chesapeake Bay Bridge-Tunnel (CBBT). Adverse impact of the action will result from increased ship transit time through the regulated area, and expected increased traffic over the CBBT.

(30 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40063) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0063)



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF THE
ADMINISTRATOR

AVAILABILITY OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
AGENCY COMMENTS ON ENVIRONMENTAL
IMPACT STATEMENTS AND OTHER
ACTIONS IMPACTING THE ENVIRONMENT

Pursuant to the requirements of section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, and section 309 of the Clean Air Act, as amended, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has reviewed and commented in writing on Federal agency actions impacting the environment contained in the following appendices during the period of January 1, 1974, and January 31, 1974.

Appendix I contains a listing of draft environmental impact statements reviewed and commented upon in writing during this review period. The list includes the Federal agency responsible for the statement, the number and title of the statement, the classification of the nature of EPA's comments as defined in Appendix II, and the EPA source for copies of the comments as set forth in Appendix V.

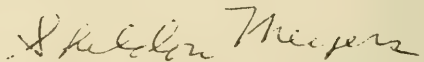
Appendix II contains the definitions of the classifications of EPA's comments on the draft environmental impact statements as set forth in Appendix I.

Appendix III contains a listing of final environmental impact statements reviewed and commented upon in writing during this reviewing period. The listing will include the Federal agency responsible for the statement, the number and title of the statement, a summary of the nature of EPA's comments, and the EPA source for copies of the comments as set forth in Appendix V.

Appendix IV contains a listing of proposed Federal agency regulations, legislation proposed by Federal agencies, and any other proposed actions reviewed and commented upon in writing pursuant to section 309(a) of the Clean Air Act, as amended, during the referenced reviewing period. The listing includes the Federal agency responsible for the proposed action, the title of the action, a summary of the nature of EPA's comments, and the source for copies of the comments as set forth in Appendix V.

Appendix V contains a listing of the names and addresses of the sources for copies of EPA comments listed in Appendices I, III, and IV.

Copies of the EPA Manual setting forth the policies and procedures for EPA's review of agency actions may be obtained by writing the Public Inquiries Branch, Office of Public Affairs, Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C. 20460. Copies of the draft and final environmental impact statements referenced herein are available from the originating Federal department or agency or from the National Technical Information Service, U.S. Department of Commerce, Springfield, Virginia 22151.



Sheldon Meyers
Director
Office of Federal Activities

Dated: FEB 7 1974

APPENDIX I

DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENTS FOR WHICH
COMMENTS WERE ISSUED BETWEEN
JANUARY 1, 1974 AND JANUARY 31, 1974

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	SOURCE FOR COPIES OF COMMENTS
<u>ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION</u>			
D-AEC-06118-OH:	PERRY NUCLEAR POWER PLANT UNITS 1 and 2, OHIO	ER-2	A
<u>DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE</u>			
D-AFS-39073-MT:	DEER CREEKS MULTIPLE USE PLAN, MONTANA	ER-2	I
D-AFS-61174-AZ:	MADERA CANYON LAND USE PLAN, CORONADO NATIONAL FOREST ARIZONA	LO-2	J
D-AFS-61176-FL:	JUNIPER SPRINGS UNIT, OCALA NATIONAL FOREST, MARION AND LAKE COUNTIES, FLORIDA	LO-2	E
D-AFS-65051-NV:	PINYON-JUNIPER CHAINING PROGRAM ON FOREST LANDS, NEVADA	LO-1	J
D-AFS-54052-NV:	HERBICIDE CONTROL OF SAGEBRUSH AND WYETHIA, NEVADA	LO-1	J
D-AFS-65064-CA:	PROPOSED FOREST REESTABLISHMENT PROGRAM ON NATIONAL FOREST LANDS, CALIFORNIA	LO-1	J
D-AFS-99062-UT:	BOULDER-GROVER ROAD, UTAH	ER-2	I
D-SCS-36326-WI:	FIRST CAPITOL WATERSHED, WISCONSIN	LO-2	F
D-SCS-36337-TX:	RED DEER CREEK WATERSHED PROJECT, TEXAS	LO-2	G

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	SOURCE FOR COPIES OF COMMENTS
<u>CORPS OF ENGINEERS</u>			
D-COE-32470-AR:	MCCLELLAN-KERR NAVIGATION SYSTEM ON ARKANSAS RIVER, ARKANSAS	ER-2	G
D-COE-32471-MS:	PASCAGOULA RIVER CHANNEL MAINTENANCE, MISSISSIPPI	LO-2	E
D-COE-32472-MS:	BILOXI HARBOR (DREDGING & NAVIGATION), MISSISSIPPI	ER-2	E
D-COE-34096-TX:	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE PROGRAM, PAT MAYSE LAKE, SANDER CREEK, TEXAS	LO-2	G
D-COE-34101-TX:	FREEPORT HARBOR, FREEPORT, TEXAS	LO-2	G
D-COE-35099-CA:	EXTENSION OF ENTRANCE TO ISLAIS CREEK CHANNEL, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA	LO-2	J
D-COE-35102-CA:	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF MORO BAY HARBOR, CALIFORNIA	ER-2	J
D-COE-35105-VA:	PARKER CREEK (MAINTENANCE DREDGING), VIRGINIA	ER-2	D
D-COE-36178-PA:	WYOMING VALLEY FLOOD CONTROL, SUSQUEHANNA RIVER, PENNSYLVANIA	LO-1	D
D-COE-36275-NY:	REVISED STATEMENT, FLOOD CONTROL PROJECT, SAW MILL RIVER, NEW YORK	ER-2	C
D-COE-36336-MN:	LOCAL FLOOD PROTECTION VERMILLION RIVER, HASTING, MINNESOTA	ER-2	F
D-COE-36348-MT:	FLOOD CONTROL PLAN FOR FLATHEAD RIVER, KALISPELL, MONTANA	LO-1	I
D-COE-36349-AR:	REVISED STATEMENT, CACHE RIVER BASIN FLOOD CONTROL PROJECT, ARKANSAS	ER-2	G
D-COE-36350-MO:	STOCKTON DAM AND LAKE, SAC RIVER (OPERATION & MAINTENANCE) MISSOURI	ER-2	H

IDENTIFYING
NUMBER

TITLE

GENERAL
NATURE OF
COMMENTS

SOURCE FOR
COPIES OF
COMMENTS

D-COE-39079-NY: WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT, ELLICOTT CREEK BASIN, NEW YORK

ER-2

C

D-COE-42117-ND: FT. YATES HIGHWAY BRIDGE SIOUX AND EMMONS COUNTIES,
NORTH DAKOTA

LO-1

I

D-COE-99003-NY: REVISED STATEMENT, U.S. POSTAL SERVICE, MANHATTAN VEHICLE
FACILITY, NEW YORK

ER-2

C

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

D-FPC-03047-IA: DALLAS CENTER UNDERGROUND STORAGE PROJECT, IOWA

LO-2

H

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

D-GSA-81152-DE: U.S. CUSTOM HOUSE BUILDING, WILMINGTON, DELAWARE

LO-2

D

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

D-IBR-39081-WY: PROPOSED SALE OF MUNICIPAL AND INDUSTRIAL WATER FROM
FONTENELLE RESERVOIR, WYOMING

LO-2

I

D-NPS-61170-CO: WILDERNESS PROPOSAL MASTER PLAN ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL
PARK, COLORADO

LO-2

I

D-NPS-61173-00: PROPOSED BIG SOUTH FORK, KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE

LO-2

E

D-NPS-61181-HI: PROPOSED MASTER PLAN, HAWAII VOLCANOES NATIONAL PARK, HAWAII

LO-1

J

D-NPS-61183-HI: PROPOSED WILDERNESS AREAS, HAWAII VOLCANOES NATIONAL PARK,
HAWAII

LO-1

J

D-NPS-61207-AZ: WILDERNESS PROPOSAL, ORGAN PIPE, CACTUS NATIONAL MONUMENT,
ARIZONA

LO-1

J

D-SFW-64024-ID: KOOSKIA NATIONAL FISH HATCHERY, IDAHO

LO-1

K

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	SOURCE FOR COPIES OF COMMENTS
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION			
D-CGD-11049-HI:	PROPOSED BASE HONOLULU WATERFRONT REDEVELOPMENT, HAWAII	LO-1	J
D-FAA-51325-KY:	MADISON AIRPORT (PROPOSED), RICHMOND, KENTUCKY	ER-2	E
D-FAA-51328-GA:	EASTMAN-DODGE COUNTY AIRPORT, EASTMAN, GEORGIA	ER-2	E
D-FAA-51329-IN:	DELAWARE COUNTY AIRPORT, MUNCIE, INDIANA	LO-2	F
D-FAA-51331-AK:	SITKA AIRPORT, ALASKA	LO-1	K
D-FAA-51332-MO:	PERRYVILLE MUNICIPAL AIRPORT, PERRYVILLE, MISSOURI	LO-2	H
D-FAA-51333-MS:	NEW ALBANY-UNION COUNTY AIRPORT, NEW ALBANY, MISSISSIPPI	LO-2	E
D-FAA-51334-GA:	LOUISVILLE MUNICIPAL AIRPORT, GEORGIA	LO-2	E
D-FAA-51335-KY:	WAYNE COUNTY AIRPORT, MONTICELLO, KENTUCKY	LO-2	E
D-FAA-51336-ID:	CALDWELL INDUSTRIAL AIR PARK, CANYON COUNTY, IDAHO	LO-1	K
D-FAA-51337-NY:	SYRACUSE-HANCOCK AIRPORT, SYRACUSE, NEW YORK	ER-2	C
D-FAA-51813-ND:	MOHALL MUNICIPAL AIRPORT, MOHALL, NORTH DAKOTA	LO-1	I
D-FAA-51815-WV:	JACKSON COUNTY AIRPORT, RAVENSWOOD, WEST VIRGINIA	ER-2	D
D-FAA-51817-KY:	HAZARD-PERRY COUNTY AIRPORT, KENTUCKY	LO-2	E
D-FAA-51818-MN:	ROSEAU MUNICIPAL AIRPORT, ROSEAU, MINNESOTA	LO-1	F
D-FHW-42059-MI:	CONSTRUCTION, RECONSTRUCTION OF RUSSELL ROAD, M-52, ROGER HIGHWAY, MICHIGAN	LO-2	F
D-FHW-42066-CA:	ROUTE 84, ANTIOCH BRIDGE, CONTRA COSTA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	LO-1	J
D-FHW-42115-NH:	RELOCATION OF NEW HAMPSHIRE ROUTE 111, NEW HAMPSHIRE	LO-1	B

IDENTIFYING
NUMBER

TITLE

GENERAL
NATURE OF
COMMENTS

SOURCE FOR
COPIES OF
COMMENTS

D-FHW-42068-WI:	U.S.H. 16, I-94 TO PEWAUKEE RD., WAUKESHA COUNTY, WISCONSIN	LO-2	F
D-FHW-42070-AK:	STEESE HIGHWAY, MILE 43.8 TO MONTANA CREEK, ALASKA	LO-1	K
D-FHW-42071-AK:	RICHARDSON HIGHWAY, CANYON CREEK TO SHAW CREEK, ALASKA	LO-1	K
D-FHW-42075-MI:	NORTHWESTERN HIGHWAY, U.S. 24-M-275, OAKLAND COUNTY, MICHIGAN	LO-2	F
D-FHW-42076-ND:	PROJECT F-1-810, BISMARCK AVENUE, BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA	ER-2	I
D-FHW-42078-DE:	HIGHWAY/RAILROAD GRADE SEPARATION, RUTHBY ROAD, NEW CASTLE COUNTY, DELAWARE	LO-1	D
D-FHW-42079-MN:	I-35 INTERCHANGE WEST OF OWATONNA, STEELE COUNTY, MINNESOTA	LO-2	F
D-FHW-42083-CA:	FREWAY DEVELOPMENT ON STATE HIGHWAY ROUTE 20 IN NEVADA COUNTY CALIFORNIA	LO-1	J
D-FHW-42086-MT:	MOUNT SLOWAY EAST AND WEST, SUPERIOR WEST, AND SUPERIOR LA VISTA PROJECTS, MONTANA	LO-1	I
D-FHW-42089-AL:	SHELBY COUNTY, PROJECT I-65-2(31), ALABAMA	LO-2	E
D-FHW-42091-TX:	U.S. HIGHWAY 281, HIDALGO COUNTY, TEXAS	LO-2	G
D-FHW-42097-NB:	PROJECT F-175(13) HIGHWAY N-2, LINCOLN ARTERIAL, LANCASTER, NEBRASKA	ER-2	H
D-FHW-42101-NB:	U.S. 30, KEARNEY EAST, BUFFALO COUNTY, NEBRASKA	LO-2	H
D-FHW-42105-SC:	FROM US-501 to US-17, HORRY AND GEORGETOWN COUNTIES, SOUTH CAROLINA	LO-2	E
D-FHW-42116-SD:	F-020-7 & F-020-8, LAKE & MOODY COUNTIES, SOUTH DAKOTA	LO-1	I

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	SOURCE FOR COPIES OF COMMENTS
<u>DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE</u>			
D-USN-10036-OK:	MODERNIZATION OF PLANT "A" AT THE NAVAL DEPOT, OKLAHOMA	LO-1	G
<u>TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY</u>			
D-TVA-36341-TN:	BRainerd AREA FLOOD RELIEF PLAN, TENNESSEE	LO-1	E

APPENDIX II
DEFINITION OF CODES FOR THE GENERAL NATURE
OF EPA COMMENTS

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF THE ACTION

LO--Lack of Objection

EPA has no objections to the proposed action as described in the draft impact statement; or suggests only minor changes in the proposed action.

ER--Environmental Reservations

EPA has reservations concerning the environmental effects of certain aspects of the proposed action. EPA believes that further study of suggested alternatives or modifications is required and has asked the originating Federal agency to reassess these impacts.

EU--Environmentally Unsatisfactory

EPA believes that the proposed action is unsatisfactory because of its potentially harmful effect on the environment. Furthermore, the Agency believes that the potential safeguards which might be utilized may not adequately protect the environment from hazards arising from this action. The Agency recommends that alternatives to the action be analyzed further (including the possibility of no action at all).

ADEQUACY OF THE IMPACT STATEMENT

Category 1--Adequate

The draft impact statement adequately sets forth the environmental impact of the proposed project or action as well as alternatives reasonably available to the project or action.

Category 2--Insufficient Information

EPA believes that the draft impact statement does not contain sufficient information to assess fully the environmental impact of the proposed project or action. However, from the information submitted, the Agency is able to make a preliminary determination of the impact on the environment. EPA has requested that the originator provide the information that was not included in the draft statement.

Category 3--Inadequate

EPA believes that the draft impact statement does not adequately assess the environmental impact of the proposed project or action, or that the statement inadequately analyzes reasonable available alternatives. The Agency has requested more information and analysis concerning the potential environmental hazards and has asked that substantial revision be made to the impact statement.

FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENTS FOR WHICH
COMMENTS WERE ISSUED BETWEEN
JANUARY 1, 1974 AND JANUARY 31, 1974

SOURCE FOR
COPIES OF
COMMENTS

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	SOURCE FOR COPIES OF COMMENTS
<u>ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION</u>			
F-AEC-06071-NC:	SHEARON HARRIS NUCLEAR POWER PLANT UNIT 1,2,3, AND 4, NORTH CAROLINA	EPA DETERMINED THAT THIS PROJECT, AS PROPOSED, WILL RESULT IN VIOLATION OF FEDERALLY APPROVED WATER QUALITY STANDARDS AND THUS IS UNSATISFACTORY FROM THE STANDPOINT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY. THIS DETERMINATION HAS BEEN REFERRED TO THE COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, PURSUANT TO SECTION 309(b) OF THE CLEAN AIR ACT. EPA IS COOPERATING WITH THE AEC IN THE EVALUATION OF ALTERNATIVE METHODS OF TREATING THE HEATED WATER DISCHARGES FROM THE PROPOSED FACILITY, WHICH WILL ENABLE THE PLANT TO BE BUILT AND OPERATED IN AN ENVIRONMENTALLY SATISFACTORY MANNER, AND AEC HAS ISSUED A REVISED DRAFT IMPACT STATEMENT.	A
<u>CORPS OF ENGINEERS</u>			
F-COE-30056-GA:	TYBEE ISLAND, BEACH EROSION CONTROL PROJECT, GEORGIA	EPA GENERALLY AGREED WITH PROJECT AS PROPOSED. HOWEVER, EPA COMMENTS SUGGESTED USE OF "L" SHAPED OR "T" SHAPED GROINS TO REDUCE VELOCITIES ALONG FACE OF GROIN.	E
F-COE-35043-FL:	CENTRAL & SOUTHERN FLORIDA PROJECT LAKE OKECHOBEE, FLORIDA	EPA EXPRESSED NO OBJECTIONS TO THE PROJECT AS PROPOSED.	E

SOURCE FOR
COPIES OF
COMMENTS

IDENTIFYING
NUMBER

TITLE

GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

F-FAA-51293-KY: PIKEVILLE PIKE COUNTY
AIRPORT, PIKEVILLE,
KENTUCKY

EPA EXPRESSED NO OBJECTIONS TO THE PROJECT
AS PROPOSED.

E

F-FHW-41701-NC: RECONSTRUCTION OF
U.S. 74, 76, 17,
BRUNSWICK COUNTY,
NORTH CAROLINA

EPA EXPRESSED NO OBJECTIONS TO THE PROJECT
AS PROPOSED.

E

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

F-NPS-61172-00: PROPOSED WILDERNESS
CLASSIFICATION FOR
CUMBERLAND GAP
NATIONAL HISTORIC
PARK, IN KENTUCKY,
TENNESSEE AND
VIRGINIA

EPA DID NOT REVIEW DRAFT STATEMENT. REQUESTED
MORE INFORMATION ON FINAL STATEMENT REGARDING
WATER QUALITY, STREAM USE, AND FISH SPECIES.

E

REGULATIONS, LEGISLATION AND OTHER FEDERAL AGENCY
ACTIONS FOR WHICH COMMENTS WERE ISSUED BETWEEN
JANUARY 1, 1974 AND JANUARY 31, 1974

SOURCE FOR
COPIES OF
COMMENTS

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	COMMENTS
-----------------------	-------	----------------------------	----------

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

A

R-APH-85013-00: 7 CFR PART 1822--RURAL
HOUSING LOANS AND GRANTS

EPA'S COMMENTS COMMENDED THE PROHIBITION OF LOANS
FOR REPAIRS TO DWELLINGS WHICH DO NOT OR WILL NOT,
AFTER REPAIRS ARE COMPLETED, HAVE A WATER SUPPLY
AND WASTE DISPOSAL SYSTEM WHICH MEET STATE
STANDARDS AND RECOMMENDED A CHANGE IN WORDING TO
ASSURE THAT THE DWELLINGS MEET THE STANDARDS OF
THE APPROPRIATE STATE WATER POLLUTION CONTROL
AGENCY OR STATE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY.

-103-

A

R-AFS-65053-00: 36 CFR PART 221--TIMBER,
TIMBER EXPORT AND
SUBSTITUTION RESTRICTIONS

IN EPA'S VIEW, THE RESTRICTIONS APPEAR TO BE
GENERALLY CONSISTENT WITH THE GOALS OF ENVIRONMENTAL
PROTECTION. EPA SUGGESTED THAT THE FOREST SERVICE
CONSIDER MAKING AVAILABLE, TO THE PUBLIC, AN
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT OR, IF THE EFFECTS ARE
POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT, AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT
STATEMENT.

A

R-SCS-86039-00: 7 CFR PART 650--
PREPARATION OF ENVIRON-
MENTAL IMPACT STATEMENTS
PROPOSED GUIDELINES

IN EPA'S VIEW, THE PROPOSED GUIDELINES ARE GENERALLY
ADEQUATE; HOWEVER, EPA SUGGESTED SEVERAL REVISIONS
TO STRENGTHEN THE GUIDELINES. EPA SUGGESTED THAT
ADDITIONAL EMPHASIS BE PLACED ON ENVIRONMENTAL
STANDARDS AND SUGGESTED SEVERAL REVISIONS IN SPECIFIC
SECTIONS OF THE PROPOSED GUIDELINES.

IDENTIFYING
NUMBER

TITLE

GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS

R-AFS-86028-00:

NOTICES--ENVIRONMENTAL
STATEMENTS--PROPOSED
GUIDELINES FOR PREPARA-
TION

IN EPA'S VIEW, THE PROPOSED GUIDELINES ARE
GENERALLY ADEQUATE; HOWEVER, EPA SUGGESTED SEVERAL
MODIFICATIONS TO SPECIFIC SECTIONS WHICH ARE
INTENDED TO STRENGTHEN THE GUIDELINES.

A

R-DOA-86042-00:

NOTICES--ENVIRONMENTAL
IMPACT STATEMENTS--POLICY
AND DIRECTIVES

IN EPA'S VIEW, THE PROPOSED REVISED REGULATIONS
ARE GENERALLY ADEQUATE; HOWEVER, EPA MADE SEVERAL
SUGGESTIONS TO STRENGTHEN THE PROCEDURES. EPA
SUGGESTED THAT ADDITIONAL EMPHASIS BE PLACED ON
SECONDARY EFFECTS OF PROPOSED ACTIONS AND SUGGESTED
MODIFICATIONS OF SEVERAL SPECIFIC SECTIONS OF THE
PROPOSED REGULATIONS.

A

R-REA-86038-00:

7 CFR PART 1701--RURAL
ELECTRIFICATION AND
TELEPHONE PROGRAMS--
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

IN EPA'S VIEW, THE PROPOSED REVISED REGULATIONS
ARE GENERALLY ADEQUATE; HOWEVER, EPA SUGGESTED
SEVERAL REVISIONS TO STRENGTHEN THE PROCEDURES.
EPA SUGGESTED THAT ADDITIONAL EMPHASIS BE PLACED
ON SECONDARY EFFECTS OF PROPOSED ACTIONS AND
SUGGESTED MODIFICATIONS OF SEVERAL SECTIONS OF
THE PROPOSED REGULATIONS.

A

R-DOA-25030-00:

7 CFR PART 330, 9 CFR
94--GARBAGE--NOTICE OF
HEARING AND PROPOSED
RULEMAKING

EPA HAS REVIEWED THE PROPOSED REGULATIONS AND
HAS NO OBJECTIONS FROM THE STANDPOINT OF ITS
JURISDICTION UNDER THE SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL ACT
AS AMENDED AND OTHER STATUTES ADMINISTERED BY
EPA.

A

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

R-CIA-86036-00:

NOTICES--NATIONAL
ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT--
PROPOSED PROCEDURES FOR
IMPLEMENTATION

THE EPA REVIEWED THE PROCEDURES TO IMPLEMENT NEPA.
THE SCOPE OF CIA ACTIONS ARE LIMITED TO REAL
ESTATE MATTERS ONLY. EPA BELIEVES THE SCOPE
SHOULD ALSO INCLUDE THE OPERATION AND USE OF
EQUIPMENT, AIRCRAFT, VESSELS AND OTHER VEHICLES
AND PROPERTY. EPA ALSO RECOMMENDED A CHANGE IN
CIA'S DEFINITION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT.

A

IDENTIFYING
NUMBER

TITLE

GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS

SOURCE FOR
COPIES OF
COMMENTS

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

R-COE-86032-00: 33 CFR PART 212--ENVIRON-
MENTAL IMPACT STATEMENTS--
PROPOSED POLICY, PRACTICE,
AND PROCEDURES

IN EPA'S VIEW, THE PROPOSED PROCEDURES ARE
GENERALLY ADEQUATE; HOWEVER, EPA MADE SEVERAL
SUGGESTIONS TO STRENGTHEN THE PROCEDURES. EPA
SUGGESTED THAT ADDITIONAL EMPHASIS BE PLACED ON
SECONDARY EFFECTS OF PROPOSED ACTIONS AND
SUGGESTED MODIFICATIONS OF SEVERAL SPECIFIC
SECTIONS OF THE PROPOSED PROCEDURES.

A

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

R-DOD-86033-00: 32 CFR PART 214--ENVIRON-
MENTAL IMPACT STATEMENTS--
PROPOSED PROCEDURES FOR
PREPARATION AND PROCESSING

IN EPA'S VIEW, THE PROPOSED PROCEDURES ARE
GENERALLY ADEQUATE; HOWEVER, EPA SUGGESTED
ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS
FOR LISTING AND CAUTIONED THE USE OF PESTICIDES
IN A MANNER INCONSISTENT WITH ITS LABELING IS
ILLEGAL.

A

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION

R-IBW-86041-00: NOTICES--ENVIRONMENTAL
IMPACT STATEMENTS--
OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES

IN EPA'S VIEW, THE PROPOSED REVISED PROCEDURES
ARE GENERALLY ADEQUATE; HOWEVER, EPA MADE SEVERAL
SUGGESTIONS TO STRENGTHEN THE PROCEDURES. EPA
SUGGESTED THAT ADDITIONAL EMPHASIS BE PLACED ON
SECONDARY EFFECTS OF PROPOSED ACTIONS AND SUGGESTED
MODIFICATIONS OF SEVERAL SPECIFIC SECTIONS OF THE
PROPOSED REGULATIONS.

A

SOURCE FOR
COPIES OF
COMMENTS

IDENTIFYING
NUMBER

TITLE

GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

R-JUS-86040-00: 28 CFR PART 19--
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT
STATEMENTS--PROPOSED
GUIDELINES

EPA COMMENTS WERE MADE REGARDING THE IDENTIFICA-
TION OF THE "RESPONSIBLE OFFICIAL," AND SEVERAL
CLARIFYING SUGGESTIONS WERE OFFERED.

A

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

R-TVA-86037-00: NOTICES--ENVIRONMENTAL
QUALITY MANAGEMENT--
POLICY AND PROCEDURES

IN GENERAL, EPA FEELS THAT THE TVA HAS DEVELOPED
A GOOD PROCEDURE FOR IMPLEMENTING THE ENVIRON-
MENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT REQUIREMENTS AND MADE
SEVERAL MODIFICATIONS TO STRENGTHEN THIS
PROCEDURE.

A

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

R-DOT-86029-00: NOTICES--PROCEDURES FOR
CONSIDERING ENVIRONMENTAL
IMPACTS

EPA EXPRESSED GENERAL AGREEMENT WITH THE DOT
PROCEDURES FOR CONSIDERING ENVIRONMENTAL
IMPACTS.

A

R-DOT-86044-00: 49 CFR PART 520--PREPARA-
TION OF ENVIRONMENTAL
IMPACT STATEMENTS--
PROPOSED PROCEDURES

EPA HAS NO DISAGREEMENTS WITH THE NATIONAL
HIGHWAY TRAFFIC SAFETY ADMINISTRATION'S
PROCEDURES FOR PREPARATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL
IMPACT STATEMENTS.

A

R-FAA-52067-00: 14 CFR CHAPTER I--INITIAL
COMPLIANCE WITH AIRCRAFT
EMISSION STANDARDS ISSUED
BY EPA (SMOKE AND FUEL
VENTING EMISSIONS)

EPA INDICATED THAT THE FAA'S PROPOSED REGULATIONS
LACKED CERTAIN SPECIFIC INFORMATION DESCRIBING
HOW COMPLIANCE WILL BE DEMONSTRATED.

A

IDENTIFYING
NUMBER

TITLE

GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS

SOURCE FOR
COPIES OF
COMMENTS

R-FHW-86030-00: 23 CFR PARTS 771, 790,
795--ENVIRONMENTAL AND
PUBLIC HEARING PROCEDURES

EPA SUGGESTED CONSIDERABLE REVISION OF THE
FHWA'S PROPOSED PROCEDURES. IN GENERAL, EPA
BELIEVES THE FHWA PROCEDURES WERE NOT CLOSE
ENOUGH IN CONFORMANCE TO EITHER DOT'S
PROCEDURES OR CEQ'S GUIDELINES.

A

R-CGD-86043-00: NOTICES--ENVIRONMENTAL
IMPACT STATEMENTS--
PROCEDURES FOR
CONSIDERATION

THE EPA FEELS THAT THE COAST GUARD HAS DEVELOPED
A GOOD PROCEDURE FOR IMPLEMENTING THE ENVIRON-
MENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT PROCESS. MINOR COMMENTS
WERE MADE TO CLARIFY SOME SECTIONS OF THE PROPOSED
REGULATIONS.

A

APPENDIX V

SOURCE FOR COPIES OF EPA COMMENTS

- A. Director, Office of Public Affairs
Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

- B. Director of Public Affairs
Region I
Room 2303
John F. Kennedy Federal Building
Boston, Massachusetts 02203

- C. Director of Public Affairs
Region II
Environmental Protection Agency
Room 847
26 Federal Plaza
New York, New York 10007

- D. Director of Public Affairs
Region III
Environmental Protection Agency
Curtis Building, 6th and Walnut Streets
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106

E. Director of Public Affairs

Region IV

Environmental Protection Agency,

Suite 300

1421 Peachtree Street, N.E.

Atlanta, Georgia 30309

F. Director of Public Affairs

Region V

Environmental Protection Agency

1 N. Wacker Drive

Chicago, Illinois 60606

G. Director of Public Affairs

Region VI

Environmental Protection Agency

1600 Patterson Street

Dallas, Texas 75201

H. Director of Public Affairs

Region VII

Environmental Protection Agency

1735 Baltimore Street

Kansas City, Missouri 64108

I. Director of Public Affairs

Region VIII

Environmental Protection Agency

Lincoln Tower, Room 916

1860 Lincoln Street

Denver, Colorado 80203

J. Director of Public Affairs

Region IX

Environmental Protection Agency

100 California Street

San Francisco, California 94111

K. Director of Public Affairs

Region X

Environmental Protection Agency

1200 Sixth Avenue

Seattle, Washington 98101

environmental
impact
statements

102 monitor

council on environmental quality

CHAIRMAN PETERSON SPEAKS ON CITIZEN ACTION

On February 25, 1974, in a lecture delivered at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C. Chairman Russell W. Peterson spoke of the role of the citizen in the environmental movement of the 1970's. Citizen organization and self-education, and the right to go to court to challenge Federal decisions were among the factors cited by Chairman Peterson in support of his belief that the environmental movement is one of the best examples of citizens action in the history of our country. Printed below is the text of the Chairman's speech.

ADDRESS BY RUSSELL W. PETERSON
CHAIRMAN, COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
THE CITIZEN: POWER AND/OR POWERLESSNESS ?
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, WASHINGTON, D.C.

February 25, 1974

One of the best examples of citizen action in the history of our country is the environmental movement of the 1970's. No political leader, no government official can take sole credit for putting the environment on the national agenda. Until recent years special interests have been able to operate in our system to obtain through one technique or another just about what they wanted. The infrequent and amateurist attempts by citizen groups to oppose them were rarely successful. But citizen action has now come of age. It is well organized, knowledgeable, and persistent. It provides potent opposition to special interests and has caused such interests great frustration as they find their old techniques no longer working. The Earth Day demonstrations by millions of Americans in 1970 showed that the people were ready and determined to stop the despoilment of our environment.

ISC.
059
12

Contents

1	The Citizen: Power and/or Powerlessness?
23	NTIS and the Public Availability of Environmental Impact Statements Under NEPA
27	CEQ Publications List
34	Environmental Impact Statements Filed During February, 1974
84	EPA Listings (per Section 309 of the Clean Air Act, as Amended)
103	Cumulative Summaries of Statements Received Through February, 1974

Citizens identified problems, organized to influence governmental actions, made themselves heard at public hearings, brought action before administrative agencies in the courts, and helped the press to interpret their concerns.

They did all this in the face of the massive lethargy of business-as-usual bureaucracy. Some citizen leaders were ridiculed for their efforts. Some were mocked as the "birds and bunnies people," the butterfly chasers, the old ladies in tennis shoes. In many subtle and not so subtle ways they were made to feel there was something odd about them, that they were not in the American mainstream of bread and butter progress, that theirs was the voice of reaction, that they were callous to the people's need for job-creating new development, that they were soft.

The first hurdle citizens had to overcome was organization. Just ten years ago three or four national environmental organizations divided up a faithful but small constituency of members. Today we see many national and local groups with large memberships organized with general, specific and ad-hoc objectives of every kind.

The second hurdle citizens had to overcome was the refusal of many private and public leaders to take them seriously. This refusal manifested itself in several ways. There was the ridicule of environmental leaders to which I have referred. But more significantly there was a barrier between the concerned citizen and the processes of law. Although the contractor hired to bulldoze a woodland or level a hillside could go to court to keep people from standing in his way or delaying his work, the lifelong resident distressed by the impending destruction of a

valued part of his community could not even be heard in a court of law because of constricted legal concepts known as "standing" or "government immunity." The law, truly reflecting the older values of the society at large, put together stock in the immediate economics of a situation than it did in the health, aesthetic, cultural and longer term economic implications. Everywhere it seemed as though the part was afforded greater rights than the whole, and while there was no lack of advocates for specific dams, airports, highways and power plants, the fellow who dared to speak out for the environment could scarcely be heard above the roar of the "engine of progress."

By-and-large, the citizens have won their battle. They are being taken seriously. Few courts are turning them away today. The number of speeches and articles I see exhorting environmentalists to be responsible, claiming environmental requirements are delaying needed projects and putting people out of jobs, suggests to me that citizen environmentalists are now being taken very seriously.

Finally, citizens have had to overcome the hurdle of learning how things really work, how divergent views are heard and reconciled in administrative tribunals and courts and in the political forum. Shut out for so long, it has been difficult

(more)

for citizens to adjust to a new role where their opinions are solicited and considered, where recommendations are invited. But this obstacle has also been largely overcome, and there is less shrillness among environmentalists today, and more sensitivity to the complexity of government, the economy, and the needs of the environment.

A measure of citizens' strength today is the government's growing respect for citizen action. It is simply inconceivable that any agency of government or elected official could turn back the clock and ignore the environmental concerns of citizens for very long--the courts, the press and the people simply would not allow it.

The power both in a democracy and in a free enterprise system is with the people. And in our country, the people are now using that power more and more effectively. They are demanding a higher quality of public service from our elected and appointed officials and through new laws are prescribing for a more open, participative and responsive government. They are also demanding, through legislation, consumer affairs offices and organized purchasing efforts a higher level of service from the suppliers of goods and services. These citizen movements should be encouraged and expanded.

(more)

The citizen and the Government make up an increasingly effective partnership in improving public administration. As one who has worked as a leader of citizen action, a Governor, and now in the national administration, I am grateful for the citizen's role. As for the environment it is too important to be left to the experts or to the special interests.

This country has always been distinctive for the diligence with which its citizens have kept tabs on the activities of its Government and called the Government to task for its shortcomings. However, a very exciting development of the last few years has been the growing ability of citizens and citizen groups not merely to keep abreast of major political issues but to monitor the Government's performance -- and offer competent and detailed suggestions for improvement -- in complex areas of public administration. Citizen groups working with an impressive base of information and with an ability to follow through on their suggestions are not only watching but participating in the day-to-day administration of public affairs. Nowhere has this development probably been more visible than in connection with the environmental protection movement.

The ability of citizens to make their views known and to participate in government decision-making on the environment is critically important. A major thrust of the environmental movement is a reaction on the part of the public against having important decisions -- in particular, important Government decisions -- made without an understanding of the full range of consequences that might flow from the decisions. Our lives have become so interrelated, our use of resources so swift, and our ability to change the natural environment so great that we can no longer take major actions without concern about what the fall-out will be for ourselves and future generations. But to translate this public demand for broader Governmental vision into better informed decision-making at the working levels of Government is a job of great proportions. You, who are familiar with the strengths and weaknesses of government bureaucracies, know that attitudes and procedures cannot be changed overnight by the passage of

(more)

a law or appointment of a new agency head. To the extent that the job can be done at all, one of the most effective tools yet discovered is active participation by interested citizens. Often individuals and groups have data and insights to contribute which are beyond the expertise of the agency involved. In some cases, citizen groups seek -- and achieve -- significant changes in agency policy.

For the citizen to be a helpful and effective partner with Government, he needs to know the facts about Government actions, he needs the opportunity and the wherewithal to participate in decision-making, and he needs a means to challenge Government decisions that seem out of tune with legal requirements or public policy. In the area of public administration with which I am most familiar -- Federal decisions affecting the environment -- there has been a marked expansion in the citizen's right to know, his right to participate, and his right to challenge Government activities. This new citizen's role has evolved in many different forums. The Congress has contributed by enacting the Freedom of Information Act in 1966, the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) in 1969, and special citizen suit provisions in recent

(more)

antipollution laws. The courts have helped through new interpretations of such existing laws as the Administrative Procedure Act and through insistence on faithful agency compliance with new congressional marching orders. And the Federal bureaucracy has responded, albeit unevenly, with procedural changes implementing NEPA's public participation provisions and with other relaxations in the restraints on citizen access to Government. By demanding and taking advantage of these new opportunities to get involved, citizens and groups have won the environmental cause a high spot on the national agenda. And they have helped to energize public administration in the process.

The citizen's right to know received a first great boost when the Freedom of Information Act made it official Government policy that public documents are for the public to see unless they fall within certain specified types that must be kept confidential to protect important interests. Among the excepted types of documents are memoranda written between or within agencies giving opinions or advice on matters of policy. Those documents are protected from enforced disclosure in order to foster frank discussion of policy matters within

(more)

Government. But, barring some other special exemption, factual studies and analyses of environmental issues used in Federal decision-making are available for public scrutiny.

NEPA created a further new dimension in public access to information on Government decisions affecting the environment. Section 102 of NEPA, its best-known provision, requires Federal agencies to prepare "environmental impact statements" before taking major actions that may significantly affect the environment. The statement must lay out the environmental effects of the action, discuss alternative actions that might have fewer adverse effects, and describe any conflicting values that may weigh for and against going ahead. As if requiring such a public explanation were not itself a remarkable step, Section 102 goes on to say that agencies proposing to take major actions must consult with other relevant agencies at all levels of Government and with the public. The comments received are themselves made public and must be dealt with in the agency's environmental impact statement. A Presidential Executive Order and new Guidelines by the Council on Environmental Quality have been issued to help the agencies implement this process. A further provision, Section 309 of the Clean Air Act, requires the Environmental

(more)

Protection Agency to make additional public comments on action by other agencies affecting air quality, water quality, solid waste disposal, radiation, pesticides, or noise control. I know of no area of public administration other than the environment in which there is such an effective device for assuring that the public knows what its Government is up to.

It takes diligence for citizens to forge this information into a tool to affect what Government does. That diligence has been forthcoming. An overlapping network of environmental groups are constantly digesting and acting on what they learn about impending Government activities. These groups range from national organizations with memberships in six figures and offices throughout the country to ad hoc committees such as those formed to save the Causland Mountain in New York, Overton Park in Memphis, and the Alcovy River Swamp in Seoyia, formed to speak out on an issue of local concern. To accommodate their active interest, and in large part because of it, the barriers to the citizen's right to participate in Federal decisions have been tumbling down.

For the important Federal actions that are taken according to formal statutory procedures, the Administrative Procedure Act

(more)

(APA) spells out the public's right to participate in the agency's decision-making process. The APA has been around since 1946, but parts of it are going through a second shake-down as citizens learn to use it effectively. Agencies that once heard almost solely from the business groups directly affected by their actions are now receiving lots of advice -- and, with growing frequency, well-documented backup materials -- from citizens seeking to protect the public estate. Spurred by a 1966 landmark Federal circuit court decision in *Church of Christ v. FCC* (359 F. 2d 994 (D.C. Cir. 1966)), which emphasized the agencies' obligation to take cognizance of a wider spectrum of public interests, Federal agencies have considerably broadened their rules permitting citizen participation in their proceedings.

Perhaps even more important, the environmental impact statement procedure of NEPA has permitted public participation for the first time in a great number of informal agency decisions to which APA procedures do not apply. The public's opportunity to comment on proposed major Federal actions significantly affecting the environment -- and to have its views considered in the environmental impact statement -- gives it a new lever

(more)

to push for more careful and conscientious decision-making.

One area in which citizen groups still need a greater voice is in the legislatures. The Federal tax code prevents non-profit charitable groups from lobbying in Congress and the state legislatures despite the fact that business groups may lobby and deduct their lobbying expenses from their income tax. Legislation has been proposed to remove this inequity.

The citizen's right to go to court to challenge Federal decisions has experienced the most dramatic development. NEPA and other laws require agencies to consider the environment in their actions. And citizens are now initiating lawsuits when they believe an agency has failed to do that. The law has been changing to give citizens a greater role than ever before in policing Government behavior through the courts.

It was not long ago that a Government decision could be taken to court only by a person whose economic or business interests were affected by the decision. But as Congress has pushed Federal legislation into new fields, seeking to protect important noneconomic interests such as the environment, the

(more)

inadequacies of that old rule became apparent. If citizens concerned about environmental values were not permitted to sue to enforce Federal laws protecting the environment, there would often be no one to police agency behavior but the agency itself. Recognizing this, the courts have come down with a series of decisions expanding the citizen's right to sue -- culminating in the Supreme Court's decision in *Sierra Club v. Morton* (40 U.S.L.W. 4397 (1972)), which is called the Mineral King case.

The question in that case was the legality of the plans of the Forest Service and the National Park Service to permit the building of a ski resort development on Federal land in Southern California's beautiful Mineral King Valley. The Sierra Club, a citizens' group long interested in preserving the natural beauty of the area, asked the courts to decide the legality of the development. The Supreme Court, though ruling that the Club's complaint was technically deficient, wrote an opinion strongly confirming the right of an individual or a group of individuals having an appropriate relationship to the area to take such questions to court. The Supreme Court said:

"Aesthetic and environmental well-being, like economic well-being, are important ingredients of the quality of life in our society, and the fact that particular

(more)

environmental interests are shared by the many rather than the few does not make them less deserving of legal protection through the legal process."

Once citizen groups are in court, they are pressing for closer judicial scrutiny of Federal decisions that harm the environment. The courts must walk a fine line in these cases. On the one hand, they are not supposed to invade the area of legitimate agency discretion and second-guess Federal officials on the conduct of their work. On the other hand, they must look to Congress' recent environmental enactments and ensure that those laws are having the intended effect on the Federal establishment. By and large, the courts perform this delicate task superbly well. Their decisions seem to contain a recognition that particularly close judicial scrutiny may be needed where new laws tell agencies to act in ways which are unfamiliar or which conflict with their customary patterns of thought. In a discussion of the courts' reviewing role in environmental cases, the Supreme Court has said that an agency decision should be overturned when there has been "a clear error of judgment." A reviewing court's "inquiry into the

(more)

facts is to be searching and careful . . . but the court is not empowered to substitute its judgment for that of the agency." (Citizens to Preserve Overton Park v. Volpe, 401 U.S. 402, 416 (1971).) The courts have also made it clearer, that NEPA is not to be a paper writing or hand-holding exercise. In the words of Judge Matthes, in Environmental Defense Fund vs. Corps of Engineers (470F. 2d 298 (CA8, 1972), "The unequivocal intent of NEPA is to require agencies to consider and give effect to the environmental goals set forth in the Act, not just to file detailed impact studies which will fill governmental archives."

Nor is it true that NEPA causes undue delays in projects. For example, while the Alaska Pipeline may not be a tidy prototype of the judicial process, it is an excellent case of where NEPA and the courts forced the reconciliation of environmental concerns with sound engineering practices on a major energy project.

To some any delay in the completion of the pipeline was unreasonable and in the end Congress exempted the pipeline decision from appeal under NEPA. The problems of constructing a hot oil pipeline across permafrost are very real. The problems of constructing a pipeline across one of the most

(more)

seismically active and remote areas of the world are likewise very real. These and other significant problems were simply not adequately faced in the initial proposal presented to the Department of the Interior in 1969.

If the pipeline had been constructed using the original design specifications, it would very likely have resulted in not only very serious environmental damage but also serious operational problems. Indeed, the physical integrity of the pipeline itself was very much at stake.

Thus, the case of the Alaska Pipeline is not simply one of aesthetics, or of concern over wildlife and wilderness disturbance, or worries over water pollution, important as all of these are. It was clearly an example where sound environmental analysis was essential to sound engineering and siting.

In all honesty, the process was one of learning for both industry and government. I believe that industry seriously underestimated the real technical difficulties of the task and failed to appreciate fully -- particularly at the outset -- the new conditions for decision-making in matters that substantially affect the environment. On its part, government was ill-equipped both institutionally and informationally for

(more)

More of our citizens today need self-fulfillment. They can get it through citizen action on causes they consider worthy.

One reason for the dissatisfaction of citizens today with nearly all leaders is that we have been harping on filling some old needs when it's some new ones they want filled.

Just when citizens have been expressing a growing dissatisfaction with public officials, public officials have been gaining new respect for citizens. This is a healthy development, one that will cause the pendulum to swing back and encourage mutual respect between citizens and their public officials.

#

dealing with the complex problems of the pipeline. Few would now contend that the Interior Department's first response to NEPA on the pipeline right-of-way application was really adequate. The process made for a safer pipeline. The final decision should not have been exempted from NEPA, for NEPA was not the problem.

In another case, the eight-month delay in the Department's offshore oil leasing program in the Gulf of Mexico as a result of the decision in NRDC v. Morton, while often cited as an example of unreasonable obstructionism on the part of environmentalists, was really the result of the Department not recognizing its full responsibilities under NEPA. NEPA requires an agency to identify and analyze the available alternatives to its proposed course of action. In the case at point, the Department of the Interior addressed this statutory obligation in its environmental impact statement by listing in one sentence, without discussion, all conceivable alternative energy sources ranging from oil import policy to solar energy. The court pointed out that such analysis of alternatives was not the kind contemplated by the statute. This situation has been corrected, I am happy to report, in a very substantial way.

(more)

Subsequent leasings have been accompanied by impact statements which address the very hard questions required under NEPA.

Court review of government decisions is, of course, a last resort for the citizen. It need be sought only when, after using their opportunities to learn about and state their case to an agency, the citizens believe that the agency has nevertheless made a decision outside the bounds of law. For every Federal action that ends up in court, thousands of others have benefited from helpful citizen involvement. And the very possibility of having to explain themselves to the courts may spur agencies to a degree of conscientiousness not otherwise attainable.

As a result of citizen participation, the administration of Government in all areas touching on the environment has been shaken and stimulated. To be sure, strident or uncompromising citizen voices have sometimes made it hard for public administrators to hear themselves think. But Government thrives much better on citizen concern and attention than on indifference and neglect.

Government officials should not resist citizen participation but should welcome it, as a way of helping government to become more responsive to the wishes of the people. This is imperative to insure the credibility of Government.

There are limits on what citizens can do. Acting from the outside, they cannot develop the coordinated policies or provide the consistent implementation necessary to make government programs work. Government, which is assigned clear responsibility by laws such as NEPA, must supply the systematic action and make the difficult decisions where values conflict. Government's partner, the active citizen, stands close by to see that that responsibility is carried out.

Citizen action has played a key role in furthering our democratic process. In my opinion such action will grow markedly and become increasingly effective. This will result because most people from youth to senior citizens in our affluent society have reached a high level of satisfaction of their basic needs and are now reaching for the higher goals of esteem, self-fulfillment and self-actualization. Exercising one's citizenship is a route to these higher goals. It gives a sense of participation in good works - the opportunity to progressively realize a worthy goal which is the key to happiness.

Citizen action is the essence of democracy and should be strongly encouraged. With the growing complexity of the leadership role in Government and in business, it becomes increasingly

(more)

important that citizens see to it that their leaders direct their affairs to help the individuals of today and of future generations in their pursuit of happiness. Broad citizen action is necessary to counterbalance the disproportionate influence of the professional lobbyists and public relations firms who further the self-interests of their clients.

In a democratic society, the people can, through citizen action, make the community aware of the needs of its citizens, define the routes to fulfilling the needs and prod their leaders into action.

Private citizens' groups can also make a major contribution to filling a growing need for long-range planning. With the escalating rate of change in the world, it becomes increasingly important to analyze the impact of today's trends and tomorrow's changes over a substantial future period.

When people feel powerless, they become frustrated and alienated and are likely to become apathetic on one hand, or violent on the other.

They need to be moving forward to a goal they consider worthy. Happiness stems from the progressive realization of a worthy goal. Failure to realize such progressive movement brings frustration.

(more)

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
722 JACKSON PLACE, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006

March 1, 1974

MEMORANDUM TO THE HEADS OF ALL FEDERAL AGENCIES

SUBJECT: NTIS and the Public Availability of Environmental
Impact Statements Under NEPA

Cost factors have led the National Technical Information Service (NTIS) of the Department of Commerce to terminate its agreement with CEQ, under which NTIS provided a secondary (commercial) source for environmental impact statements. With the loss of NTIS as a secondary source for statements, it is appropriate at this time to re-emphasize the importance of the statutory responsibility of the originating agency for making copies of the statements available to the public.

As stated in the Council's Memorandum of May 15, 1973, NEPA's policy of being a 'full disclosure' Act is achieved only to the extent that the environmental impact statement is made as publicly available as practicable. The substance of that Memorandum has been incorporated in §1500.9(d) of the Council's August 1, 1973 guidelines.

Each agency has the responsibility to announce the availability of its statements, and to make them available both to those public parties known to be interested in the agency's activities and to others who have explicitly requested copies for review. Copies should be made available without charge to the extent practicable.

The alternative, "a fee which is not more than the actual cost for reproducing copies required to be sent to other Federal agencies, including the Council," is self-explanatory. Costs to an agency for each statement should be minimal when a sufficient printing is made, and statements in

[MORE]

such situations should be distributed free of charge. In addition to responding to individual requests for information during the on-going NEPA process, we suggest that each agency retain historical files of its own statements.

Effective immediately, agencies are requested to reduce the number of copies of each impact statement filed with CEQ from ten (10) to five (5). Five copies previously provided to NTIS by CEQ, in order to assure a continued secondary source for the documents are no longer needed. No statements filed with the Council after February 22, 1974 will be available through NTIS. The Environmental Law Institute will continue to provide a secondary source for impact statements.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Russell W. Peterson".

Russell W. Peterson
Chairman

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
722 JACKSON PLACE, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006

102 Monitor

The 102 Monitor is the monthly publication of the Council on Environmental Quality. In addition to its listing of environmental impact statements which have been filed with the Council under the provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the Monitor contains a list of EPA's comments, filed under the provisions of section 309 of the Clean Air Act, as amended; items of current concern in NEPA case law; and information on the environmental studies of the Council.

The 102 Monitor is printed and distributed by the Government Printing Office. The subscription rate for the Monitor is \$13.20 annually, with an additional \$3.30 charge for foreign mailing; individual copies of the Monitor are \$1.15 from GPO.

Superintendent of Documents
Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20402

(Difficulties in obtaining copies of the 102 Monitor should be referred to GPO's Customer Service Section, P.O. Box 1513.)

SOURCE FOR BACK ISSUES OF
THE 102 MONITOR

Because the supply of past issues of the 102 Monitor is not sufficient to meet all requests, a list is provided below indicating where the various issues of the 102 Monitor appeared in the Congressional Record. You may wish to order these Congressional Records from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 (\$.25 per copy).

Vol. 1, Nos. 1, 2, & 3
Congressional Record (page E 3607) - April 28, 1971

Vol. 1, No. 4
Congressional Record (page E 5151) - May 27, 1971

Vol. 1, No. 5
Congressional Record (page E 6023) - June 16, 1971

Vol. 1, No. 6
Congressional Record (page E 8458) - July 28, 1971

Vol. 1, No. 7
Congressional Record (page E 9483) - September 13, 1971

Vol. 1, No. 8
Congressional Record (page E 10002) - September 24, 1971

Vol. 1, No. 9
Congressional Record (page E 11596) - November 1, 1971

Vol. 1, No. 10
Congressional Record (page E 12213) - November 15, 1971

Vol. 1, No. 11
Congressional Record (page E 13322) - December 11, 1971

Vol. 1, No. 12
Congressional Record (page E 76) - January 18, 1972

Vol. 2, No. 1
Congressional Record (page E 1886) - March 2, 1972

Vol. 2, No. 2
Congressional Record (page E 2409) - March 13, 1972

Vol. 2, No. 3
Congressional Record (page E 3778) - April 13, 1972

Vol. 2, No. 4
Congressional Record (page E 4929) - May 13, 1972

Vol. 2, No. 5
Congressional Record (page E 6489) - June 27, 1972

(There has been no secondary source for the 102 Monitor since Vol 2, No. 5, June 1972)

CEQ PUBLICATIONS LIST UPDATED

The November and December list of CEQ reports has been superseded by the attached. Note that the First Annual Report will again be available and that the prices of several documents have been increased due to cost increases.

January 16, 1974

CEQ STUDIES

Environmental Quality - The First Annual Report of the Council on Environmental Quality. 1970. [PR37.8:En8/R29, \$3.00]

Ocean Dumping - A National Policy. 1970. [PREX14.2:Oc2, \$0.55]

The President's 1971 Environmental Program. 1971. [PREX14.2:EnC, \$2.25]

Toxic Substances. 1971. [4111-004, \$0.40]

Environmental Quality - The Second Annual Report of the Council on Environmental Quality. 1971. [PREX14.1971 S/N 4111-0005, \$2.00]

The President's 1972 Environmental Program. 1972. [4111-0009, \$1.75]

Environmental Quality - The Third Annual Report of the Council on Environmental Quality. 1972. [4111-0011, \$2.00]

Integrated Pest Management. 1973. [4111-0010, \$0.55] (PB-214 173, microfiche, \$1.45)

The President's 1973 Environmental Program. 1973. [4111-00013, \$5.05]

The Federal Environmental Monitoring Directory. 1973. [4111-0016, \$0.80]

Energy and the Environment - Electric Power. 1973. [4111-00019, \$0.85]

Environmental Quality - The Fourth Annual Report of the Council on Environmental Quality. 1973. [4111-00020, \$4.30]

102 Monitor [issued monthly, annual subscription, \$13.25 beginning January 1, 1974]

Note: The information given in square brackets indicates that the item is available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402; that given in parentheses indicates availability from the National Technical Information Service, U.S. Department of Commerce, Springfield, Virginia 22151. Because it is not feasible for the Superintendent of Documents to correct the prices manually in all of the publications stocked, the prices charged on your order may differ from the prices printed in the publications.

CONTRACT STUDIES

Monitoring the Environment of the Nation. The Mitre Corporation. 1971. (PB-205 989, \$6.75; microfiche, \$1.45)

Monitoring the Environment of the Nation - Appendices. The Mitre Corporation. 1971. (PB-205 990, \$12.75; microfiche, \$1.45)

The Quiet Revolution in Land Use Control. Fred Bosselman and David Callies. 1971. [PREX 14.2:L22, \$2.75]

The Quiet Revolution in Land Use Control - Summary Report. Fred Bosselman and David Callies. 1971. [PREX 14.2:L22/Summ., \$0.45]

Predator Control - 1971. Advisory Committee on Predator Control, Institute for Environmental Quality, The University of Michigan. Prepared for the Council on Environmental Quality and the Department of the Interior. 1971. (PB-210 120, \$3.00; microfiche, \$1.45)
Also available from Charles D. Saults, Chief, Conservation Education, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240

The Economic Impact of Pollution Control - A Summary of Recent Studies. Prepared for the Council on Environmental Quality, Department of Commerce, and Environmental Protection Agency. 1972. [411-0008, \$2.50] (PB-207 205, \$3.75; microfiche, \$1.45)

The Economic Impacts of Meeting [Automobile] Exhaust Emission Standards, 1971-1980. Chase Econometric Associates, Inc.
Part I. Executive Summary. (PB-207 200, \$3.00; \$1.45)
Part II. Baseline Forecasts of Economic Performance. (PB-207 201, \$3.75; \$1.45)
Part III. The Economic Impact of Pollution Abatement. (PB-207 202, \$3.75; \$1.45)
Part IV. Appendix. Presentation of Baseline and Alternative Impact Forecasts of Macroeconomic and Industry Performance. (PB-207 203, \$5.45; \$1.45)

Analysis of Economic Impacts of Environmental Standards on the Bakery Industry. Ernst & Ernst.
Part I. Executive Summary. (PB-207 169; \$3.00; \$1.45)
Part II. [A descriptive analysis of the bakery products industry detailing industry trends and characteristics relevant to economic impact analysis of environmental standards]. (PB-207 170, \$3.00; \$1.45)
Part III. [A study of the impact of pollution standards and charges on the bakery industry]. (PB-207 171, \$3.75; \$1.45)

The Cement Industry: Economic Impact of Pollution Control Costs. The Boston Consulting Group, Inc.
Volume I. Executive Summary. (PB-207 150, \$3.00; \$1.45)
Volume II. [Industry description, pollution problems, market structure, financial resources, demand, foreign trade, and employment impact]. (PB-207 151, \$6.00; \$1.45)

Possible Impact of Costs of Selected Pollution Control Equipment on the Electric Utility Industry and Certain Power Intensive Consumer Industries. National Economic Research Associates, Inc.
Volume I. Executive Summary. (PB-207 168, \$3.00; \$1.45)
Volume II. [Introduction, structure of the electric utility industry, and the economic impact of pollution abatement upon the industry and upon selected power intensive consumer industries]. (PB-207 167, \$3.00; \$1.45)

Economic Impact of Environmental Controls on the Fruits and Vegetable Canning and Freezing Industries. Agri Division, Dunlap and Associates, Inc.

Part I. Executive Summary. (PB-207 140; \$3.00; \$1.45)

Part II. Industry Structure. (PB-207 141, \$5.45; \$1.45)

Part III. Impact Analysis. (PB-207 142, \$6.00; \$1.45)

Part IV. Statistical Supplement. (PB-207 143, \$5.45; \$1.45)

Study of the Economic Impacts of Pollution Control on the Iron Foundry Industry. A.T. Kearney & Company, Inc.

Part I. Executive Summary. (PB-207 147, \$3.00; \$1.45)

Part II. The Structure of the Industry. (PB-207 148, \$5.45; \$1.45)

Part III. The Economic Impact of Pollution Abatement upon the Industry. (PB-207 149, \$4.50; \$1.45)

The Leather Industry: A Study of the Impact of Pollution Control Costs. Urban Systems Research & Engineering, Inc.

Volume I. Executive Summary. (PB-207 152, \$3.00; \$1.45)

Volume II. Description of the Industry. (PB-207 153, \$6.00; \$1.45)

Volume III. Impact of Pollution Control Costs on the Tanning Industry. (PB-207 154, \$3.00; \$1.45)

The Effects of Pollution Control on the Nonferrous Metals Industries. Charles River Associates Incorporated.

Aluminum: Part I. Introduction and Executive Summary. (PB-207 164, \$3.75; \$1.45)

Part II. Structure of the Industry. (PB-207 165, \$5.45; \$1.45)

Part III. The Economic Impact of Pollution Abatement on the Industry. (PB-207 166, \$3.75; \$1.45)

Copper: Part I. Introduction and Executive Summary. (PB-207 161, \$3.75; \$1.45)

Part II. Structure of the Industry. (PB-207 162, \$5.45; \$1.45)

Part III. The Economic Impact of Pollution Abatement on the Industry. (PB-207 163, \$3.75; \$1.45)

Lead: Part I. Introduction and Executive Summary. (PB-207 155, \$3.75; \$1.45)

Part II. Structure of the Industry. (PB-207 156, \$4.85, \$1.45)

Part III. The Economic Impact of Pollution Abatement on the Industry. (PB-207 157, \$3.00; \$1.45)

Zinc: Part I. Introduction and Executive Summary. (PB-207 158, \$3.00; \$1.45)

Part II. Structure of the Industry. (PB-207 159, \$4.85; \$1.45)

Part III. The Economic Impact of Pollution Abatement on the Industry. (PB-207 160, \$3.00; \$1.45)

Economic Impact of Anticipated Paper Industry Pollution-Abatement Costs. Arthur D. Little, Inc.

Part I. Executive Summary. (PB-207 144, \$3.00; \$1.45)

Part II. Industry Structure. (PB-207 145, \$4.50; \$1.45)

Part III. Economic Analysis. (PB-207 146, \$4.50; \$1.45)

The Impact of Costs Associated with New Environmental Standards upon the Petroleum Refining Industry. Stephen Sobotka & Company.

Part I. Executive Summary. (PB-207 197, \$3.00; \$1.45)

Part II. Structure of the Industry. (PB-207 198, \$4.50; \$1.45)

Part III. The Impact of Environmental Control Costs. (PB-207 199, \$4.50; \$1.45)

A Study of the Economic Impact on the Steel Industry of the Costs of Meeting Federal Air and Water Pollution Abatement Requirements. Booz-Allen Public Administration Services, Inc.

Volume I. Executive Summary. (PB-211 917, \$3.00; \$1.45)

Volume II. The Structure of the Steel Industry. (PB-211 918, \$5.45; \$1.45)

Volume III. Economic Analysis. (PB-211 919, \$5.45; \$1.45)

Volumes I, II, III. (PB-211 920, \$10.00)

The Chase Econometrics Macroeconomic and Inter-Industry Forecasting Models. Chase Econometric Associates, Inc. (PB-207 204, \$5.45; \$1.45)

Land Use Indicators of Environmental Quality - An Examination of Existing Federal Data and Future Needs. Earth Satellite Corporation. 1972. (PB-211 399, \$3.00; microfiche, \$1.45)

Environmental Indicators for Pesticides. Stanford Research Institute. 1972. (PB-210 666, \$5.45; microfiche, \$1.45)

National Environmental Indices: Air Quality and Outdoor Recreation. The Mitre Corporation. 1972. (PB-210 668, \$6.75; microfiche, \$1.45)

Development of a Continuing Program to Provide Indicators and Indices of Wildlife and the Natural Environment. Smithsonian Institution, Ecology Program. 1972. (PB-210 734, \$3.00; microfiche, \$1.45)

National Assessment of Trends in Water Quality. Enviro Control, Inc. 1972. (PB-210 669, \$4.50; microfiche, \$1.45)

Possible Effects of Construction and Operation of a Supertanker Terminal on the Marine Environment in the New York Bight. State University of New York. (PB-219 649, \$3.00; microfiche, \$1.45)

Environmental Aspects of a Supertanker Port on the Texas Gulf Coast. Texas A&M University. (PB-220 051, \$10.60; microfiche, \$1.45)

Resource Recovery: The State of Technology. Midwest Research Institute. 1973. [\$0.70] (PB-214 149, \$2.95; microfiche, \$1.45)

Resource Recovery: Catalogue of Processes. Midwest Research Institute. 1973. (PB-214 148, \$6.00; microfiche, \$1.45)

Preliminary Assessments of the Environmental Impact of a Superport on the Southeastern Coastal Area of Louisiana. Louisiana Superport Studies. Louisiana State University. 1973. (COM-73-10544, \$6.00; microfiche, \$1.45)

A Preliminary Assessment of the Environmental Vulnerability of Machias Bay, Maine to Oil Supertankers. Massachusetts Institute of Technology. 1973. (COM-73-10564, \$3.00; microfiche, \$1.45)

Quantitative Energy Studies and Models. Decision Sciences Corporation. 1973.
A State of the Art Review, Appendix I. (PB-220 131, \$4.85; microfiche, \$1.45)
Appendices II, III. (PB-220 132, \$5.45; microfiche, \$1.45)

Environmental Vulnerability of the Delaware Bay Area to Supertanker Accommodation. University of Delaware. 1973.
Volume I. Summary. (PB-219 801, \$4.85; microfiche, \$1.45)
Volume II. Biology. (PB-219 802, \$9.00; \$1.45)
Volume III. Chemistry, Engineering, Geology and Physical Oceanography. (PB-219 803, \$9.00; \$1.45)
Volume IV. Biology Appendix. (PB-219 804, \$10.60; \$1.45)
Volumes I, II, III, IV. (PB-219 800, \$29.70)

Report on Channel Modifications. Arthur D. Little, Inc. 1973.
Volume I. [4111-00014, \$3.70]
Volume II. [4111-00017, \$7.75]

Criteria for National Land Use Planning Indicators. Development Sciences Inc. 1973. (PB-220 650, \$3.00; microfiche, \$1.45)

Land Use Change and Environmental Quality in Urban Areas: Some Comparative Studies. Earth Satellite Corporation. 1973.
(PB-220 742, \$9.00; microfiche, \$1.45)

The Taking Issue - An Analysis of the Constitutional Limits of Land Use Control. Fred Bosselman, David Callies, and John Banta. 1973.
[4111-00017, \$2.35]

Potential Onshore Effects of Deepwater Oil Terminal-Related Industrial Development. Arthur D. Little, Inc. 1973.
Volume I. Part One. Executive Summary. (PB-224 018, \$3.50; microfiche, \$1.45)
Volume II. Part Two. Mid-Atlantic Region. Part Three. Maine. (PB-224 019, \$6.25; \$1.45)
Volume III. Part Four. Gulf Coast Region. (PB-224 020, \$6.25; \$1.45)
Volume IV. Appendices. (PB-224 021, \$6.25; \$1.45)
Volumes I, II, III, IV. (PB-224 017-SET, \$18.00)

Who Bears the Cost of Pollution Control?: The Impact on the Distribution of Income of Financing Federally Required Pollution Control. Public Interest Economics Center. 1973. (PB-226 447, \$4.50; microfiche, \$1.45)

A Study of the Quarterly Demand for Gasoline and Impacts of Alternative Gasoline Taxes, Interim Report. Data Resources, Inc. 1973. (PB-226 122/AS, \$3.75; microfiche, \$1.45)

Table of Abbreviations

In many cases the 102 Monitor refers to Federal agencies through the use of abbreviations. While many of these are of standard usage, others may be unfamiliar. For the convenience of the reader, therefore, the following table has been produced.

USDA	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
ARC	APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION
AEC	ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
DOC	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
DOD	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
USA	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, Army
USAF	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, Air Force
DSA	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, Supply Agency
USN	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, Navy
COE	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, Army Corps
DRBC	DELAWARE RIVER BASIN COMMISSION
EPA	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
FPC	FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION
GSA	GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
HEW	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE
HUD	DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
DOI	DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR
IBWC	INTERNATION BOUNDARY AND WATER COMM.
DJUS	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
NASA	NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMIN.
NSF	NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION
NERB	NEW ENGLAND RIVER BASINS COMMISSION
OST	OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
PRBC	PACIFIC NORTHWEST RIVER BASINS COMMISSION
STAT	STATE DEPARTMENT
TVA	TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY
DOT	DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
TREA	TREASURY DEPARTMENT
WRC	U.S. WATER RESOURCES COUNCIL
VA	VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

On the following pages are summaries of the environmental impact statements which were received by the Council on Environmental Quality during the month of February, 1974. At the head of the list of statements for each agency is the name of the agency environmental contact who can answer questions regarding those statements.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Contact: Dr. Fred H. Tschirley
Acting Coordinator
Environmental Quality Activities
Office of the Secretary
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Room 331-E, Administration Building
Washington, D.C. 20250
(202) 447-3965

Forest Service

Draft

Date

Suppression Strategy, Southern Pine Beetle

02/06

The statement refers to a cooperative Federal-State program for the suppression of the southern pine beetle on Federal, State, and private lands, in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia. Suppression techniques include the removal of infested trees by commercial sale, the piling and burning of infested trees and chemical treatment with the insecticide lindane.

(214 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40220) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0220D)

Westside Timber Sale, Tongass N.F.

02/12

Alaska

The statement refers to a proposed timber sale on the north side of Montague Island, Tongass National Forest. The sale consists of six clearcut units totalling 382 acres. The gross sale area is 1,100 acres, and the total volume is 11,068 MBF. An estimated 4.4 miles of road would be constructed for log trucking; the area is currently roadless and undeveloped. (36 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40246) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0246D)

Mining Operations, Withlacoochie State Forest

02/26

Florida

County: Citrus

The statement refers to the proposed Forest Service approval of plans by the Florida Rock Industries, Inc. for mining operations, under a limestone mining lease with the Withlacoochie State Forest. Lands of the Forest are presently being acquired by the State of Florida with the minerals being retained by the United States. The principal impact indicated is that of the alteration of the topography and soil; 294 acres of land will be cleared, with the topography being changed from hilly to relatively flat.

(ELR ORDER # 40296)

Proposed Pere Marquette Wild and Scenic River

02/06

Michigan

County:

Lake

Mason

The statement refers to the proposed legislative designation of 66.4 miles of the Pere Marquette River and 13,000 adjoining acres as part of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. The action is intended to protect the unique natural resource values of the area. (24 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40217) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0217D)

Timber Management Plan, Chippewa N.F.

02/25

Minnesota

County:

Beltrami

Cass

Itasca

The statement refers to the proposed timber management plan for the Chippewa National Forest. The plan period will extend from July 1, 1974 through June 30, 1982. The plan outlines an annual potential harvest of 86.6 MMBF of pulpwood, sawtimber, and other products. This harvest would consist of 8,200 acres of regeneration cuts and 5,900 acres of intermediate cuts. The impacts from herbicide use and road construction under the plan will be discussed in separate impact statements. This statement discusses the plan's impacts upon wildlife, recreational uses, and soil quality. (71 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40287)

Murr-Baldy Planning Unit, Lolo N.F.

02/04

Montana

County:

Sanders

Flathead

The statement refers to a revised multiple use plan for the 98,000 acre Murr-Baldy Planning Unit of the Lolo National Forest. The plan recommends that 67,549 acres be managed for recreation, fisheries, timber, wildlife, esthetics, watershed, and range. Two areas totalling 26,444 acres will be maintained in a roadless condition; 35,932 acres of presently roadless land will be partially roaded and developed.

(ELR ORDER # 40198) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0198D)

Elgin Planning Unit, Umatilla National Forest

02/04

Oregon

County:

Umatilla

Union

The statement refers to the proposed management of six units of the 233,708 acre Elgin Planning of the Umatilla National Forest. Management will be directed towards such goals as timber production, recreational use, wildlife habitat maintenance, and the maintenance of back-country values. Impact will result from road construction, timber harvest, and recreation development.

(ELR ORDER # 40194) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0194D)

Big Levels Unit, George Washington N.F.

02/19

Virginia

County: Nelson Augusta

The statement refers to a proposed 10 Year Management Plan for the Big Levels Unit, Pedlar Ranger District, George Washington National Forest. The Unit contains 40,693 acres of National Forest lands and 48,057 acres of private lands. Adverse impacts will include that resulting from timber harvest activities and wildlife habitat developments. (107 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40266) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0266D)

Cave Mountain Lake Unit, Jefferson N.F

02/20

Virginia

County: Bedford Botetourt Rockbridge

The statement refers to a proposed management program for the 24,800 acre Cave Mountain Lake Unit, Glenwood Ranger District, Jefferson National Forest. The plan includes a recommendation that 8800 acres be classified as the James River Face Wilderness in order to preserve its primitive character, and that 16,000 acres be managed for multiple benefits. Adverse impacts will include those resulting from timber cutting and road construction, as well as those resulting from restrictions upon possible uses. (51 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40273) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0273D)

North River Unit, George Washington N.F.

02/28

Virginia

County: Augusta

The statement refers to a proposed 10 year management plan for the North River Unit, Day River and Deerfield Ranger Districts, George Washington N.F. The Unit contains 48,913 acres of National Forest lands and 4,056 acres of private lands. The management directive emphasizes watershed protection, dispersed recreation, and improvements to increase featured wildlife species. Adverse impact will result from timber harvest and wildlife habitat developments. (107 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40315)

Asotin Planning Unit, Umatilla N.F.

02/04

Washington

County: Garfield Asotin

The statement refers to a proposed land use plan for the 103,267 acre Asotin Planning Unit of the Umatilla National Forest. Under the plan the Unit would be divided into six sub-units, which would be managed for such values as wildlife habitat, livestock grazing, timber production, recreation, and back-country primitive experience.

(ELR ORDER # 40202) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0202D)

Draft

Date

Sewage Facility, Olympic N.F.

02/11

Washington

County: Grays Harbor

The statement refers to the proposed construction of a sewage collection and treatment plant for a Forest Service facility on the south shore of Lake Quinault. The plant and drainfield site would occupy 5.5 acres within the 8,900 acre South Quinault Ridge roadless area. There will be construction disruption, and continuation of existing Forest Service administration and recreation facilities at the present site. (63 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40233) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0233F)

Eagle Lake Recreation, Monogahela N.F.

02/25

West Virginia

County: Pocahontas

The statement refers to the proposed construction of a 47 acre lake on Hills Creek, in order to provide fishing, minor flood control, and day use recreation. Also proposed is a 50 unit campground, to be constructed 3 miles east of the lake. Impacts of the action will include the loss of 1.5 miles of native trout stream and 106 acres of wildlife habitat; and those resulting from increased visitor use. (61 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40286)

Final

Date

Little Slate Creek, Nezperce National Forest

02/19

Idaho

Proposed is the implementation of the Little Slate Creek Unit Plan, which calls for multiple use management of 43,690 acres of the Little Slate Creek Drainage District, Nezperce National Forest. Recommended in the plan is development beginning with the harvest of 193 million board feet of mature timber over a 15 year period and the construction of a mid-elevation main access route through the drainage. Adverse impact will include the loss of roadless qualities, increases in soil disturbance, and increased hazard to water quality. (99 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI

state and local agencies and
concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 40261) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0261F)

Herbicide Use, Siskiyou, Siuslaw and Umpqua N.F.

02/25

Oregon California

The statement refers to the proposed use of the herbicides 2,4-D, 2,4,5-T, 2,4,5-TP, Amitrole-T, Atrazine, Picloram,

and Dicamba to reduce native vegetation where it hampers forest management activities. Benton, Coos, Curry, Douglas, Jackson, Josephine, Lane, Lincoln, Polk, Tillamook, and Yamhill Counties in Oregon, and Del Norte and Siskiyou Counties on California will be affected. Non-target plant species, wildlife, and domestic livestock may be affected.

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA HEW HUD DOC EPA DOI
citizens

(ELR ORDER # 40284) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0284F)

Soil Conservation Service

Draft

Date

Cane Creek Recreational Development RC&D

02/11

Arkansas

County: Lincoln

Proposed is a watershed protection and recreation development project on Cane Creek. Project measures will include a 1,750 acre recreational lake and a 1,900 acre state park. Production will be lost from 3,550 acres of forest land, 646 acres of cropland, 99 acres of grassland, and 85 acres of ponds; bottom land hardwood wildlife habitat will be lost on 1,220 acres. (38 pages)

(ELP ORDER # 40234) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0234D)

White Oak Creek Fish and Wildlife Plan

02/11

Arkansas

County: Ouachita Nevada

The statement refers to the proposed development of 3,455 acres as a public fish and wildlife area, in order to increase hunting activities. Development will include the creation of 1,100 acres of green tree reservoirs (Type 1 wetland); enhancing and preserving 600 acres of Type 6 and 7 wetland; managing 300 acres of pine hardwood and 1,455 acres of bottom land hardwood; and improving access and creating basic facilities. There will be increased vehicular traffic noise, and littering; wildlife habitat may be reduced. (33 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40239) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0239D)

Kickapoo Creek Watershed

02/04

Texas

County: several

The statement refers to a proposed watershed protection and flood prevention project for the 52,160 acre drainage area of the Kickapoo Creek Watershed. Project measures would include land treatment on 12,260 acres, and the construction of six floodwater retarding structures. Adverse impact will include the inundation of 148 acres, the clearing of 770 acres, and the commitment of an additional 125 acres to structure sites. Habitat will be lost for quail, dove,

song birds, squirrel, deer, and fur-bearing animals.
(45 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40195) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0195D)

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

Contact: For Non-Regulatory Matters:
Mr. W. Herbert Pennington
Office of Assistant General Manager
E-201, AEC
Washington, D.C. 20545
(301) 973-4241
For Regulatory Matters:
Mr. A. Giambusso, Deputy Director for
Reactor Projects, Directorate of Licensing
P-722, AEC
Washington, D.C. 20545
(301) 973-7373

Draft

Date

Bellefonte Nuclear Power Plant

02/04

Alabama

County: Jackson

The statement refers to the proposed issuance of construction permits to the Tennessee Valley authority for the two unit Bellefonte Nuclear Plant. The identical pressurized water reactors will produce 3600 MWt each, with steam turbine generators converting the heat to 1221 MWe (net); future power levels of 3760 MWt and 1269 MWe (net) are anticipated. Cooling water will be obtained from the Tennessee River and circulated through two natural draft towers. Fifteen hundred acres of agricultural and forested land will be committed to the project site.

(ELR ORDER # 40192) (NTIS ORDER # EIS74 0192D)

St. Lucie Plant, Unit 2

02/08

Florida

Proposed is the issuance of a construction permit to the Florida Power and Light Company for a second unit at the St. Lucie Plant, which is located on Hutchinson Island, midway between Fort Pierce and Stuart. The 2560 MWt reactor will allow a production of 850 MWe (gross); a future power level of 2700 MWt is anticipated. Exhaust steam for both units of the plant will be cooled by water pumped from and discharged to the Atlantic Ocean. There may be some adverse impacts to local turtle populations.

(ELR ORDER # 40225) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0225D)

Idaho Chemical Processing Plant

02/05

Idaho

County: Butte

The statement refers to proposed legislative authorization and appropriation of funds for the construction and operation of an addition to the Idaho Chemical Processing Plant. The new facility will provide the capability for reprocessing

fuel from High Temperature Gas Reactors (HTGR). Wastes from the addition will be disposed of by utilizing existing procedures and facilities.

(ELR ORDER # 40208) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0208D)

Byron Station, Units 1 and 2

02/21

Illinois

County: Ogle

The statement refers to the proposed issuance of construction permits to the Commonwealth Edison Company for the Byron Station, Units 1 and 2. The Station will employ two pressurized water reactors to produce a total of 6850 Mwt, which will be generated into a total of 2240 MWe (net). Cooling will be accomplished through the use of two natural draft towers, with makeup water drawn from the Rock River at 92 cfs avg. Approximately 1360 acres of land will be committed to the project site.

(ELR ORDER # 40280) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0280D)

Waste Facilities, Oak Ridge National Laboratory

02/05

Tennessee

County: Roane

The statement refers to the proposed legislative authorization and appropriation of funds for the construction and operation of two additional radioactive waste storage tanks, an evaporator, and associated equipment at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory. The facilities would become operational in 1977.

(ELR ORDER # 40209) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0209D)

Fuel Fabrication Pilot Plant, Oak Ridge Laboratory

02/05

Tennessee

County: Roane

The statement refers to the proposed legislative authorization and appropriation of funds for a pilot project which is intended to demonstrate the technology for refabrication of uranium-233 for use in high-temperature gas-cooled reactors (HTGR) operating on the thorium fuel cycle. The plant will be located at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory. Effluents from the plant will be discharged to existing waste handling and treatment systems. (160 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40210) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0210D)

Comanche Peak Station, Units 1 and 2

02/12

Texas

County: Somervell

The statement refers to the issuance of construction permits to the Texas Utilities Generating Company for the two unit Comanche Peak Steam Electric Station. Each unit will produce 3425 Mwt, which will be used to generate 1161 MWe (net)

design levels of 3575 MWt and 1206 MWe (net) are anticipated. A 3228 acre reservoir will be constructed to provide cooling water for the station. In addition to the land inundated by the reservoir, 400 acres of rangeland will be committed to project measures; another 439 acres will be acquired as right-of-way for 15 miles of transmission lines; 8 farm residences will be displaced.

(ELR ORDER # 40244) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0244D)

Surry Power Station, Units 3 and 4

02/15

Virginia

County: Surry

The statement refers to the proposed issuance of a construction permit to the Virginia Electric Power Company for Units 3 and 4 at the Surry Power Station. Each Unit will employ a pressurized water reactor to produce 2631 MWt in order to generate 882 MWe (net); an ultimate power level of 2763 MWt is anticipated. Exhaust steam will be cooled by the recirculation of condenser cooling water through floating spray modules in a landlocked canal, for which makeup water will be obtained from the existing discharge canal for Units 1 and 2. Blowdown will be discharged to the existing intake canal for Units 1 and 2. James River water will be consumed at 60 cfs.

(ELR ORDER # 40257) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0257D)

Final

Date

Millstone Nuclear Power Station, Unit 3

02/08

Connecticut

Proposed is the issuance of a construction permit to the Millstone Point Company for Unit 3, a 3579 MWt, 1209 MWe (gross) pressurized reactor unit. (Two other units at the site produce 2011 MWt, 642.1 MWe, net, and 2700 MWt, 820 MWe, net, respectively). Exhaust steam from the Station will be condensed by a once-through flow of water from Niantic Bay, which will be discharged through a quarry pond to Long Island Sound. Some marine biota will be lost on water intake screens.

COMMENTS MADE BY: AHP USDA DOC DOI DOT EPA FPC
state and local agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40226) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0226F)

Hope Creek Generating Station

02/21

New Jersey

The statement refers to the proposed issuance of a construction permit to the Public Service Electric and Gas Co., for the two unit Station near the town of Salem. Each unit will produce 3293 MWt and 1097 MWe (net). Waste heat will be dissipated through the use of natural draft towers, with water being taken from the Delaware River at a consumptive rate of 62 cfs. Forty-four hundred acres of land will be committed to transmission line right-of-way.

(The 2 units were originally to be located at the proposed Newbold Island Generating Station. Uncertainty as to the Tocks Island Reservoir and the station water supply resulted in the conclusion that the Salem site is more desirable.)
COMMENTS MADE BY: COE USDA DOC HEW HUD DOI USCG EPA AHP
DRBC FPC state agencies
(ELR ORDER # 40278) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0278F)

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Contact: Dr. Sidney R. Galler
Deputy Assistant Secretary for
Environmental Affairs
Department of Commerce
Washington, D.C. 20230
(202) 967-4335

Draft

Date

InterAmerican Trade and Cultural Center

02/25

Florida

County: Dade

The statement refers to the proposed DOC action in funding the development and operation of a Federal Bicentennial exhibition for one year (1976) in a pavillion to be provided by the INTERAMA authority. The statement also discusses the proposed action by HUD to purchase 22 million dollars in bonds as part of the overall financing of the INTERAMA project. The request for a Corps of Engineers dredging permit and the related environmental impact of such action are also discussed. The major adverse effect will be construction disruption. (270 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40290)

Honolulu Harbor, Foreign Trade Subzone 9A Annex

02/06

Hawaii

The statement refers to a request for a grant for a foreign trade zone annex to supplement the grant for Foreign Trade Subzone 9A issued to the State of Hawaii. The annex facility will permit the intended user Hawaiian Independent Refinery, Inc. to tranship products from its refinery at Barbers Point Oahu, to Honolulu, Oahu. Adverse impact of the action would include the emission of eleven pounds per hour of hydrocarbon vapors at Honolulu, and that of a potential source for oil spills into Honolulu Harbor. (31 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40218) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0218D)

Foreign Trade Subzone 9A

02/06

Hawaii

The statement refers to a proposed modification to the grant for Foreign Trade Subzone 9A issued to the State of Hawaii. The modification would permit the expansion of the refinery operated by the subzone user, Hawaii Independent Refinery In The refinery would increase daily capacity from 29,500 barrels to 125,000 barrels; storage capacity would be increased by 3.3 million barrels (26.7 acres of land would be added to the subzone for this purpose); crude oil will be received through an existing offshore mooring. As a result of the modification, 214 pounds per hour of air pollutants would be released at Ewa, Oahu, and 120 gpm of process water would be released to a disposal well at Ewa.

(ELR ORDER # 40219) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0219D)

Economic Development Administration

Final

Date

Dam and Reservoir, Bayou Loco

02/20

Texas

County: Nacogdoches

The statement refers to a proposed dam and 2,210 acre municipal lake on Bayou Loco, 10 miles west of the City of Nacogdoches. The purposes of the project are those of water supply, flood control, and recreation. Project measures will include a pumping station, water treatment plant, storage tanks, and transmission lines. Adverse impact will include the inundation of 2,210 acres, including 1300 acres of bottomland hardwood. There will be pollution potential from submerged gas and oil pipelines. (204 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA COE EPA DOI

state and local agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40274) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0274F)

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, Air Force

Contact: Dr. Billy Welch
Room 4D 873, The Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20330
(202) OX 7 - 9297

Draft

Date

Operation GIANT PATRIOT

02/14

The statement refers to a Strategic Air Command Operational Base Launch program known as GIANT PATRIOT. Included in the program would be eight test launches of Minuteman II missile from operational facilities by operational crews. Flight path corridors would traverse Oregon, western Montana, northern Idaho, southwest Washington, and northwest California and would terminate at Canton Island in the Phoenix Island Group. The purpose of the tests is to demonstrate the deterrent capability of the Minutemen force. Some missile hardware will impact short of the Pacific Ocean, with debris dropping in remote unpopulated areas in Idaho. Construction would be required for support sites.
(ELR ORDER # 40253) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0253D)

Final

Date

B-1 Bomber Program (2)

02/11

The statement, which updates a final which was filed in November 1971, covers major environmental impacts (air pollution, stratospheric modification, noise pollution, and sonic boom) during the developmental period of the B-1 bomber. Operation and deployment of the 241 aircraft B-1 fleet is also discussed. The B-1 system is intended as a replacement for the B-52. First flight is scheduled for mid 1974, with a 23 month flight test program. (67 pages)
COMMENTS MADE BY:
(ELR ORDER # 40241) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0241F)

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, Army Corps

Contact: Mr. Francis X. Kelly
Director, Office of Public Affairs
Attn: DAEN-PAP
Office of the Chief of Engineers
U. S. Army Corps of Engineers
1000 Independence Avenue, S. W.
Washington, D. C. 20314
(202) 693-7168

Draft

Date

Cleveland Harbor, Maintenance Dredging

02/07

The project involves the dredging of approximately 1,125,000 cubic yards of sediment from Cleveland Harbor, and maintenance of piers and breakwaters. Adverse impacts include odor from the pumping process, increased turbidity, and increased noise and dust during the maintenance period. The major negative impact will be the depositing of dredged sediments into Lake Erie if pilot disposal sites are filled and ongoing construction of another disposal facility is not completed. (Buffalo District) (70 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40222) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0222D)

Bell Foley Lake Project, Strawberry River

02/11

Arkansas

The project involves the construction and subsequent operation and maintenance of Bell Foley Lake on the Strawberry River. The project will be used for flood control, outdoor recreation and fishery enhancement. The lake will be created by the construction of a dam which will be a 2,570 ft. long earth embankment with a top elevation of 150 ft. above the stream bed. Adverse impacts include the inundation of 6,000 acres at the top of the conservation pool, and 12,450 acres at the top of the flood storage pool, the loss of 27 miles of stream fishery habitat and the relocation of 33 families. (FIR ORDER # 40232) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0232D)

Hahn Shopping Center, Corte Madera

02/11

California

County: Marin

The project involves the filling of 28.2 acres of grasslands and marsh with 500,000 cubic yards of dry fill, including both fill and surcharge. This acreage in addition to 17 acres of previously filled land is to be used as a site for the Hahn Shopping Center, a regional shopping center situated in the Corte Madera, Marin County. Adverse impacts include a decrease in water quality from project runoff, increases in air and noise pollution, the loss of 45.2 acres of wildlife habitat, and an increase in local traffic. (San Francisco District) (90 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40242) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0242D)

Marion Local Flood Protection

02/05

Kansas

The project consists of construction of a levee and floodway on Mud Creek and Cottonwood River for flood protection at Marion. The adverse effects resulting from the project include purchase of 3 home sites, increased flooding on some lands outside of the protected area, and alteration of the ground characteristics and vegetation on 110 acres of land required for the levee and diversion channel. There will also be temporary inconvenience to area inhabitants during construction. (Tulsa District) (180 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40204) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0204D)

Gulfport Harbor Navigation

02/04

Mississippi

The project calls for the deepening and widening of the existing channel to the Gulfport Harbor in Gulfport. Additionally, approximately 68 acres of the present anchorage basin will be deepened 4 feet. The major adverse impact stems from temporary increased turbidity caused by dredging, which will have a negative effect on benthic organisms. Other impacts are the commitment of 260 acres of bottom to the channel, and periodic water quality disruption from maintenance dredging. (Mobile District) (30 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40193) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0193D)

Beach Erosion Control, Rockaway Peninsula

02/11

New York

The statement refers to the beach erosion project for the Rockaway Beaches, Queens. The project consists of the placement of beach fill, which will be taken from one of two borrow areas located near the project area. There are several alternates for the proposed beach maintenance. Adverse impacts include increased turbidity due to maintenance procedures and disruption of present marine life caused by withdrawal of materials from offshore sources and subsequent placement on beaches. (New York District) (16 pages)
(ELF ORDER # 40235) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0235D)

Saw Mill River, Flood Protection (2)

02/11

New York

County: Westchester

The revised draft refers to the Saw Mill River Flood protection project which consists of channel deepening and sheet piling along the existing channel alignment to contain the channel excavation. Existing channel and foundation walls would be capable of containing a design flood of 1450 cubic feet per second. Adverse impacts include the removal of vegetation in the project area, and the encouragement of fur-

ther development in the newly protected flood plain. The first draft was submitted to the Council on October 10, 1973 (New York District) (36 pages) (ELP ORDER # 40237) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0237D)

Mill Creek Local Flood Protection Project

02/28

Ohio

The statement refers to the Mill Creek, Ohio Local Flood Protection Project. The multi-purpose flood control and recreation project consists of a 100-year channel improvement with levees in developed urban areas and regulation of the 100-year future flood plain in undeveloped areas. Adverse impacts include the modification of 18 miles of stream by channelization, and the temporary increase in noise levels and stream pollution during construction. (Louisville District) (141 pages) (ELR ORDER # 40316)

Zintel Canyon Dam, Kennewick

02/11

Washington

The project consists of construction of a detention dam at the mouth of Zintel Canyon 2.8 miles upstream from the city of Kennewick. Also included in the project is a combination of buried conduit and improved channel from the intersection of West Seventh Avenue and Vancouver Street to State Highway 14. The project will help provide flood protection for a 90 acre section of Kennewick. Adverse impacts are loss of some vegetation, loss of recreational use behind the dam during water impoundment, and temporary construction disturbances to residents and traffic. (Walla Walla District) (26 pages) (ELR ORDER # 40229) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0229D)

Final

Date

Bull Shoals Lake

02/28

Arkansas Missouri

The statement refers to the continued operation and maintenance of Bull Shoals Lake, for the purposes of hydro-electric power generation, flood control, recreational uses, and land and water resource management. Power generation and flood control regulation result in lake fluctuations that adversely affect shoreline vegetation. (57 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA DOI EPA
state agencies
(ELR ORDER # 40307)

Preferential Mail Facility, Hartford

02/13

Connecticut

The proposed project is the construction of a Preferential Mail Facility in Hartford, Conn. The building will be a single floor operation with a public lobby multi-story office area, and parking area. The facility will acquire 22.5 acres. Adverse effects stemming from the project are increased traffic, and noise and air pollution levels. (92 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA EPA DOI DOT
state and local agencies and
concerned citizens
(ELR ORDER # 40248) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0248F)

Diked Disposal Area, Dickinson Island

02/28

Michigan

County: St. Clair

The statement refers to the proposed construction of two contained disposal facilities for polluted dredge spoil from Lake St. Clair at Dickinson Island. Related facilities include a mooring site, pumping station, weir, and oil skimmer. Filling of the proposed areas will remove wet lowland habitats. The St. Clair Wildlife Preserve, a (Great Blue) heronry, occupies most of the island. (250 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA
state agencies
(ELR ORDER # 40310)

East Rockaway Inlet

02/28

New York

The statement refers to the proposed dredging of the Federal Channel in East Rockaway Inlet to its authorized dimensions. Disposal of spoil will be in deep water off-shore. There will be adverse impact to marine biota. (32 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOC DOD HEW DOI DOT EPA
local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 40312)

Clayton Lake, Jackson Creek

02/04

Oklahoma

The project involves the construction of a dam and lake for the purposes of flood control, water supply, and wildlife. The Clayton Lake project is to be located on Jackfork Creek approximately 2.8 miles north of Clayton. The lake conservation pool will cover 14,360 acres of land which includes agricultural lands. This inundation will adversely effect terrestrial species and archeological sites in the area. Other adverse impacts are the relocation of several roads, power and telephone lines, 500 graves, and approximately 80 families. (Tulsa District) (163 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA DOI DOT
state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 40199) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0199F)

Portugues and Bucana Rivers, Puerto Rico

02/28

Puerto Rico

The project consists of rechanneling and enlarging the Portugues and Bucana Rivers through the City of Ponce; and constructing two multiple-purpose lakes for flood control, water supply and recreation. The project will require 2100 acres of land, inundate 742 acres and extend 28.3 miles. Relocations include 794 families, 42 commercial establishments, 2 schools, and 1 church. Major adverse impacts are: loss of agricultural and timber land; loss of vegetation, fish and wildlife habitat; and disruption of the existing hydrological balance. (73 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA HEW FPC USDA DOC

local agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40313)

DEPARTMENT OF THE DEFENSE, Navy

Contact: Mr. Joseph A. Grimes, Jr.
Special Civilian Assistant to the
Secretary of the Navy
Washington, D.C. 20350
(202) 697-0892

Final

Date

Naval Ammunition Depot, Oahu - Land Acquisition

2/28

Hawaii

County: Oahu

Proposed is the acquisition of fee title or long term easement to approximately 1,177 acres of land adjacent to the West Loch Branch of the Depot. The purpose of the action is that of preventing development of land which is now within the explosive safety zone required for the loading/unloading of ammunition ships. The land is currently used for agricultural purposes; the Navy would outlease it for continued agricultural use. (83 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA USDA DOI
(ELR ORDER # 40318)

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Contact: Mr. Sheldon Meyers
Director, Office of Federal Activities
Room 3630 Waterside Mall
Washington D.C. 20460
(202) 755-0940

Draft

Date

Parker Water and Sanitation District

02/12

Colorado

The statement refers to the construction of sewage treatment facilities in Parker, which is twenty miles southeast of Denver. The facilities will include an interceptor sewer and an 0.25 mgd treatment facility. Expansion of the facility in 0.25 mgd increments has been planned for, with the first such expansion expected in 1976. The facility will serve an area of 2,240 acres, with a present estimated population of 1,650 persons. The project is expected to encourage more rapid growth of the area; current estimates are for a population of 33,000 in 1993.

(ELR ORDER # 40243) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0243D)

WSSC Piscataway Wastewater Treatment Facility

02/11

Maryland

County: Prince Georges

The statement refers to the proposed granting of Federal financial assistance for the addition of advanced wastewater treatment facilities to the existing 30 MGD plant, and the installation of 18,000 feet of 108 inch outfall pipe. The outfall pipe would relocate the effluent discharge point from the headwaters of the Piscataway Bay to a point in the main channel of the Potomac Estuary approximately 2500 feet due west of Mockley Point. There will be construction disruption and a loss of some vegetation and wildlife habitat. An increase in sludge loads would result from the action.

(ELR ORDER # 40227) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0227D)

Final

Date

Denver Sewage Treatment Plant Expansion

02/11

Colorado

Proposed is the expansion of the Metropolitan Denver Sewage Disposal District No.1 wastewater treatment plant from its present capacity of 98 MGD to a total treatment capacity of 168 MGD. Project measures would include modification of existing secondary scum clarifiers, four 150 foot diameter primary clarifiers, ten 140 foot secondary clarifiers, a pure oxygen aeration system and facilities for mechanical screening, grit removal, sludge pumping and treatment, and chlorination. Plant effluent would be discharged to the

South Platte River at the present outfall site. Impact will include construction disruption, odor and noise problems, and foaming in the River at the outfall. (approx. 255 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI DOT HUD COE USDA
state and local agencies

(ELF ORDER # 40230) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0230F)

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

Contact: Dr. Richard F. Hill
Acting Advisor on Environmental Quality
441 G Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20426
(202) 386-6084

Draft

Date

Mystic Lake Project No. 2301

02/05

Montana

County: Stillwater Carbon

The statement refers to the proposed relicensing of Montana Power Company's Mystic Lake Project No. 2301. The existing facilities of the project would be altered by the construction of a reregulating dam, which will allow year round operation and an increase in plant capacity from 5,000 kw to 11,500 kw.

(ELR ORDER # 40212) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0212D)

Gas Pipeline, Loudon Co., Va. to Clinton Co., Pa.

02/27

The statement refers to the proposed granting of an FPC certificate for the construction and operation of 191.1 miles of 30" gas pipeline and two compressor stations. The termini for the project are Columbia Gas Transmission Co.'s Loudon County Compressor Station, and Consolidated Gas Supply Corp.'s Leidy Compressor Station in Pennsylvania (The applicant is the Consolidated System LNG Company.) Environmental impact would result in impact to soil, vegetation, fish, wildlife, water quality, air quality, and noise quality.

(ELR ORDER # 40303)

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Contact: Mr. Andrew E. Kauders
Executive Director of Environmental Affairs
General Services Administration
18th and F Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20405
(202) 343-4161

Draft

Date

Federal Youth Center, San Diego

02/05

California

The statement refers to the proposed construction of a 104,000 sq.ft. Federal Youth Center, which will be operated by the Bureau of Prisons. The facility which will be constructed in the Elliott Community of San Diego, will house up to 250 youthful offenders serving short term sentences. The center will have social and economic impacts on the surrounding community; the project is in conflict with the proposed land use of the Elliott Community and San Diego General plans. (150 pages)
(ELF ORDER # 40211) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0211D)

Social Security Admin. Facilities, Baltimore

02/08

Maryland

County: Baltimore

Proposed is the consolidation of Social Security Administration office and data processing facilities at two sites, one adjacent to SSA headquarters in Woodlawn, the other, Metro West, in the Orchard-Biddle Neighborhood Development Project in Baltimore. The former facility will comprise 1,265,270 sq. ft., the later 1,156,290, including 402,500 sq. ft. for parking.
(two volumes)
(ELR ORDER # 40247) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0247D)

Federal Office Building, Williamsport

02/19

Pennsylvania

County: Lycoming

The statement refers to the proposed construction of a four story, 74,000 gross square foot federal office building and courthouse in Williamsport. There will be provision for 35 parking spaces. Site selection and design concepts have been completed. There will be adverse impact from demolition and construction activities. (24 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40259) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0259D)

DEPARTMENT OF HUD

Contact: Mr. Richard H. Broun
Acting Director, Office of Community and
Environmental Standards
Room 7206
451 7th Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20410
(202) 755-5980

Draft

Date

Rush-Hubbard Apartments, Chicago

02/28

Illinois

County: Cook

Proposed is the granting of mortgage insurance under Section 207 of the National Housing Act for one 55 story, 612 unit luxury apartment building in Chicago. The site contains 50,329 sq. ft., of which 22,000 sq. ft. will be contained in a four-level garage. The proposal is unable to meet recommended HUD Minimum Property Standards with respect to recreational open space; an administrative determination of adequacy has however been made. (33 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40314)

Zia Urban Renewal, City of Gallup

02/12

New Mexico

County: McKinley

The statement refers to the proposed approval of an amendment to the Zia Urban Renewal Project, in the City of Gallup. Project measures would include the construction and repair of public streets and sidewalks; drainage system improvements; acquisition and clearance of substandard buildings; and provision of housing for project relocatees. Adverse impacts will include the isolation of the project area from the main part of the City by the construction of an intown interstate bypass (I-40), and the increase of pressure for the closing of the Sunnyside Elementary School, due to its proximity to the highway.
(ELR ORDER # 40245) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0245D)

St. Paul Development Project, Virginia

02/25

Virginia

County: Wise

The project is a redevelopment effort based upon the combined action of HUD, the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Virginia Department of Highways, and the Wise County Redevelopment and Housing Authority. The St. Paul Development Project will include flood control measures; the relocation of highways US 58A and State Route 63; commercial and industrial development; the provision of adequate utilities; and the renewal of housing. Impact of the redevelopment of St. Paul will include the displacement of

families and businesses. (219 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40282)

Final

Date

Anaheim Hills Development

02/74

California

County: Orange

The statement considers a proposal for HUD to provide FHA mortgage insurance for the new community of Anaheim Hills. The development is to be a "total community" of low to medium density residential neighborhoods encompassing facilities for shopping, recreation, schools and municipal services. The total Anaheim Hills new community will contain 4,200 acres with a ultimate density of 15,000 living units. Initial development of approximately 650 acres of land will contain 3,500 dwelling units. (227 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: HUD DOI COE EPA DOC

state and local agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40203) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0203F)

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

Contact: Mr. Bruce Blanchard
Director, Environmental Project Review
Room 7260
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240
(202) 343-3891

Draft

Date

Chemehuevi Shoreline

02/20

California

County: San Bernardino

The statement refers to a determination by the Secretary of the Interior which would recognize the equitable title of the Chemehuevi Tribe of Indians to certain riparian rights to Lake Havasu. The lands are currently under the jurisdiction of BLM and BSWF. Use and occupation by the Tribe would allow development of reservation lands for recreational residential, and community purposes.

(70 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40275) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0275D)

Klamath Straights Drain

02/26

Oregon

California

The statement refers to the proposed enlargement of the 10 mile long Klamath Straights Drain from 300 c.f.s. to a maximum 600 c.f.s. Two new pumping plants will be constructed, each of 300 c.f.s. capacity. The enlargement is intended to improve the overall operation of the Lower Klamath National Wildlife Refuge, and also to benefit local irrigation projects. (107 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40299)

Bureau of Land Management

Draft

Date

Proposed Hard Mineral Regulations, OCS

02/19

The statement refers to proposed amendments to Title 43, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 3300, and additions to Title 30, Code of Federal Regulations. These would regulate the leasing and operations of hard mineral (all minerals other than oil, gas, sulfur, and salt) mining ventures on the Outer Continental Shelf, United States. Among the environmental effects which the statement studies are the destruction of benthos, the removal of substrate, and sediment fall-out.

(ELR ORDER # 40262) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0262D)

Proposed Big Butte Timber Sale

02/26

California

County: Mendocino Trinity

The statement refers to the proposed development of public access and initiation of a timber management program in the Big Butte Area. The plan includes the construction of 8 miles of additional roads, the improvement of 19 miles of existing roads, the acquisition of two easements, and the granting of a right-of-way permit to the Louisiana Pacific Corporation. The sale will cover 300 acres in two units, and will remove 6,600 MBF. Public recreational use would be allowed in the area after development of a management plan. The proposal will have impact upon water and air qualities, soil stability, wildlife, recreational use, primitive values, and local employment.

(ELR ORDER # 40294)

Red Rock Canyon Recreation Lands

02/05

Nevada

County: Clark

The statement refers to a proposed management plan for 62,000 acres of public land and 2,000 acres of private land, located fifteen miles west of Las Vegas. The lands will be managed for the preservation of wilderness and other natural areas; for recreation development; for private commercial development (of lodges and a dude ranch); and for visitor and administrative uses. There will be some road and trail construction.

(ELR ORDER # 40207) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0207D)

Bonneville Power Administration

Draft

Date

Raver-Tacoma Transmission Line

02/19

Washington

County: King

The statement refers to the proposed construction of a 9.5 mile 500kV double circuit transmission line connecting EPA's Raver and Covington Substations. The line would replace 3.0 miles of existing BPA 230kV lines, and would parallel an existing 500kV line for 5.3 miles. The project would require the removal of 115 acres of forest, and would entail construction disruption and the disturbance of wildlife.

(35 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40264) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0264D)

Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife

Draft

Date

Proposed Lake Woodruff Wilderness Area

02/19

Florida

County: Volusia Lake

Proposed is the legislative designation of 1,106 acres of island habitat in the Lake Woodruff National Wildlife Refuge as wilderness within the National Wilderness Preservation System. Wilderness designation would remove some future management options. (29 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40267) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0267D)

J. N. "Ding" Darling National Wildlife Refuge

02/27

Florida

County: Lee

The statement refers to the proposed legislative designation of 2,735 acres of the J.N. "Ding" Darling National Wildlife Refuge as wilderness within the National Wilderness Preservation System. (36 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40302)

Proposed Wilderness Area, North Carolina

02/28

North Carolina

County: Dare Carteret Hyde

The statement refers to the proposed legislative designation of several new wilderness areas. Included would be 660 acres of Mattamuskeet National Wildlife Refuge, 9,000 acres of Swanquarter Refuge, 180 acres of Pea Island Refuge, and 180 acres of Cedar Island Refuge. As a result of the action, several management options would be precluded. (93 pages)
(ELP ORDER # 40309)

Proposed Santee National Wilderness Area

02/06

South Carolina

County: Clarendon

The statement refers to the proposed legislative designation of 13 islands in Lake Marion, which encompass 163 acres which are presently part of the Santee National Wildlife Refuge, as wilderness within the National Wilderness Preservation System. Some future management options would thereby be removed. (27 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40216) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0216D)

Final

Date

Allegheny National Fish Hatchery

02/07

Pennsylvania

County: Warren

The proposed project is the construction and operation of a National Fish Hatchery for the propagation of brook, brown and rainbow trout and coho salmon. Hatchery effluent is expected to cause some organic enrichment of the

Allegheny River and some ordor in the vicinity of the effluent treatment facility. The silt load in the Allegheny River will be increased during construction. (127 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI COE USDA DOC EPA FPC
state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 40221) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0221F)

National Park Service

Draft

Date

Proposed Death Valley Wilderness Area

02/28

California Nevada

The statement refers to the proposed legislative designation of 1,596,500 acres of land in Death Valley National Monument as Wilderness. The proposed wilderness includes 77.3 percent of the Monument's total acreage. As a result of the action, there may be impairment of management techniques and research opportunities, and there will be restrictions placed upon prospecting and other mining-related activities (ELR ORDER # 40306)

Master Plan, Carlsbad Caverns National Park (2)

02/25

New Mexico

County: Eddy

The statement, a revised draft, refers to a master plan which is intended to guide the development, public use, and management of Carlsbad Caverns National Park over an estimated five year period. Impacts of the plan include social, economic, and ecological factors. (two volumes) (ELR ORDER # 40285)

Guilford Courthouse National Military Park

02/11

North Carolina

County: Guilford

The statement refers to a proposed development concept plan for the park, including a one-way loop tour road around the park, a visitor site, a bicycle circulation system, and restoration measures. The development plan is intended to promote sequential interpretation of the park by increased numbers of visitors. (50 pages) (ELR ORDER # 40240) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0240D)

Final

Date

Moore's Creek National Military Park

02/28

North Carolina

County: Pender

The proposed action is the adjustment of the east, west,

and north boundaries of the park, and the relocation of the present state highway around rather than through the park, in order to protect and interpret those areas of prime historical importance with the lands acquired. There will be displacement of one store and six residences. (48 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOT USCG DOI USDA EPA
state and local agencies
(ELF ORDER # 40308)

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

Mr. Fritz Kahn
General Counsel
Room 5137
Washington, D.C. 20423
(202) 343-4831

Draft

Date

Port Authority Trans-Hudson Corporation

02/05

New Jersey New York

The statement refers to a proposed increase in fare rates for the Port Authority Trans-Hudson Corporation (PATH). The fare would be increased from thirty cents per ride to fifty cents per ride for passenger service between Newark, New Jersey and New York, New York. The action may have impacts on alternative modes of transportation and on air quality standards. (48 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40214) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0214D)

Passenger Fares, Philadelphia - Lindenwold, N.J.

02/26

Pennsylvania New Jersey

The statement refers to a proposal under which the temporary 21 percent fare increase for rail passenger service between Philadelphia, Pa., and Lindenwold, N.J. (and intermediate stations), would be made permanent. The line is operated by the Port Authority Transit Corp., and wholly owned subsidiary of the Delaware River Port Authority. Continuation of the fares may be a disincentive to optimum growth of mass-transit utilization, thereby making it more difficult for the achievement and maintenance of ambient air quality standards. (51 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40292)

Final

Ex Parte 55 (Gateway Elimination)

02/26

The statement refers to new rules concerning "gateway" problems experienced by irregular-route motor common carriers. Under the new rules, gateways would not have to be observed if the most direct highway distances between the two service points is not less than 80 percent of the highway distances when routed through the gateway. Joining or tacking authorities (except, among other, those meeting the 80 percent test), would be prohibited. The purpose of the new rule is to eliminate undue circuitry, and to promote more efficient operations.

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA

concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 40291)

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMIN.

Contact: Mr. Ralph E. Cushman
Special Assistant, Office of Administration
NASA
Washington, D.C. 20546
(202) 962-8107

Draft

Date

Sewage Outfall Easement, Goddard Space Flight Center 02/06

Maryland

County: Prince Georges

The statement refers to the proposed granting of an easement across the Center's property for the construction of a temporary sewage outfall line. The temporary facilities would serve a private development (Greenbriar Apartment Project) until an expected 1975 hook-up with the local public sewer system. A moratorium presently exists on public system hook-ups, subject to improvement of the Western Branch Sewage Treatment Plant. The primary environmental effect will be that resulting from the effluent discharge to the receiving stream.

(ELR ORDER # 40215) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0215D)

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

Contact: Mr. Donald F. Bozarth
Director of Current Planning and
Programming
Washington, D.C. 20576
(202) 382-1471

Draft

Date

Bolling/Anacostia Base, Supplement

02/05

District of Columbia

The document supplements a final statement which was filed
on June 12, 1973 dealing with proposed development at the
Bolling/Anacostia Tract.

(ELR ORDER # 40213) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0213D)

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Contact: Dr. Thomas O. Jones
Deputy Assistant to the Director
National and International Programs
Room 703
Washington, D C. 20550
(202) 632-4180

Final

Date

Dry Valley Drilling Project, Antarctica

02/11

The statement refers to proposed support of the Dry Valley Dilling Project at McMurdo Sound, Antarctica, during the 1973-1974 austral summer. The project, part of the U.S. Antarctic Research Program, is planned to study the diverse geological framework of the region, which contains rocks and sediments ranging in age from the Precambrian to Recent. From 10 to 15 boreholes are scheduled, with core drilling to a depth of 300 meters. The most likely impact would be that resulting from unexpecting spillage of drilling muds. (142 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: USCG EPA STAT DOC DOI
(ELR ORDER # 40256) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0256F)

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

Contact: Dr. Francis Gartrell
Director of Environmental Research and
Development
720 Edney Building
Chattanooga, Tennessee 37401
(615) 755-2002

Final Date
Sequoyah Nuclear Plant, Units 1 and 2 02/20

Tennessee

County: Hamilton

The statement refers to the proposed construction and operation of the Sequoyah Nuclear Power Plant. The two units of the plant will employ pressurized water reactors, the heat from which will be used to generate a total of 2,441 MWe. Cooling will be conducted through the use of two natural draft towers, with excess water discharged to Chicamauga Lake through pipes and a small pond. Approximately 525 acres will be committed to the plant site; easements will be required on 2700 acres for transmission line right-of-way.

COMMENTS MADE BY: AEC EPA USDA DOC DOD HEW DOI DOT
state and regional agencies
(ELR ORDER # 40269) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0269F)

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Contact: Mr. Martin Convisser, Director
Office of Environmental Quality
400 7th Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20590
(202) 426-4357

Federal Aviation Administration

Draft

Date

Tweed-New Haven Airport, Approach Lighting System 02/28

Connecticut

County: New Haven

The statement refers to the proposed construction and operation of a Medium Intensity Approach Light System with sequenced flashers on the approach end of Runway 2 at Tweed-New Haven Airport. Adverse impacts include minimal sedimentary runoff during construction, and an increase in ambient light due to low intensity light reflections. (13 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40317)

Ames Municipal Airport

02/13

Iowa

County: Story

The project involves the improvement of the Ames Municipal Airport, Ames. Included in the project is the paving and extension of a present runway, installation of lighting and runway marking, acquisition of clear zones, strengthening of taxiways and ramps, and the paving of another runway. Adverse impacts include a slight increase in air pollution, and the normal negative impacts associated with construction. (240 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40251) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0251D)

Waterloo Municipal Airport

02/28

Iowa

County: Black Hawk

The statement refers to the proposed expansion of the Waterloo Municipal Airport. The Airport Master Plan is for expansion in stages through 1993. Adverse impacts are increases in the levels of air and noise pollution, and normal temporary negative effects usually associated with construction. (217 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40321)

New Albany-Union County Airport

02/20

Mississippi

County: Union

The statement refers to proposed improvements to the New

Albany-Union County Airport in New Albany. Included in the project are the strengthening and expansion of a runway, taxiway and apron, and the acquiring of clear zone land. There will be increases in the levels of air and noise pollution as more aircraft use the expanded facilities. (16 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40276) (NTIS ORDER # 40276)

Union Municipal Airport

02/26

Mississippi

County: Neshoba

The statement refers to construction of a general aviation airport serving the town of Union. The project consists of acquisition of fee simple interest in 68 acres of land and easement interest in 7.23 acres, construction of a runway with an aircraft parking apron and connecting taxiway, fen- increased air and noise pollution levels. (102 pages) slight increases in air and noise pollution, clearing of approximately 33 acres, and short-term negative effects normally associated with construction.

(22 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40297)

Mott Municipal Airport

02/05

North Dakota

County: Hettinger

The project involves the extension of the turf landing strip construction of a hard-surfaced runway, taxiway and apron. There will be increases in the levels of air and noise pollution as airport activity increases. Also some ground animal and ground-nesting birds will be adversely effected by construction. (36 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40206) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0206D)

Portland-Hillsboro Airport

02/27

Oregon

The statement refers to the extensions of runway 12 by 3,150 ft. at the Portland-Hillsboro Airport in Hillsboro. The extension will allow the runway to be used as a precision instrument runway. Adverse impacts are increased air, water and noise pollution, loss of some vegetation, and the relocation of 6 families.

(ELR ORDER # 40305)

Houston Intercontinental

02/20

Texas

The statement refers to the city of Houston's Master Plan for the expansion of its airport facilities. Development of the Houston Intercontinental Airport and the William P. Hobby Airport will be accomplished in stages with final

completion planned for 1985. The major adverse impacts will be increases in the levels of air and noise pollution. (4 volumes)
(ELR ORDER # 40277) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0277D)

Chesapeake Municipal Airport

02/26

Virginia

The statement refers to the construction of a new general aviation airport to serve the city of Chesapeake and other Tidewater communities. First-stage construction consists of a paved runway and parallel taxiway, paved apron, hangar space, and medium intensity lighting. Adverse impacts are increased noise pollution, some displacement of wildlife from the 140 acres to be cleared, and lowering of the ground water tables. (49 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40298) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0298D)

Final

Date

Kewanee Municipal Airport

02/04

Illinois

County: Henry

The statement refers to the proposed construction, lighting, and marking of a new F/W runway (3990' x 75') with a turn-around; construction, lighting and marking of a connecting taxiway to the E/W runway (375' x 40'); the construction of a 3330 sq. yd. apron expansion; and the acquisition of 150 acres for airport development. Air and noise pollution will increase; farmland and wildlife habitat will be reduced. (103 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA HUD EPA DOI DOT COE
state and local agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40190) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0190F)

Pikesville-Pike County Airport

02/11

Kentucky

County: Pike

Proposed is the development of a new basis transport airport which will accommodate 60% of the business jet fleet. on a 24 hour basis. Development will consist of a 5000' x 100' runway with a parallel taxiway, a turn-around and apron a lighting system with REIL and VASI; hangars, and office, a cargo buidling, and a sewage system. Approximately 168 acres will be cleared, and two residences displaced. displaced. (54 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA USDA DOI HEW
state and local agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40238) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0238F)

Redwood Falls Municipal Airport

02/25

Minnesota

County: Redwood

The project involves the improvement of the Redwood Falls Municipal Airport. The project includes the acquisition of 30.74 acres of easements and 78.81 acres of fee simple, installation of a visual approach slope indicator system, relocation of a runway end indicator lighting system, extension of a runway, and the relocation of a township road. Adverse impacts are the loss of farmland and wildlife habitat, and increased noise and air pollution.

(40 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI EPA DOT USDA COE

state agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40283) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0283D)

Will Rogers Municipal Airport

02/25

Oklahoma

County: Rogers

The statement refers to the proposed construction of a new municipal airport southwest of Claremore. The project contemplates construction of a runway, (3400' x 60'); construction of a taxiway (175' x 30'); construction of an aircraft parking apron (315' x 240'); installation of a VASI, and medium intensity lighting; and construction of supporting facilities to consist of a parking lot, fencing, an access road, etc. The purpose of the project is to replace the existing airport which cannot be expanded because of surrounding land uses. Air and noise pollution levels will be increased. (127 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOI HEW COE USDA DOT HUD

state agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40281) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0281F)

Federal Highway Administration

Draft

Date

US 113, Frederica to Little Heaven, Delaware

02/13

County: Kent

Proposed is the construction of 2.2 miles of divided dual highway, US 113, between Frederica and Little Heaven. Impact of the project will include the displacement of two families and 3 small businesses. (36 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40249) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0249D)

Alabama 5, Winston - Marion and Franklin

02/11

Alabama

County: Winston Marion Franklin

The statement refers to the proposed improvement of Alabama Rte. 5 beginning 0.6 mile north of Delmar and running in a NW direction to 2.7 miles NW of Phil Campbell. The total length of the project is 17 miles. There are three alternates

in the proposed improvement. Adverse impacts include acquisition of several acres of land, dislocation of several families and businesses, and destruction of some wildlife habitat. There will also be increases in the levels of water, noise and air pollution. (30 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40236) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0236D)

FAS Route 985, Del Norte County

02/04

California

County: Del Norte

The project involves repairs to approximately 2 miles of FAS Route 985, South Fork Road, which is located in Six Rivers National Forest, Del Norte County. The project is to repair storm damage which closed the road in 1971 and 1972. Several alternative repair proposals are discussed. There will be increased sedimentation in the South Fork River which will cause loss of fish downstream if adequate repairs are not made. (25 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40196) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0196D)

SR 38, Forest Highway 68

02/04

California

County: San Bernardino

The project involves the upgrading of Forest Highway 68, State Route 38 in the San Bernardino National Forest, San Bernardino County. The project extends from the Forest Boundary 5.3 miles east to Forest Home Boulevard. The plan includes grading, paving and structures necessary to provide a two-lane, 45 m.p.h. design speed facility. Adverse impacts include normal construction disruptions, and slight increases in noise levels at certain areas. (18 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40197) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0197D)

Rte. 7, Norwalk to Danbury

02/11

Connecticut

The project involves the relocation of Route 7 from the vicinity of I-84 in Danbury, passing through the towns of Wilton, Ridgefield and Redding. The length of this multi-laned expressway project covers approximately 20 miles. Adverse impacts include relocation of 87 families and 33 businesses, an increase in the noise level, and the necessity of acquiring 469 acres of woodland and 157 acres of wetlands for right-of-way. Approximately 23 acres of Wooster Mountain State Park, which is considered 4(f) land, will be used. (221 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40231) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0231D)

SR 10A, Pensacola

02/21

Florida

County: Escambia

The statement refers to the construction of SR 10A, known as the Scenic Highway, in Pensacola. The five-lane facility will run from the vicinity of Chipley Street and proceed for a distance of 4.3 miles to just northeast of SR 289. Adverse impacts include loss of some vegetation, minimal relocations of families and businesses, and a possible slight increase in the levels of air and noise pollution.
(21 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40279) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0279D)

US 93 and SR 75, Blaine County

02/26

Idaho

County: Blaine

The statement refers to the improvement of 33.2 miles of US 93 and 2.6 miles of SR 75 in Blaine County. This section of US 93 passes through the cities of Bellevue, Hailey, and Ketcham with SR 75 passing through Ketcham and Sun Valley. The basic proposal for the highway improvement is expansion of existing facilities with optional alignments considered for specific sections of the two highways. Adverse impacts include loss of some vegetation and wildlife, siltation of some of the Big Wood River, increased noise pollution, and displacement of families and businesses. The exact number depends upon the alternative selected.

(270 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40293) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0293D)

Gallagher-Hess One-Way St., and Hess Reconstruction

02/25

Michigan

County: Saginaw

The statement refers to the corridor-alignment and preliminary design phase of the proposed reconstruction of Hess Avenue, and the implementation of a Gallagher-Hess One-Way Street System in the city of Saginaw. The total project length from South Washington Avenue to East Genesee Avenue is approximately 2.3 miles. Adverse impacts include increased noise and air pollution, possible disruption and reduction of groundwater levels and flows, and the displacement of families and residences. The number of displacements will depend on the alternative chosen.

(48 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40289) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0289D)

N-71, Scotts Bluff County

02/04

Nebraska

County: Scotts Bluff

The project involves the improvement of N-71 so as to provide a high capacity roadway facility which will meet the service requirements of an area located in and near the urban limits of Gering, Terrytown and Scottsbluff. The improvement of N-71 will be for a length of approximately 8 miles and will consist of intersections, drainage structures,

and a possible new bridge over the North Platte River. Adverse impacts include increases in the levels of air, water and noise pollution during construction, and some loss of wildlife. Figures involving the amount of acreage needed, and the number of families who must be relocated vary depending on the alternate chosen. (37 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40200) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0200D)

84th Street Modifications, Omaha

02/07

Nebraska

County: Douglas

The statement refers to two related and complementary projects in Omaha. They are (a) the construction of twin tunnels under the Union Pacific Railroad at 84th Street and the widening of 84th from Papillion Parkway to F Street, and (b) the construction of a new interchange at 96th Street and I-80 which is one mile west of 84th Street. Adverse impacts include the possibility of erosion and associated water pollution during construction, and increases in the levels of air and noise pollution due to increased traffic volume. (59 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40223) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0223D)

Rte. 106, Merrimack County

02/11

New Hampshire

County: Merrimack

The statement refers to the improvement of 3.8 miles of N.H. Route 106 in the town of Loudon, Merrimack County. The new segment will have two lanes, 2 new bridges over the Soucook River, and six intersections. Adverse impacts include acquisition of 105 acres of land, relocation of 6 families and 1 business, loss of wetlands, and a temporary increase in the level of the Soucook River during construction. There will also be the normal temporary negative impacts associated with highway construction. (133 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40228) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0228D)

I-93, Hillsborough and Merrimack Counties

02/20

New Hampshire

County: Merrimack Hillsborough

The project involves the construction of I-93 beginning near Candia Road in Manchester and continuing 5.9 miles to the F.E. Everett Turnpike in the town of Hooksett. Adverse environmental impacts include relocation of 123 families and 19 businesses, a temporary increase in siltation caused by bridge construction, and an increase in noise levels. (224 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40270) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0270D)

I-4C and U.S. 66, Gallup and McKinley Counties

02/19

New Mexico

County: Gallup McKinley

The statement refers to three highway construction projects in Gallup and McKinley Counties. Two of the projects concern themselves with approximately 5.3 miles of I-40 construction. The other project deals with lighting installation on US 66. There will be increases in the levels of air and noise pollutions. (15 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40268) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0268D)

U.S. 421, Silver City to Stanley

02/27

North Carolina

County: Chatham Randolph

The statement refers to the proposed relocation of U.S. 421 beginning from the existing U.S. 421 2 miles south of Silver City and ending in the vicinity of the existing U.S. 421 about 1 mile north of Stanley. The total length of the project is 12.6 miles. Adverse impacts include the acquisition of 500 acres of woodland and 200 acres of farmland, possible siltation of Rocky River and Lacy's Creek, and the displacement of 7 families and 2 businesses. (87 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40304)

I-635, South Mesquite Creek

02/04

Texas

The project consist of the realignment and widening of the South Mesquite Creek Channel to prevent flooding of I-635. Two solutions to the flooding problem are discussed. Adverse environmental impacts of the project are increases in air and water pollution during construction, and a loss of some fish and wildlife. (30 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40201) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0201D)

SR 300, Upshur County

02/07

Texas

County: Upshur

The project involves the construction of S.H. 300 for a length of 11.6 miles of which 5 miles is on new location. The two lane facility will extend from the Gregg County line at Seven Pines northwest to U.S. 271 in Gilmer. Adverse impacts include, displacement of four families and four businesses, loss of production of 275 acres of agricultural and timber land, and minor silting of streams.

(21 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40224) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0224D)

US 75 and Spur 503, Grayson County

02/25

Texas

County: Grayson

The statement refers to construction of a 14.1 mile section

of US 75, beginning at Travis St. in Sherman and ending at the Texas-Oklahoma line at Red River. Also included in the project is a 1.7 mile section of Spur 503 connecting proposed US 75 to existing US 75 and SR 75-A north of Iron Ore Creek. Both US 75 and Spur 503 are to be developed on new location to a multi-lane divided freeway design. Adverse impacts are the taking of additional grass and wooded areas (exact acreage not specified), and the displacement of 89 families, 11 businesses and 3 oil wells.

(60 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40288) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0288D)

Ferry County Airport, Washington

02/13

Washington

County: Ferry

The statement refers to the construction of a new airport near Republic, Washington, in order to replace an existing facility which is considered inadequate. The project will include a paved 3500' x 60' runway, a taxiway, and tie-downs, and will be sited on land to be leased from the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission. (41 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40250) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0250D)

Final

Date

S.R. 35, Alabama

02/20

Alabama

County: Jackson

The proposed project is the construction of SR 35 for 5.3 miles in Jackson County. The project will require 130 to 160 acres of land and displace 10 to 23 families and 2 businesses. Loss of wildlife habitat and increased water pollution will occur. (85 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA HUD COE DOC USDA HEW TVA DOI
state and local agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40272) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0272D)

I-40, Kingman-Ash Fork Highway

02/05

Arizona

County: Yavapai

Proposed is the construction of a 3.41 mile section of I-40 south of the Town of Ash Fork. Adverse effects of the action include acquisition of land for right of way, alteration of the natural terrain, removal of vegetation, and inconvenience to the community during construction. (70 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA DOI

state and local agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40205) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0205F)

US 41 (SR 90), Tamiami Trail

02/19

Florida

County: Dade

The project involves the improvement of US 41 (SR 90), Tamiami Trail, from SR 826 (the Palmetto Expressway) to US 1 (SR 5 in Miami). Total project length will be approximately 8 miles. Construction activities will cause increases in air and noise pollution levels.

(60 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOI HUD
state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 40260) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0260F)

Interstate- 295

02/28

Florida

County: Duval

The proposed project is the completion of I-295 as a belt loop around Jacksonville, Fla. Length is 7.5 miles. Eight businesses, 24 families and an unspecified number of timber acreage will be displaced. Nine Mile Creek, Trout River and Cedar Creek will be traversed by the project. A 1000' intertidal marsh would be adversely affected by the project. Other adverse effects will include the increase of air, water and litter pollution and the increase of sedimentation of the waterways traversed. (102 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOI HUD HEW USDA COE DOT
state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 40311)

Iowa Route 2

02/19

Iowa

County: Page

Proposed is the relocation and reconstruction of 4.7 miles of Iowa 2 from its junction with US 71 eastward to the Taylor County Line. Approximately 50 acres of agricultural land will be committed to highway use. Wildlife habitat would be disrupted; 10 rural homes would be displaced. Erosion potential and water pollution through sedimentation would increase during construction; the noise level will increase. (69 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: HEW HUD USDA DOI EPA COE
state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 40263) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0263F)

Licking River Bridge

02/04

Kentucky

County: Kenton Campbell

The statement is concerned with a proposed highway bridge project which will span the Licking River north of Visalia. The bridge will be a 2 lane structure, and will ultimately be utilized as a part of an Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana

beltway. Two families, 3 farm buildings, and 1 business will be displaced; approaches to the bridge will traverse the Licking River flood plain; some erosion and sedimentation will result from construction. (85 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOT USDA EPA USCG

state agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40191) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0191F)

New Cut Road - Louisville

2/26

Kentucky:

County: Jefferson

The proposed project is the improvement of 1.7 miles of New Cut Road. Three dwelling units and one business will be acquired for right-of-way. A section 4(f) statement will be filed to obtain 3 acres from the Iroquois Park. Adverse impacts will include loss of timber, and increased air and noise pollution levels. (102 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: HEW EPA DOI USDA

state agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40295)

US 641, Murray-Benton Road

02/20

Kentucky

County: Calloway Marshald

Proposed is the relocation of 11 miles of US 641. The project will require 465 acres of land for right-of-way, and will displace 9 families and one business. The facility will cross Rockhouse and Wades Creeks, requiring their channelization. Increases in water, air, and noise pollution will occur.

(95 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA DOC DOI EPA HEW TVA

state agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40271) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0271F)

US 17, 74, 6 - Reconstruction

02/28

North Carolina

County: Brunswick

The statement refers to the proposed construction of a four-lane, divided highway 1.76 miles long; a two-lane connector 1.03 miles long, a diamond interchange; and two bridges across the Brunswick River. The reconstruction project will extend from Alligator Creek to Belville. Adverse impacts include alteration of 48.0 acres of marsh and swamp forest that is optimum habitat for American Alligators (an endangered species) and other wildlife species; increased automotive emissions; deepening of the upper Brunswick River channel by dredging; displacement of 22 families and 13 businesses; and loss of juvenile marine species and benthic organisms through the dredge. (252 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA DOD DOC DOI HEW EPA FPC HUD USCG
GSA state agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40319)

U.S. 83 West Bypass of Minot

02/28

North Dakota

County: Ward

Proposed is the construction of a four-lane highway bypass around the West and north sides of the city of Minot. A diversion channel for the "Peterson Coulee" drainage will be incorporated into the roadway design. Project length is 5 miles. Approximately 250 acres will be acquired for right-of-way. Adverse effects of the action include the encroachment on two wetland areas, the loss of aesthetic beauty in the Souris River Valley, and the displacement of several families and businesses. (112 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: HUD DOT DOI USDA
state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 40320)

Outer Belt Freeway

02/14

South Carolina

County: Sumter

The statement refers to the proposed construction of the Outer Belt Freeway, extending from the eastern terminus of the U.S. 76/378 Bypass to the western end of the Bypass to form a complete loop around the city of Sumter. The facility would be approximately 14.5 miles long. Six to eight businesses and 12 to 18 families would be displaced, 268 acres of timberland would be committed to right-of-way. Temporary disruption of existing streets during construction and disruption of natural drainage patterns will occur. (30 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA HUD DOC DOI COE
state agencies
(ELR ORDER # 40254) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0254F)

US 25, Aiken and Edgefield Counties

02/14

South Carolina

County: Aiken Edgefield

Proposed is the widening (from two to four lanes), and reconstruction of 6.5 miles of US 25. The relocation of eight residences will be required.

(20 pages)
COMMENTS MADE BY: HUD DOI
(ELR ORDER # 40255) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0255F)

Clarks Fork Canyon Road

02/14

Wyoming

County: Park

The statement refers to the proposed reconstruction of the Clarks Fork Canyon Road between Highway Wyoming 120 and U.S. 212. Project length will be between 22.8 and 37.7 miles,

depending upon the route selected. Environmental impacts include disruption of wildlife habitat, land stability, and visual values and construction in undisturbed areas.

(126 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA DOI HUD EPA
state and local agencies and
concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 40252) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0252F)

Urban Mass Transportation Administration

Draft

Date

Amendments to The Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1973

02/19

The statement refers to proposed legislation which would amend Title 23, United States Code, the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1973. Among the major elements of the legislation are: the merging of UMTA and Federal-Aid urban systems into a Unified Transportation Assistance Program, beginning in 1978; and amendments to Federal Aid urban and urban extension systems, and primary and secondary rural systems.

(83 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40265) (NTIS ORDER # EIS 74 0265D)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Contact:

Mr. Anthony DiSilvestre
Office of Management and Organization
Room 4406
Washington, D.C. 20220
(202) 964-2463

Draft

Date

New United States Mint, Denver (2)

02/27

Colorado

The statement refers to the proposed construction of a new United States Mint in Denver. The facility will include high-bay, one story buildings and multi-story support/administration buildings, parking areas, vehicle maneuvering areas, and landscaping. Total gross building space will be 700,000 sq. ft. Two sites are presently under consideration the northwest corner of the Park Hill Golf Course in Denver; and the northwest corner of the Denver Federal Center in Lakewood. There will be construction disruption, and impact from vehicular traffic. (33 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40301)



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF THE
ADMINISTRATOR

AVAILABILITY OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
AGENCY COMMENTS ON ENVIRONMENTAL
IMPACT STATEMENTS AND OTHER
ACTIONS IMPACTING THE ENVIRONMENT

Pursuant to the requirements of section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, and section 309 of the Clean Air Act, as amended, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has reviewed and commented in writing on Federal agency actions impacting the environment contained in the following appendices during the period of February 1, 1974 and February 28, 1974.

Appendix I contains a listing of draft environmental impact statements reviewed and commented upon in writing during this review period. The list includes the Federal agency responsible for the statement, the number and title of the statement, the classification of the nature of EPA's comments as defined in Appendix II, and the EPA source for copies of the comments as set forth in Appendix V.

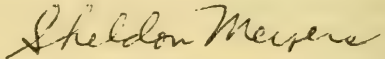
Appendix II contains the definitions of the classifications of EPA's comments on the draft environmental impact statements as set forth in Appendix I.

Appendix III contains a listing of final environmental impact statements reviewed and commented upon in writing during this reviewing period. The listing will include the Federal agency responsible for the statement, the number and title of the statement, a summary of the nature of EPA's comments, and the EPA source for copies of the comments as set forth in Appendix V.

Appendix IV contains a listing of proposed Federal agency regulations, legislation proposed by Federal agencies, and any other proposed actions reviewed and commented upon in writing pursuant to section 309(a) of the Clean Air Act, as amended, during the referenced reviewing period. The listing includes the Federal agency responsible for the proposed action, the title of the action, a summary of the nature of EPA's comments, and the source for copies of the comments as set forth in Appendix V.

Appendix V contains a listing of the names and addresses of the sources for copies of EPA comments listed in Appendices I, III, and IV.

Copies of the EPA Manual setting forth the policies and procedures for EPA's review of agency actions may be obtained by writing the Public Inquiries Branch, Office of Public Affairs, Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C. 20460. Copies of the draft and final environmental impact statements referenced herein are available from the originating Federal department or agency or from the National Technical Information Service, U.S. Department of Commerce, Springfield, Virginia 22151.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Sheldon Meyers".

Sheldon Meyers
Director
Office of Federal Activities

Dated: 11 MAR 1974

APPENDIX I

DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENTS FOR WHICH
COMMENTS WERE ISSUED BETWEEN
FEBRUARY 1, 1974 AND FEBRUARY 28, 1974

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	SOURCE FOR COPIES OF COMMENTS
<u>DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE</u>			
D-AFS-60088-MN:	SUPERIOR NATIONAL FOREST LAND EXCHANGE, MINNESOTA	3	F
D-AFS-60090-MT:	MONTANA MULTIPLE USE PLAN -- GOLD CREEK PLANNING UNIT	LO-2	I
D-AFS-60092-MT:	LOWER WOLF MULTIPLE USE PLAN, MONTANA	LO-2	I
D-AFS-65050-MT:	CAMP TOLAN PLANNING UNIT, MONTANA	3	I
D-AFS-65056-AK:	CHOLMONDELEY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN, ALASKA	LO-1	K
D-AFS-65057-WA:	LAND USE PLAN FOR THE DEADWOOD PLANNING UNIT, BOISE NATIONAL FOREST, WASHINGTON	LO-2	K
D-AFS-65058-NM:	PROPOSED SANDIA MOUNTAIN LAND USE PLAN, CIBOLA NATIONAL FOREST, NEW MEXICO	ER-2	G
D-AFS-65059-CO:	MANAGEMENT PROPOSALS FOR UNCOMPAHGRE AND WILSON MOUNTAINS PRIMITIVE AREAS AND CONTIGUOUS LANDS, COLORADO	3	I
D-AFS-65060-ID:	WEST FORK OF RACE CREEK TIMBER SALE, IDAHO	LO-1	K
D-AFS-65063-CA:	STANISLAUS NATIONAL FOREST TIMBER MANAGEMENT PLAN, CALIFORNIA	LO-2	J
D-AFS-82076-OR:	DESCHUTES, FREMONT, OCHOCH, AND WINEMA NATIONAL FORESTS VEGETATIVE MANAGEMENT USING SELECTIVE HERBICIDES FOR PERIOD JANUARY 1, 1974 THROUGH JUNE 30, 1975, OREGON	LO-2	K
D-AFS-82081-OR:	VEGETATION MANAGEMENT WITH HERBICIDES ON THE UMATILLA, MALHEUR, AND WALLOWA-WHITMAN NATIONAL FORESTS FOR PERIOD JANUARY 1, 1974 THROUGH JUNE 30, 1975	LO-2	K

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	SOURCE FOR COPIES OF COMMENTS
D-AFS-82082-ME:	SPRUCE BUDWORM SUPPRESSION 1974 PROGRAM, MAINE	LO-1	B
D-AFS-99069-AK:	KETCHIKAN PULP COMPANY TIMBER SALE, 1974-79, ALASKA	LO-1	I
D-SCS-36340-TX:	SAN FELIPE CREEK WATERSHED, VAL VERDE COUNTY, TEXAS	LO-2	G
D-SCS-36352-WV:	LOST RIVER HARDY COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL, WEST VIRGINIA	3	D
D-SCS-36354-AR:	LEE-PHILLIPS WATERSHED PROJECT, LEE AND PHILLIPS COUNTIES, ARKANSAS	LO-2	G
<u>CORPS OF ENGINEERS</u>			
D-COE-05437-WA:	ZINTEL DAM AND CHANNEL, WASHINGTON	LO-2	K
D-COE-30071-NY:	BEACH EROSION PROJECT, EAST ROCKAWAY INLET, NEW YORK	LO-1	C
D-COE-30072-LA:	REVISED EIS -- GRAND ISLE AND VICINITY, LOUISIANA	LO-2	G
D-COE-32473-WA:	EVERETT HARBOR AND SNOHOMISH RIVER NAVIGATION PROJECT, WASHINGTON	ER-2	K
D-COE-32476-00:	GALLIPOLIS LOCK AND DAM REPLACEMENT, OHIO RIVER, OHIO AND WEST VIRGINIA	LO-1	D
D-COE-34097-OH:	CAESAR CREEK LAKE PROJECT	ER-2	F
D-COE-34098-AL:	MILLERS FERRY LOCK AND DAM, ALABAMA RIVER, ALABAMA	ER-2	E
D-COE-34100-OH:	REVISED DRAFT EIS, EAST FORK LAKE PROJECT, OHIO	ER-2	F
D-COE-35107-NC:	CARTERET COUNTY, MAINTENANCE OF CORE SOUND CHANNEL, DAVIS, NORTH CAROLINA	LO-1	E
D-COE-35111-VA:	MAINTENANCE DREDGING, STARLINGS CREEK, VIRGINIA	LO-2	D
D-COE-36339-NY:	REVISED EIS, FLOOD CONTROL PROJECT, ARDSLEY, NEW YORK	3	C

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	SOURCE FOR COPIES OF COMMENTS
D-COE-39075-KS:	ONAGA DAM AND LAKE PROJECT, VERMILLION CREEK, KANSAS	ER-2	ER-2	H
D-COE-39077-MI:	GREAT LAKES CONNECTING CHANNELS, WIDENING BENDS, MICHIGAN	ER-2	ER-2	F
D-COE-39084-KS:	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF PERRY LAKE, KANSAS	ER-2	ER-2	H
D-COE-60094-WA:	WILMA NORTH CLARKSTON, INDUSTRIAL SITES, LEWISTON, WASHINGTON	LO-1	LO-1	K
D-COE-99071-CA:	HAHN SHOPPING CENTER PERMIT, MARIN COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ER-2	ER-2	J
<u>FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION</u>				
D-FPC-03045-RI:	ALGONQUIN LNG, INC., ALGONQUIN GAS TRANSMISSION, RHODE ISLAND	ER-2	ER-2	B
<u>GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION</u>				
D-GSA-81153-OH:	FEDERAL OFFICE BUILDING AND PARKING FACILITY, COLUMBUS, OHIO	3	3	F
D-GSA-81154-MI:	FEDERAL OFFICE BUILDING, ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN	LO-1	LO-1	F
D-GSA-81156-NH:	FEDERAL OFFICE BUILDING, MANCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE	LO-1	LO-1	B
<u>DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE</u>				
D-HEW-80012-UT:	ST. BENEDICT'S HOSPITAL, OGDEN, UTAH	LO-1	LO-1	I
<u>DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR</u>				
D-IBR-08015-SD:	WATERTOWN-SIOUX CITY MOBILE 345 KV TRANSMISSION LINE, SOUTH DAKOTA	LO-1	LO-1	I
D-IBR-39082-CA:	EL DORADO MAIN 2, CENTRAL VALLEY PROJECT, CALIFORNIA	3	3	J
D-IGS-02051-FL:	PROPOSED OIL AND GAS OPERATION IN OCALA NATIONAL FOREST, FLORIDA	LO-2	LO-2	E
D-NPS-61177-WA:	MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK, WASHINGTON	LO-1	LO-1	K

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	SOURCE FOR COPIES OF COMMENTS
D-SFW-61207-MT:	MEDICINE LAKE WILDERNESS AREA, ROOSEVELT AND SHERIDAN COUNTIES, MONTANA	LO-1	I
D-SFW-64032-KY:	WOLF CREEK NATIONAL FISH HATCHERY, RUSSEL COUNTY, KENTUCKY	LO-2	E
<u>DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION</u>			
D-CGD-32474-VA:	PROPOSED REGULATED NAVIGATION AREA FOR THE ENTRANCE TO CHESAPEAKE BAY, VIRGINIA	LO-1	D
D-CGD-80013-MA:	RELOCATION OF SEARCH AND RESCUE STATION, PROVINCETOWN, MASSACHUSETTS	ER-2	B
D-FAA-51816-TN:	DYERSBURG MUNICIPAL AIRPORT, TENNESSEE	LO-2	E
D-FAA-51819-TX:	MUNDAY MUNICIPAL AIRPORT, TEXAS	LO-1	G
D-FAA-51821-TT:	TRUK DISTRICT AIRPORT, MOEN ISLAND, EAST CAROLINE ISLANDS, PACIFIC-ASIA REGION	ER-2	J
D-FHW-42012-IA:	F-592, MARION-MAHASKA COUNTIES, IOWA	3	H
D-FHW-42088-MN:	DIAMOND INTERCHANGE VILLAGE OF EDINA, HENNEPIN COUNTY, MINNESOTA	LO-2	F
D-FHW-42096-NM:	GIBSON BOULEVARD FROM YALE TO CARLISLE BOULEVARDS IN ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO	ER-2	G
D-FHW-42100-SC:	MARLBORO COUNTY, SC-38 TO US-15/401 BY-PASS, SOUTH CAROLINA	LO-2	E
D-FHW-42103-ID:	THORNTON TO TWIN GROVES, U.S. 20-191, IDAHO	LO-1	K
D-FHW-42104-ID:	WOLF LODGE INTERCHANGE TO ROSE LAKE JUNCTION I-90-1(55)26, IDAHO	LO-1	K

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	SOURCE FOR COPIES OF COMMENTS
D-FHW-42106-TN:	KNOX COUNTY, I-640 FROM PAPER MILL ROAD INTERCHANGE WITH I-40 NEAR MIDDLEBROOK PIKE TO A POINT WEST OF GAP ROAD IN KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE	ER-2	E
D-FHW-42107-ID:	I-80 GAYWAY JUNCTION, FRUITLAND SECTION, PAYETTE COUNTY, IDAHO	LO-1	K
D-FHW-42108-AL:	MORGAN COUNTY, PROJECT S-450-I, ALABAMA	LO-2	E
D-FHW-42110-WI:	PROPOSED BRIDGE AND APPROACHES CHIPPEWA FALLS, WISCONSIN	LO-1	F
D-FHW-42111-TX:	INTERSTATE HIGHWAY 35 AND U.S. 290 IN NORTH AUSTIN, TEXAS	LO-2	G
D-FHW-42122-HI:	HONOAPIILANI HIGHWAY HONOKOWAI TO HONOKAHOA, MAUI, HAWAII	LO-1	J
D-FHW-42130-TX:	TARRANT COUNTY, I-820 FROM I-30 WEST OF FORT WORTH, TEXAS	3	G

APPENDIX II
DEFINITION OF CODES FOR THE GENERAL NATURE
OF EPA COMMENTS

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF THE ACTION

LO--Lack of Objection

EPA has no objections to the proposed action as described in the draft impact statement; or suggests only minor changes in the proposed action.

ER--Environmental Reservations

EPA has reservations concerning the environmental effects of certain aspects of the proposed action. EPA believes that further study of suggested alternatives or modifications is required and has asked the originating Federal agency to reassess these impacts.

EU--Environmentally Unsatisfactory

EPA believes that the proposed action is unsatisfactory because of its potentially harmful effect on the environment. Furthermore, the Agency believes that the potential safeguards which might be utilized may not adequately protect the environment from hazards arising from this action. The Agency recommends that alternatives to the action be analyzed further (including the possibility of no action at all).

ADEQUACY OF THE IMPACT STATEMENT

Category 1--Adequate

The draft impact statement adequately sets forth the environmental impact of the proposed project or action as well as alternatives reasonably available to the project or action.

Category 2--Insufficient Information

EPA believes that the draft impact statement does not contain sufficient information to assess fully the environmental impact of the proposed project or action. However, from the information submitted, the Agency is able to make a preliminary determination of the impact on the environment. EPA has requested that the originator provide the information that was not included in the draft statement.

Category 3--Inadequate

EPA believes that the draft impact statement does not adequately assess the environmental impact of the proposed project or action, or that the statement inadequately analyzes reasonable available alternatives. The Agency has requested more information and analysis concerning the potential environmental hazards and has asked that substantial revision be made to the impact statement.

APPENDIX III

FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENTS FOR WHICH
COMMENTS WERE ISSUED BETWEEN
FEBRUARY 1, 1974 AND FEBRUARY 28, 1974

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	SOURCE FOR COPIES OF COMMENTS
<u>ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION</u>			
F-AEC-06099-NY:	R.E. GINNA NUCLEAR POWER PLANT, UNIT 1, NEW YORK	EPA GENERALLY AGREED WITH THE PROPOSED PROJECT YET FOUND THAT THERE WERE WATER RELATED PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH THE OPERATION OF THE GINNA POWER PLANT. EPA STATED THAT THESE WOULD BE DEALT WITH THROUGH EPA'S NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM.	C
<u>DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE</u>			
F-SCS-36286-KY:	NORTH FORK NOLIN RIVER WATERSHED, KENTUCKY	EPA GENERALLY AGREED WITH THE PROJECT AS PROPOSED. THE FINAL STATEMENT ADEQUATELY ACCOMMODATED EPA'S COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT STATEMENT.	E
<u>CORPS OF ENGINEERS</u>			
F-COE-32160-NY:	MAINTENANCE OF TARRYTOWN HARBOR, NEW YORK	EPA GENERALLY AGREED WITH THE PROJECT AS PROPOSED. THE FINAL STATEMENT ADEQUATELY ACCOMMODATED EPA'S COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT STATEMENT.	C
F-COE-32474-NY:	PROPOSED PROJECT, NEW ROCHELLE AND ECHO BAY HARBORS, NEW YORK	EPA GENERALLY AGREED WITH THE PROJECT AS PROPOSED. THE FINAL STATEMENT ADEQUATELY ACCOMMODATED EPA'S COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT STATEMENT.	C

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	SOURCE FOR COPIES OF COMMENTS
F-COE-35114-MI:	ALTERNATE DISPOSAL AREA FOR GRAND HAVEN HARBOR, OTTAWA, MICHIGAN	EPA FOUND THAT WHILE THE FINAL EIS RESPONDED TO EPA'S COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT EIS, ITS COMMENTS REGARDING WATER QUALITY STANDARDS WERE NOT ADEQUATELY ADDRESSED. EPA ALSO COMMENTED THAT EPA WOULD NOT BE MONITORING EFFLUENT AS THE FINAL EIS SAID IT WOULD.	F
<u>FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION</u>			
F-FPC-05052-AL:	CROOKED CREEK PROJECT NO. 2628, ALABAMA	EPA GENERALLY AGREED WITH THE PROPOSED PROJECT, BUT DID FEEL THAT ADDITIONAL CLARIFICATION WAS NEEDED REGARDING AERATION AND THE RESULTANT OXYGEN CONTENT IN THE WATERS BELOW THE PROPOSED DAM. THE REST OF THE FINAL STATEMENT WAS DEEMED ADEQUATE.	E
<u>DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION</u>			
F-FHW-41687-TN:	HAWKINS COUNTY, TENNESSEE FEDERAL AID PROJECT F-001-9, STATE ROUTE 1	EPA GENERALLY AGREED WITH THE PROJECT AS PROPOSED. THE FINAL STATEMENT ADEQUATELY ACCOMMODATED EPA'S COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT STATEMENT.	E
F-FHW-41736-CA:	HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENTS ON ROUTES 106 AND 30 SAN BERNARDINO, CALIFORNIA	EPA GENERALLY AGREED WITH THE PROJECT AS PROPOSED. THE FINAL STATEMENT ADEQUATELY ACCOMMODATED EPA'S COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT STATEMENT.	J
F-FHW-41953-KY:	MURRAY-BENTON ROAD, US 641 CALLOWAY AND MARSHALL COUNTIES, KENTUCKY	EPA FOUND THE FINAL EIS ADEQUATE, BUT DID, HOWEVER, RECOMMEND THAT ADDITIONAL NOISE ABATEMENT PROCEDURES BE DEVELOPED.	E

APPENDIX IV

REGULATIONS, LEGISLATION AND OTHER FEDERAL AGENCY ACTIONS FOR WHICH COMMENTS WERE ISSUED BETWEEN FEBRUARY 1, 1974 AND FEBRUARY 28, 1974

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	SOURCE FOR COPIES OF COMMENTS
--------------------	-------	----------------------------	-------------------------------

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

R-AEC-86031-00: 10 CFR PARTS 2, 30, 40, 50, 51, 70--ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION--LICENSING AND REGULATORY POLICY AND PROCEDURES
10 CFR PART 11--ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENTS--POLICY AND PROCEDURES

IN GENERAL, EPA FOUND THE PROPOSED AEC RULES TO BE COMPREHENSIVE AND WELL DEVELOPED. HOWEVER, EPA SUGGESTED THE RULES BE MORE SPECIFIC ON EPA'S UNIQUE RESPONSIBILITIES UNDER SECTION 309 OF THE CLEAN AIR ACT, AS AMENDED; RECOMMENDED THAT THE AEC PREPARE IMPACT STATEMENTS PRIOR TO ISSUANCE OF PARTIAL POWER LICENSES; SUGGESTED THE RULES PROVIDE FOR A REASONABLE WAITING PERIOD AFTER ISSUANCE OF A "NEGATIVE DECLARATION" BEFORE TAKING ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION; AND REQUESTED THE RULES BE CLARIFIED AS TO WHETHER THERE WOULD BE A FORMAL REVIEW OF THE APPLICANT'S ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS. A NUMBER OF OTHER POINTS WERE ALSO RAISED.

A

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

R-DOA-99066-00: 9 CFR PARTS 108, 114, 116--VIRUSES, SERUMS, TOXINS AND ANALOGOUS PRODUCTS--SANITATION, PRODUCTION AND RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS FOR LICENSED ESTABLISHMENTS

WE FIND THE SUBJECT REGULATIONS GENERALLY ADEQUATE, HOWEVER, SUGGEST MODIFICATION OF SEVERAL SECTIONS IN ORDER TO STRENGTHEN THE REGULATIONS.

A

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	A
R-AFS-67004-00:	36 CFR PARTS 251, 252, 253-- MINERAL RESOURCES ON NATIONAL FORESTS--USE UNDER U.S. MINING LAWS	EPA REVIEWED THE SUBJECT REGULATIONS AND FINDS THEM GENERALLY ADEQUATE. WE COMMEND THE REQUIREMENTS FOR REVIEW OF MINING OPERATING PLANS UNDER THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT AND SUGGESTED MODIFICATION OF SEVERAL SECTIONS OF THE REGULATIONS.	A
R-REA-99070-00:	7 CFR PART 1701--RURAL ELECTRIFICATION--GUARANTEED LOAN PROGRAM	EPA VIEWED THE PROPOSED REGULATIONS AS GENERALLY ADEQUATE, HOWEVER, A REVISION IN ONE OF THE SECTIONS WAS SUGGESTED IN AN EFFORT TO IMPROVE THE REGULATIONS.	A
<u>DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE</u>			
R-DOC-86045-00:	NOTICES--STATEMENTS ON PROPOSED FEDERAL ACTIONS AFFECTING THE ENVIRONMENT-- POLICIES AND PROCEDURES	EPA FOUND THE POLICIES AND PROCEDURES GENERALLY ADEQUATE, HOWEVER, WE SUGGESTED MODIFICATIONS OF SEVERAL SECTIONS TO AID IN STRENGTHENING THE REGULATIONS.	A
<u>FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION</u>			
R-FPC-99058-00:	18 CFR PART 157--CERTIFI- CATES OF PUBLIC CONVENIENCE AND NECESSITY--PROPOSED PROCEDURE FOR FILING OF APPLICATIONS	IN GENERAL, EPA HAS NO OBJECTIONS TO THE PROPOSED RULES BASED ON OUR AREAS OF JURISDICTION. HOWEVER, EPA REQUESTED CLARIFICATION OF THE PROCESS OF FINDING ABBREVIATED APPLICATIONS, IN PARTICULAR AS TO WHETHER SUCH FILINGS ENTAIL SUBMISSION OF EXHIBITS F, F-I, F-II, F-III, AND F-IV. IN THAT REGARD, IT WAS EPA'S OPINION THAT A FULL EXHIBIT F SHOULD BE SUBMITTED BECAUSE THE CONSTRUCTION OR RELOCATION OF NATURAL GAS SALES OR TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES MAY HAVE A SIGNIFICANT EFFECT ON THE ENVIRONMENT.	A

GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS

IDENTIFYING
NUMBER

TITLE

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

R-NAS-86035-00:

14 CFR PART 1204--
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY AND
CONTROL--PROPOSED GENERAL
PROCEDURES

OVERALL, EPA FOUND THE PROPOSED NASA RULES A
TO BE COMPREHENSIVE AND WELL DEVELOPED.

HOWEVER, EPA SUGGESTED THAT THE RULES

SPECIFICALLY MENTION THE 45-DAY REVIEW

PERIOD FOR DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATE-

MENTS, REFLECT EPA'S UNIQUE REVIEW

RESPONSIBILITIES UNDER SECTION 309 OF THE

CLEAN AIR ACT, AS AMENDED, AND INDICATE THAT

A FORMAL DOCUMENT BE ISSUED DESCRIBING EACH

"NEGATIVE DECLARATION" AND A REASONABLE PERIOD

WILL BE ALLOWED BEFORE FURTHER ADMINISTRATIVE

ACTION IS TAKEN.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

R-NSF-86034-00:

45 CFR PART 640--ENVIRON-
MENTAL IMPACT STATEMENTS--
POLICY AND PROCEDURES

IN GENERAL, EPA FOUND THE PROPOSED NSF RULES
TO BE WELL DEVELOPED. HOWEVER, IT WAS
RECOMMENDED THAT, AFTER A "NEGATIVE DECLARATION"
BY NSF, A REASONABLE PERIOD BE ALLOWED BEFORE
FURTHER ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION IS TAKEN. IN

ADDITION, EPA SUGGESTED THAT THE CRITERION,

FOR DETERMINING WHETHER THERE IS SUFFICIENT

FEDERAL INVOLVEMENT IN A PROGRAM TO CAUSE IT

TO FALL UNDER NEPA, SHOULD BE EXPANDED TO

INCLUDE THE DEGREE OF FEDERAL CONTROL IN ADDITION

TO THE AMOUNT OF FEDERAL INVESTMENT. FURTHER,

EPA REQUESTED THAT THE RULES BE MODIFIED TO

EXCLUDE FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENTS

AND PROPOSED NSF REGULATIONS FROM AN IMPLIED

45-DAY REVIEW PERIOD.

IDENTIFYING
NUMBER

GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

R-DOT-99067-00: 49 CFR PARTS 171, 173,
174, 175, 177, 178--
TRANSPORTATION OF HAZARDOUS
MATERIALS--MISCELLANEOUS
PROPOSALS RELATING TO
RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS

EPA BELIEVES THAT THE PROPOSED REVISIONS
WOULD OFFER ADDITIONAL PROTECTION TO THE
PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE. EPA ALSO RAISED
SOME TECHNICAL CONSIDERATIONS CONCERNING
PLUTONIUM HEAT GENERATION RATES AND THE
ADEQUACY OF PLUTONIUM PACKAGING REQUIREMENTS.

A

APPENDIX V

SOURCE FOR COPIES OF EPA COMMENTS

- A. Director, Office of Public Affairs
Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

- B. Director of Public Affairs
Region I
Room 2303
John F. Kennedy Federal Building
Boston, Massachusetts 02203

- C. Director of Public Affairs
Region II
Environmental Protection Agency
Room 847
26 Federal Plaza
New York, New York 10007

- D. Director of Public Affairs
Region III
Environmental Protection Agency
Curtis Building, 6th and Walnut Streets
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106

E. Director of Public Affairs

Region IV

Environmental Protection Agency

Suite 300

1421 Peachtree Street, N.E.

Atlanta, Georgia 30309

F. Director of Public Affairs

Region V

Environmental Protection Agency

1 N. Wacker Drive

Chicago, Illinois 60606

G. Director of Public Affairs

Region VI

Environmental Protection Agency

1600 Patterson Street

Dallas, Texas 75201

H. Director of Public Affairs

Region VII

Environmental Protection Agency

1735 Baltimore Street

Kansas City, Missouri 64108

I. Director of Public Affairs

Region VIII

Environmental Protection Agency

Lincoln Tower, Room 916

1860 Lincoln Street

Denver, Colorado 80203

J. Director of Public Affairs

Region IX

Environmental Protection Agency

100 California Street

San Francisco, California 94111

K. Director of Public Affairs

Region X

Environmental Protection Agency

1200 Sixth Avenue

Seattle, Washington 98101

Summary of 102 Statements Filed with the CEQ Through 2/28/74

(By Agency)

-103-

Agency	Draft 102's for actions on which no final 102's have yet been received	Final 102's on legislation and actions	Total actions on which draft or final statements have been received
Agriculture, Department of	181	293	474
Appalachian Regional Commission	1	0	1
Architect of the Capitol	1	0	1
Atomic Energy Commission	43	117	160
Commerce, Department of	12	26	38
Defense, Department of	5	6	11
Air Force	6	12	18
Army	1	15	16
Army Corps of Engineers	371	556	927
Navy	15	16	31
Delaware River Basin Commission	3	5	8
Energy Policy Office	0	1	1
Environmental Protection Agency	22	38	60
Federal Maritime Commission	2	0	2
Federal Power Commission	80	22	102
General Services Administration	22	50	72
HEW, Department of	5	10	15
HUD, Department of	12	65	77
Interior, Department of	176	154	340
International Boundary and Water Commission -- U.S. and Mexico	0	7	7
Interstate Commerce Commission	4	2	6
Justice, Department of	3	2	5
Labor, Department of	2	1	3
National Aeronautics and Space Adm.	11	19	29
National Capital Planning Comm.	2	8	10
National Science Foundation	0	5	5
New England River Basins Commissions	1	0	1
Office of Science and Technology	0	1	1
Pacific Northwest River Basins Comm.	3	0	3
Souris-Red-Rainy River Basins Comm.	1	0	1
State Department	0	4	4
Tennessee Valley Authority	5	16	21
Transportation, Department of	954	1577	2531
Treasury, Department of	4	6	10
Upper Mississippi River Basin Comm.	1	0	1
U.S. Postal Service	2	0	2
U.S. Water Resources Council	3	6	9
Veterans Administration	1	4	5
	1951	3044	4995

environmental
impact
statements

102 monitor

council on environmental quality

CHAIRMAN PETERSON SPEAKS ON ENERGY AND LAND USE

In a speech delivered before the Mid-Atlantic Conference on State Land Use Legislation in Philadelphia, on March 29, 1974, Chairman Russell W. Peterson spoke of the interrelationships between energy use and conservation, and land use planning. A major element of the Chairman's talk was his discussion of the Half-and-Half Plan, a concept of future energy demand which is based upon growth in direct per capita energy consumption of 0.7 percent per year, coupled with a 0.7 percent savings per year through energy conservation - half growth and half conservation. The full text of Chairman Peterson's speech is reprinted below.

ADDRESS BY RUSSELL W. PETERSON
CHAIRMAN, COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
MIDDLE-ATLANTIC CONFERENCE ON STATE LAND USE LEGISLATION
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

March 29, 1974

These are interesting times, times filled with events that are, as Alice observed about the goings-on in Wonderland, becoming "curiouser and curiouser."

Share with me for a few minutes some of the unusual happenings in our society.

The oil company, which not too long ago offered to put a tiger in your tank, is now sponsoring national advertising that urges you to put four people in your car pool.

FREE LIBRARY
of Philadelphia
AUG 1 1974
Government Publications
Department

MSC,
059
13

Contents

1	Middle Atlantic Conference on State Land Use Legislation
11	NTIS and the Public Availability of Environmental Impact Statements Under NEPA
15	CEQ Publications List
22	Environmental Impact Statements Filed During February, 1974
81	EPA Listings (per Section 309 of the Clean Air Act, as Amended)
100	Cumulative Summaries of Statements Received Through March, 1974

The General Services Administration, which until recently was installing lights in new buildings under standards that allowed fine detail draftsmen to work anywhere, even in the halls, has now removed half of the light bulbs from most of the Federal offices in Washington.

Another oil company, seeking to locate a refinery, became the chief supporter of state-wide land use planning legislation in New Hampshire, but the legislation was defeated by a coalition of environmentalists and local home rule advocates.

This curious cast to our once neatly structured world is the result of the energy crisis, or more accurately, the result of a rapidly increasing demand for energy outrunning the ability to supply. The energy crisis is not surprising when you consider that our attitudes toward energy have traditionally centered on more; more oil, more gas and more electricity to meet the needs of a growing nation -- "a nation," as the ad men say, "on the move."

It is clear that recent trends of energy consumption cannot be sustained. A year ago, the Department of Interior projected that the total U.S. energy consumption would reach

192 quadrillion BTU's by the year 2000 -- or 2-1/2 times the 1973 consumption of approximately 75 quadrillion BTU's. But to achieve this total, imports of 61 quadrillion BTU's of oil and gas -- or equal to our total 1968 consumption -- were projected.

The Arab Oil Embargo has taught us that the United States cannot afford to depend so heavily on other nations' energy resources to meet our needs. Furthermore, the other 94 percent of the world's people cannot afford -- nor are they likely to agree -- to have the U.S., which already consumes 35 percent of the world's energy, use even more of the world's fossil fuels.

The U.S. needs an alternative energy plan to the year 2000, one which will permit self-sufficiency and provide for continued economic growth. The Council on Environmental Quality has developed such a plan. We call it the Half-and-Half Plan, for reasons that I will make clear in a moment. One of the key requirements of carrying out the plan is better land use planning and regulation.

The Half-and-Half Plan targets a total of 121 quadrillion BTU's for consumption in the year 2000. We believe this figure is feasible from both a supply and demand point of view. It is 46 quadrillion more than we consumed in 1973 -- a growth of 65 percent -- but 71 quadrillion BTU's less than the total formerly projected by the Department of Interior. Most importantly, the figure is achievable with U.S. energy resources.

The Half-and-Half Plan is based on a serious long-term national program to conserve energy. The United States has been on an energy binge. Because energy had become cheap and plentiful, we used it as though we had a limitless supply. We use twice as much as the average Englishman, 2-1/2 times as much as the average German and 4-1/2 times as much as the average Japanese. Fortunately, our past wastefulness presents many opportunities for future savings.

(more)

The Council's plan is based on a population in the year 2000 of 250 million, a figure that is consistent with our present declining rate of population growth.

The Half-and-Half Plan -- and here's where it gets its name -- is based on growth in direct per capita energy consumption of 0.7 percent per year plus a 0.7 percent savings per year through energy conservation -- half growth and half conservation.

Since each BTU saved is a BTU earned to be put to work elsewhere, the Half-and-Half Plan would provide each person with an effective 1.4% increase per year in energy used. It is important to note that 1.4 percent was the average rate of growth experienced from 1947 to 1972. This period was one of the most productive in our history, albeit an energy wasteful one, and continuing at the 1.4 percent effective growth rate will, in our opinion, provide a generous allowance for economic development. It will allow each U.S. citizen about 50 percent more usable energy in the year 2000 than he consumes today.

Under the Half-and-Half Plan, residential and commercial per capita energy consumption in the year 2000 would be nearly 25 percent above present levels. When supplemented with additional energy saved through efficient appliances, better insulation, lower room temperatures and improved design, this 25 percent increase will permit a significant improvement in comfort and convenience, especially for those whose basic needs are now unmet.

In the industrial sector, the plan would provide a 35 percent increase in energy. Industry has enormous opportunities to conserve energy and supplement this allowance. For instance, recycling of materials such as steel and paper saves 70 percent of the energy required to process virgin materials. With higher energy prices, energy conservation is more profitable.

But the sector that represents the largest potential for energy savings is transportation. Our plan provides for less than a 10 percent increase per capita in energy con-

(more)

sumption here. Currently, private automobiles consume 55 percent of the energy used for transportation. But growth in the driving age population is slowing, from 1.6 percent over the last decade to only .9 percent projected from now to the year 2000. With smaller cars, more efficient engines, and more car pooling and mass transit, total consumption of gasoline by private autos can be lower by the year 2000 than it is today.

Placement of our homes relative to our places of work and trade -- sprawl versus clustering -- will be a critical factor in the energy equation. If we develop our land properly and reform our transportation system with major emphasis on mass transit, we can have mobility with little increase in per capita energy consumption. And we should also be able to accommodate the increased demands on the land resource for new energy facilities.

Major land use decisions will be required to properly site the hundreds of new energy facilities to be built in the next 25 years in this country. These include nuclear and coal fired powerplants, refineries, coal conversion plants, geothermal units, and a wide array of petroleum handling facilities both onshore and off. From a land consumption point of view, electric transmission line rights-of-way rate high. Today they cover an area larger than the state of Connecticut, and by the year 2000 an area the size of New Jersey will be added. To save land, electric transmission lines and pipelines could share the same corridors. Furthermore the corridors could be used for trails, bicycle paths and other types of recreation. The Council is presently considering various opportunities for maximum use of these corridors.

The actual number of acres used by most other energy facilities is less important than their location. In particular, many of these facilities are slated for placement in coastal areas where there are already existing conflicts among desired uses of the limited land resources.

(more)

The Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, now being implemented by NOAA in the Department of Commerce, provides an opportunity for each state to properly manage its coastal resources. It is my belief that a considerable number of the energy facilities which may be proposed for location in the coastal zone can be located inland or on the continental shelf with little additional cost, thus opening up the coastal zone for uses that cannot be accommodated elsewhere. Among these are recreation facilities, natural habitat for wildlife, nursery grounds for shell and fin fish, and the natural use of estuaries as a tertiary treatment plan to clean up wastes.

Each of the energy facilities that we locate and construct in this country between now and the year 2000 will generate considerable economic and physical growth around it. Accommodating the pace and volume of this growth may well be a more serious environmental problem, and will certainly be a more serious land use problem, than the actual decision to locate the energy facility. This is true even in the case of facilities to be located offshore. If the Half-and-Half Plan is to work, the development generated by new energy facilities will have to reflect in design and location the energy conservation measures that are essential.

The Council on Environmental Quality has in the past year undertaken two significant studies related to the onshore effects of offshore energy-related development. The first CEQ study, completed last year, examined the onshore effects of deepwater industrial development. It considered five locations for deepwater oil terminals on the East and Gulf Coasts and estimated the resultant additional industrial production and employment (primarily from refinery and petroleum facilities), increases in air and water pollution, changes in land use, demands upon water supply and energy; and effects on population. One of the areas examined was Southern New Jersey, where oystering, recreation and small towns are the present way of life. A deepwater oil terminal could result in population growth and land development at a significantly increased ratio over

(more)

what it would otherwise be. Using the most extreme foreseeable assumptions, the area's growth rate could double. Currently, 20 percent of the area's land is covered by industrial, commercial and residential development. However, that figure could increase to 50 percent within the next 30 years. Under these same assumptions, petroleum refineries, storage areas, and related facilities alone would cover over 18 square miles. But even accepting these extreme assumptions, this kind of growth can be accommodated if industries are properly located and if adequate controls are enacted to direct development away from critical natural areas and into well-planned communities.

The second CEQ study is part of our report on outer continental shelf oil development, to be made available next month. Once again, the onshore industrial facilities which will result from offshore energy development will be considerable. Refineries, petrochemical complexes, gas processing plants, construction sites, and services will be needed, and economics will favor their location in the coastal zone. New jobs, shifting populations, and considerable residential and commercial development will accompany the industries. Here too, creative siting and land use regulation can alleviate most of the adverse impacts. The study examines what might be expected in a number of specific areas of the country as OCS development proceeds. Southern Massachusetts provides a good example. Under some of the development and industrial location assumptions, thousands of new jobs could be located in this region. If siting and regulatory policies are lax or fragmented, the new development could spread itself among the older, smaller towns and villages with little thought of how their unique historic, architectural, and community values might be permanently damaged. On the other hand, if creative and positive efforts are made to direct and take advantage of this economic potential, the cities of New Bedford and Fall River might be rejuvenated as the bustling commercial centers they once were, while the integrity of the outlying villages is preserved.

(more)

These observations point to the need for early discussion in all the states of the kinds of land use legislation you have been analyzing here today. While the Federal role in land use planning is limited, we do have a duty to point out to the states that some difficult problems are ahead with respect to land use and energy development, and that they had best be prepared to face them with effective land use institutions.

Thus far we have focused on only the land use issues related to the first half of the Half-and-Half Plan, that related to expanding energy production. But the second half of the plan -- related to energy conservation -- has many important land use implications as well, because the way we build our cities and control the growth of their fringes can have a large impact on how successfully we can hold down the demand for a wide range of energy products.

There is no need, for me to relate the process of urbanization that this country has gone through for the past 30 years. Urged on by government programs to build new highways and support mortgages in the suburbs, the form our cities took was made possible by the private automobile fueled with cheap and unlimited supplies of gas. But now that era seems to be coming to an end. Many older neighborhoods of our larger cities are drawing back the young and the relatively affluent. Developers are scanning the older close-in suburbs for smaller tracts that may have been left behind in the rush for cheap land on the fringe. New suburban home buyers are demanding better designed communities with ready access to commuter transportation and shopping. Perhaps most important, the new households being formed today are made up increasingly of young couples planning for small families, older couples with grown children, and young people moving out earlier to live on their own. All of these groups seek smaller, more convenient housing units than was previously the case and most are willing to live at higher densities. From an energy conservation point of view, all of these signs are good, for they point to a more compact pattern of urbanization which saves gasoline, justifies mass transit, and reduces fuel requirements for heating and cooling.

(more)

Of course our cities will continue to grow outward, as well, and the role of land use planning and regulation is critical in assuring that this expansion meets energy conservation goals. The Council on Environmental Quality is about to issue a study that looks at some of these issues of development alternatives on the urban fringe. Entitled The Cost of Sprawl, this study provides an extensive analysis of the economic, environmental, and energy cost differentials from changing the degree of planning and the density of fringe development. It shows that overall energy consumption within the community can be reduced by 40 percent if densities are increased from 2 to 10 dwelling units per acre. In addition, savings of from 8 to 14 percent in gasoline consumption can be realized regardless of the type of housing by properly planning residential and commercial facilities to reduce reliance on automobiles. I should add that these figures do not include the increased potential for mass transit service to other parts of the metropolitan area that would be derived from planning and increased densities. The potential for considerable energy conservation in fringe development is there; the real problem is realizing it through effective public policies.

The challenge to land use from the energy crisis is very real indeed. To make the Half-and-Half Plan, or any plan like it, work will require land use planning and regulatory efforts by states and localities to control the development induced by new energy facilities and to significantly increase the energy efficiency of urbanization, especially in metropolitan areas. In the case of land use, the two halves of the Half-and-Half Plan -- increased energy development and increased energy conservation -- are very much intertwined. To the extent we fail to control the induced development around new energy facilities, we will be creating energy wasteful urbanization patterns. To the extent we fail to rebuild and extend our cities and metropolitan areas with energy efficiency in mind, we will fail to meet our energy conservation objectives and will need to develop more energy facilities, with their associated development, to meet the demand.

(more)

The real danger is that we end up with another kind of Half-and-Half approach to the tough land use and energy decisions ahead of us -- an approach of half-baked institutional reforms and half-hearted efforts to enforce public policies. We cannot afford that. What is required is a basic restructuring of our local and state land use institutions to tie planning to regulation, and to tie the decisions to that level of government that most appropriately represents the people affected.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
722 JACKSON PLACE, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006

March 1, 1974

MEMORANDUM TO THE HEADS OF ALL FEDERAL AGENCIES

SUBJECT: NTIS and the Public Availability of Environmental
Impact Statements Under NEPA

Cost factors have led the National Technical Information Service (NTIS) of the Department of Commerce to terminate its agreement with CEQ, under which NTIS provided a secondary (commercial) source for environmental impact statements. With the loss of NTIS as a secondary source for statements, it is appropriate at this time to re-emphasize the importance of the statutory responsibility of the originating agency for making copies of the statements available to the public.

As stated in the Council's Memorandum of May 15, 1973, NEPA's policy of being a 'full disclosure' Act is achieved only to the extent that the environmental impact statement is made as publicly available as practicable. The substance of that Memorandum has been incorporated in §1500.9(d) of the Council's August 1, 1973 guidelines.

Each agency has the responsibility to announce the availability of its statements, and to make them available both to those public parties known to be interested in the agency's activities and to others who have explicitly requested copies for review. Copies should be made available without charge to the extent practicable.

The alternative, "a fee which is not more than the actual cost for reproducing copies required to be sent to other Federal agencies, including the Council," is self-explanatory. Costs to an agency for each statement should be minimal when a sufficient printing is made, and statements in

[MORE]

such situations should be distributed free of charge. In addition to responding to individual requests for information during the on-going NEPA process, we suggest that each agency retain historical files of its own statements.

Effective immediately, agencies are requested to reduce the number of copies of each impact statement filed with CEQ from ten (10) to five (5). Five copies previously provided to NTIS by CEQ, in order to assure a continued secondary source for the documents are no longer needed. No statements filed with the Council after February 22, 1974 will be available through NTIS. The Environmental Law Institute will continue to provide a secondary source for impact statements.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Russell W. Peterson".

Russell W. Peterson
Chairman

**EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY**

722 JACKSON PLACE, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006

102 Monitor

The 102 Monitor is the monthly publication of the Council on Environmental Quality. In addition to its listing of environmental impact statements which have been filed with the Council under the provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the Monitor contains a list of EPA's comments, filed under the provisions of section 309 of the Clean Air Act, as amended; items of current concern in NEPA case law; and information on the environmental studies of the Council.

The 102 Monitor is printed and distributed by the Government Printing Office. The subscription rate for the Monitor is \$13.20 annually, with an additional \$3.30 charge for foreign mailing; individual copies of the Monitor are \$1.15 from GPO.

Superintendent of Documents
Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20402

(Difficulties in obtaining copies of the 102 Monitor should be referred to GPO's Customer Service Section, P.O. Box 1513.)

SOURCE FOR BACK ISSUES OF
THE 102 MONITOR

Because the supply of past issues of the 102 Monitor is not sufficient to meet all requests, a list is provided below indicating where the various issues of the 102 Monitor appeared in the Congressional Record. You may wish to order these Congressional Records from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 (\$.25 per copy).

Vol. 1, Nos. 1, 2, & 3
Congressional Record (page E 3607) - April 28, 1971

Vol. 1, No. 4
Congressional Record (page E 5151) - May 27, 1971

Vol. 1, No. 5
Congressional Record (page E 6023) - June 16, 1971

Vol. 1, No. 6
Congressional Record (page E 8458) - July 28, 1971

Vol. 1, No. 7
Congressional Record (page E 9483) - September 13, 1971

Vol. 1, No. 8
Congressional Record (page E 10002) - September 24, 1971

Vol. 1, No. 9
Congressional Record (page E 11596) - November 1, 1971

Vol. 1, No. 10
Congressional Record (page E 12213) - November 15, 1971

Vol. 1, No. 11
Congressional Record (page E 13322) - December 11, 1971

Vol. 1, No. 12
Congressional Record (page E 76) - January 18, 1972

Vol. 2, No. 1
Congressional Record (page E 1886) - March 2, 1972

Vol. 2, No. 2
Congressional Record (page E 2409) - March 13, 1972

Vol. 2, No. 3
Congressional Record (page E 3778) - April 13, 1972

Vol. 2, No. 4
Congressional Record (page E 4929) - May 13, 1972

Vol. 2, No. 5
Congressional Record (page E 6489) - June 27, 1972

(There has been no secondary source for the 102 Monitor since Vol 2, No. 5, June 1972)

CEQ PUBLICATIONS LIST UPDATED

The November and December list of CEQ reports has been superseded by the attached. Note that the First Annual Report will again be available and that the prices of several documents have been increased due to cost increases.

January 16, 1974

CEQ STUDIES

Environmental Quality - The First Annual Report of the Council on Environmental Quality. 1970. [PR37.8:En8/R29, \$3.00]

Ocean Dumping - A National Policy. 1970. [PREX14.2:Oc2, \$0.55]

The President's 1971 Environmental Program. 1971. [PREX14.2:EnC, \$2.25]

Toxic Substances. 1971. [4111-004, \$0.40]

Environmental Quality - The Second Annual Report of the Council on Environmental Quality. 1971. [PREX14.1971 S/N 4111-0005, \$2.00]

The President's 1972 Environmental Program. 1972. [4111-0009, \$1.75]

Environmental Quality - The Third Annual Report of the Council on Environmental Quality. 1972. [4111-0011, \$2.00]

Integrated Pest Management. 1973. [4111-0010, \$0.55] (PB-214 173, microfiche, \$1.45)

The President's 1973 Environmental Program. 1973. [4111-00013, \$5.05]

The Federal Environmental Monitoring Directory. 1973. [4111-0016, \$0.80]

Energy and the Environment - Electric Power. 1973. [4111-00019, \$0.85]

Environmental Quality - The Fourth Annual Report of the Council on Environmental Quality. 1973. [4111-00020, \$4.30]

102 Monitor [issued monthly, annual subscription, \$13.25 beginning January 1, 1974]

Note: The information given in square brackets indicates that the item is available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402; that given in parentheses indicates availability from the National Technical Information Service, U.S. Department of Commerce, Springfield, Virginia 22151. Because it is not feasible for the Superintendent of Documents to correct the prices manually in all of the publications stocked, the prices charged on your order may differ from the prices printed in the publications.

CONTRACT STUDIES

Monitoring the Environment of the Nation. The Mitre Corporation. 1971. (PB-205 989, \$6.75; microfiche, \$1.45)

Monitoring the Environment of the Nation - Appendices. The Mitre Corporation. 1971. (PB-205 990, \$12.75; microfiche, \$1.45)

The Quiet Revolution in Land Use Control. Fred Bosselman and David Callies. 1971. [PREX 14.2:L22, \$2.75]

The Quiet Revolution in Land Use Control - Summary Report. Fred Bosselman and David Callies. 1971. [PREX 14.2:L22/Summ., \$0.45]

Predator Control - 1971. Advisory Committee on Predator Control, Institute for Environmental Quality, The University of Michigan. Prepared for the Council on Environmental Quality and the Department of the Interior. 1971. (PB-210 120, \$3.00; microfiche, \$1.45)
Also available from Charles D. Sauls, Chief, Conservation Education, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240

The Economic Impact of Pollution Control - A Summary of Recent Studies. Prepared for the Council on Environmental Quality, Department of Commerce, and Environmental Protection Agency. 1972. [411-0008, \$2.50] (PB-207 205, \$3.75; microfiche, \$1.45)

The Economic Impacts of Meeting [Automobile] Exhaust Emission Standards, 1971-1980. Chase Econometric Associates, Inc.
Part I. Executive Summary. (PB-207 200, \$3.00; \$1.45)
Part II. Baseline Forecasts of Economic Performance. (PB-207 201, \$3.75; \$1.45)
Part III. The Economic Impact of Pollution Abatement. (PB-207 202, \$3.75; \$1.45)
Part IV. Appendix. Presentation of Baseline and Alternative Impact Forecasts of Macroeconomic and Industry Performance. (PB-207 203, \$5.45; \$1.45)

Analysis of Economic Impacts of Environmental Standards on the Bakery Industry. Ernst & Ernst.
Part I. Executive Summary. (PB-207 169; \$3.00; \$1.45)
Part II. [A descriptive analysis of the bakery products industry detailing industry trends and characteristics relevant to economic impact analysis of environmental standards]. (PB-207 170, \$3.00; \$1.45)
Part III. [A study of the impact of pollution standards and charges on the bakery industry]. (PB-207 171, \$3.75; \$1.45)

The Cement Industry: Economic Impact of Pollution Control Costs. The Boston Consulting Group, Inc.
Volume I. Executive Summary. (PB-207 150, \$3.00; \$1.45)
Volume II. [Industry description, pollution problems, market structure, financial resources, demand, foreign trade, and employment impact]. (PB-207 151, \$6.00; \$1.45)

Possible Impact of Costs of Selected Pollution Control Equipment on the Electric Utility Industry and Certain Power Intensive Consumer Industries. National Economic Research Associates, Inc.
Volume I. Executive Summary. (PB-207 168, \$3.00; \$1.45)
Volume II. [Introduction, structure of the electric utility industry, and the economic impact of pollution abatement upon the industry and upon selected power intensive consumer industries]. (PB-207 167, \$3.00; \$1.45)

Economic Impact of Environmental Controls on the Fruits and Vegetable Canning and Freezing Industries. Agri Division, Dunlap and Associates, Inc.

- Part I. Executive Summary. (PB-207 140; \$3.00; \$1.45)
- Part II. Industry Structure. (PB-207 141, \$5.45; \$1.45)
- Part III. Impact Analysis. (PB-207 142, \$6.00; \$1.45)
- Part IV. Statistical Supplement. (PB-207 143, \$5.45; \$1.45)

Study of the Economic Impacts of Pollution Control on the Iron Foundry Industry. A.T. Kearney & Company, Inc.

- Part I. Executive Summary. (PB-207 147, \$3.00; \$1.45)
- Part II. The Structure of the Industry. (PB-207 148, \$5.45; \$1.45)
- Part III. The Economic Impact of Pollution Abatement upon the Industry. (PB-207 149, \$4.50; \$1.45)

The Leather Industry: A Study of the Impact of Pollution Control Costs. Urban Systems Research & Engineering, Inc.

- Volume I. Executive Summary. (PB-207 152, \$3.00; \$1.45)
- Volume II. Description of the Industry. (PB-207 153, \$6.00; \$1.45)
- Volume III. Impact of Pollution Control Costs on the Tanning Industry. (PB-207 154, \$3.00; \$1.45)

The Effects of Pollution Control on the Nonferrous Metals Industries. Charles River Associates Incorporated.

Aluminum: Part I. Introduction and Executive Summary. (PB-207 164, \$3.75; \$1.45)

Part II. Structure of the Industry. (PB-207 165, \$5.45; \$1.45)

Part III. The Economic Impact of Pollution Abatement on the Industry. (PB-207 166, \$3.75; \$1.45)

Copper: Part I. Introduction and Executive Summary. (PB-207 161, \$3.75; \$1.45)

Part II. Structure of the Industry. (PB-207 162, \$5.45; \$1.45)

Part III. The Economic Impact of Pollution Abatement on the Industry. (PB-207 163, \$3.75; \$1.45)

Lead: Part I. Introduction and Executive Summary. (PB-207 155, \$3.75; \$1.45)

Part II. Structure of the Industry. (PB-207 156, \$4.85, \$1.45)

Part III. The Economic Impact of Pollution Abatement on the Industry. (PB-207 157, \$3.00; \$1.45)

Zinc: Part I. Introduction and Executive Summary. (PB-207 158, \$3.00; \$1.45)

Part II. Structure of the Industry. (PB-207 159, \$4.85; \$1.45)

Part III. The Economic Impact of Pollution Abatement on the Industry. (PB-207 160, \$3.00; \$1.45)

Economic Impact of Anticipated Paper Industry Pollution-Abatement Costs. Arthur D. Little, Inc.

- Part I. Executive Summary. (PB-207 144, \$3.00; \$1.45)
- Part II. Industry Structure. (PB-207 145, \$4.50; \$1.45)
- Part III. Economic Analysis. (PB-207 146, \$4.50; \$1.45)

The Impact of Costs Associated with New Environmental Standards upon the Petroleum Refining Industry. Stephen Sobotka & Company.

Part I. Executive Summary. (PB-207 197, \$3.00; \$1.45)

Part II. Structure of the Industry. (PB-207 198, \$4.50; \$1.45)

Part III. The Impact of Environmental Control Costs. (PB-207 199, \$4.50; \$1.45)

A Study of the Economic Impact on the Steel Industry of the Costs of Meeting Federal Air and Water Pollution Abatement Requirements. Booz-Allen Public Administration Services, Inc.

Volume I. Executive Summary. (PB-211 917, \$3.00; \$1.45)

Volume II. The Structure of the Steel Industry. (PB-211 918, \$5.45; \$1.45)

Volume III. Economic Analysis. (PB-211 919, \$5.45; \$1.45)

Volumes I, II, III. (PB-211 920, \$10.00)

The Chase Econometrics Macroeconomic and Inter-Industry Forecasting Models. Chase Econometric Associates, Inc. (PB-207 204, \$5.45; \$1.45)

Land Use Indicators of Environmental Quality - An Examination of Existing Federal Data and Future Needs. Earth Satellite Corporation. 1972. (PB-211 399, \$3.00; microfiche, \$1.45)

Environmental Indicators for Pesticides. Stanford Research Institute. 1972. (PB-210 666, \$5.45; microfiche, \$1.45)

National Environmental Indices: Air Quality and Outdoor Recreation. The Mitre Corporation. 1972. (PB-210 668, \$6.75; microfiche, \$1.45)

Development of a Continuing Program to Provide Indicators and Indices of Wildlife and the Natural Environment. Smithsonian Institution, Ecology Program. 1972. (PB-210 734, \$3.00; microfiche, \$1.45)

National Assessment of Trends in Water Quality. Enviro Control, Inc. 1972. (PB-210 669, \$4.50; microfiche, \$1.45)

Possible Effects of Construction and Operation of a Supertanker Terminal on the Marine Environment in the New York Bight. State University of New York. (PB-219 649, \$3.00; microfiche, \$1.45)

Environmental Aspects of a Supertanker Port on the Texas Gulf Coast. Texas A&M University. (PB-220 051, \$10.60; microfiche, \$1.45)

Resource Recovery: The State of Technology. Midwest Research Institute. 1973. [\$0.70] (PB-214 149, \$2.95; microfiche, \$1.45)

Resource Recovery: Catalogue of Processes. Midwest Research Institute. 1973. (PB-214 148, \$6.00; microfiche, \$1.45)

Preliminary Assessments of the Environmental Impact of a Superport on the Southeastern Coastal Area of Louisiana. Louisiana Superport Studies. Louisiana State University. 1973. (COM-73-10544, \$6.00; microfiche, \$1.45)

A Preliminary Assessment of the Environmental Vulnerability of Machias Bay, Maine to Oil Supertankers. Massachusetts Institute of Technology. 1973. (COM-73-10564, \$3.00; microfiche, \$1.45)

Quantitative Energy Studies and Models. Decision Sciences Corporation. 1973.
A State of the Art Review, Appendix I. (PB-220 131, \$4.85; microfiche, \$1.45)
Appendices II, III. (PB-220 132, \$5.45; microfiche, \$1.45)

Environmental Vulnerability of the Delaware Bay Area to Supertanker Accommodation. University of Delaware. 1973.
Volume I. Summary. (PB-219 801, \$4.85; microfiche, \$1.45)
Volume II. Biology. (PB-219 802, \$9.00; \$1.45)
Volume III. Chemistry, Engineering, Geology and Physical Oceanography. (PB-219 803, \$9.00; \$1.45)
Volume IV. Biology Appendix. (PB-219 804, \$10.60; \$1.45)
Volumes I, II, III, IV. (PB-219 800, \$29.70)

Report on Channel Modifications. Arthur D. Little, Inc. 1973.
Volume I. [4111-00014, \$3.70]
Volume II. [4111-00017, \$7.75]

Criteria for National Land Use Planning Indicators. Development Sciences Inc. 1973. (PB-220 650, \$3.00; microfiche, \$1.45)

Land Use Change and Environmental Quality in Urban Areas: Some Comparative Studies. Earth Satellite Corporation. 1973.
(PB-220 742, \$9.00; microfiche, \$1.45)

The Taking Issue - An Analysis of the Constitutional Limits of Land Use Control. Fred Bosselman, David Callies, and John Banta. 1973.
[4111-00017, \$2.35]

Potential Onshore Effects of Deepwater Oil Terminal-Related Industrial Development. Arthur D. Little, Inc. 1973.
Volume I. Part One. Executive Summary. (PB-224 018, \$3.50; microfiche, \$1.45)
Volume II. Part Two. Mid-Atlantic Region. Part Three. Maine. (PB-224 019, \$6.25; \$1.45)
Volume III. Part Four. Gulf Coast Region. (PB-224 020, \$6.25; \$1.45)
Volume IV. Appendices. (PB-224 021, \$6.25; \$1.45)
Volumes I, II, III, IV. (PB-224 017-SET, \$18.00)

Who Bears the Cost of Pollution Control?: The Impact on the Distribution of Income of Financing Federally Required Pollution Control. Public Interest Economics Center. 1973. (PB-226 447, \$4.50; microfiche, \$1.45)

A Study of the Quarterly Demand for Gasoline and Impacts of Alternative Gasoline Taxes, Interim Report. Data Resources, Inc. 1973. (PB-226 122/AS, \$3.75; microfiche, \$1.45)

To Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402

City **Zip Code**

FOR USE OF SUPPLY OF BOOKS

Practice _____

[illegible]

FOR ADDITIONAL SPACE ATTACH ANOTHER SHEET

TOTAL AMOUNT ENCLOSED \$ _____

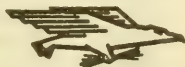
IMPORTANT

Please include your ZIP CODE when filling out the mailing label below:

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
PUBLIC DOCUMENTS DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20402

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

RETURN AFTER 5 DAYS



POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

Name

Sign of the

City and State ZIP Code

Table of Abbreviations

In many cases the 102 Monitor refers to Federal agencies through the use of abbreviations. While many of these are of standard usage, others may be unfamiliar. For the convenience of the reader, therefore, the following table has been produced.

USDA	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
ARC	APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION
AEC	ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
DOC	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
DOD	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
USA	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, Army
USAF	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, Air Force
DSA	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, Supply Agency
USN	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, Navy
COE	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, Army Corps
DRBC	DELAWARE RIVER BASIN COMMISSION
EPA	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
FPC	FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION
GSA	GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
HEW	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE
HUD	DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
DOI	DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR
IBWC	INTERNATION BOUNDARY AND WATER COMM.
DJUS	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
NASA	NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMIN.
NSF	NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION
NERB	NEW ENGLAND RIVER BASINS COMMISSION
OST	OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
PRBC	PACIFIC NORTHWEST RIVER BASINS COMMISSION
STAT	STATE DEPARTMENT
TVA	TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY
DOT	DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
TREA	TREASURY DEPARTMENT
WRC	U.S. WATER RESOURCES COUNCIL
VA	VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

On the following pages are summaries of the environmental impact statements which were received by the Council on Environmental Quality during the month of March 1974. At the head of the list of statements for each agency is the name of the agency environmental contact who can answer questions regarding those statements.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Contact: Dr. Fred H. Tschirley
Acting Coordinator
Environmental Quality Activities
Office of the Secretary
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Room 331-E, Administration Building
Washington, D.C. 20250
(202) 447-3965

Agricultural Research Service

Draft

Date

Sewage Treatment, Agri. Research Center

03/06

Maryland

County: Prince Georges

The statement refers to the proposed provision of tertiary treatment for two existing sewage disposal plants at the Beltsville Agricultural Research Center, by the use of the land treatment approach of tertiary lagoons and spray irrigation. The overall effect of the action is to be the provision of adequate tertiary sewage treatment in order to eliminate sources of pollution for Beaver Dam Creek and Little Paint Branch.

(172 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40356)

Forest Service

Draft

Date

Winter Sports Development, El Dorado N.F.

03/27

California

County: Amador El Dorado

Proposed is the expansion of a ski area in the Corral Flat area of El Dorado National Forest. The proposed ultimate development will include 6 ski lifts with a capacity of 2,700; one or two surface lifts; one day lodge, motel, and parking for 1,150 cars; and associated support facilities such as a power plant, sewage disposal system, wells, maintenance, and first aid buildings. Approximately 1,040 acres of Forest land and 90 acres of private land would be included in the project boundary. The statement indicates that project impact upon water, air, soil, esthetics, and wildlife will be minimal. (63 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40463)

Cohutta Mountains, Chattahoochee N.F.

03/14

Georgia Tennessee

The statement refers to a proposed management plan for the 49,500 acre Cohutta Mountains Unit of the Chattahoochee

National Forest. Under the plan, 34,500 acres would be designated for wildland management, and the remaining 10,900 acres would be managed for a variety of resource outputs. Commercial timber harvest will average 500,000 board feet per year; requiring seven miles of new, low standard roads. (50 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40400)

Elk Summit Unit, Clearwater N.F.

03/11

Idaho

County:

Idaho

Proposed is a revised land use plan for the 82,627 acre Elk Summit Planning Unit, Powell Ranger District, Clearwater National Forest, under which the Unit would be divided into 11 sub-units for management. Under the plan, 41% of the Unit would be available for commercial timber harvest in the standard and marginal components; timber yields would be reduced in special management areas (32% of the Unit); and the remainder of the Unit would be non-commercial or unregulated timber. A total of 36,800 acres will remain roadless but with portions being available for commercial timber harvest by aerial or long line logging systems. A total of 46,200 acres will be available for development with roads.
(ELR ORDER # 40382)

Spruce Budworm Suppression, Minnesota

03/12

Minnesota

County:

Lake

Proposed is the treatment of 3,500 acres of forest land within the Finland State Forest, in order to prevent or minimize further spruce-budworm caused tree mortality and reduce high budworm populations until logging operations are able to remove the mature timber. The insecticide mexacarbate (Zectran E) will be applied aerially, in conjunction with continuing salvage operations. Some non-target areas will be adversely affected. (69 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40392)

Cedar Creek Unit, Clark N.F.

03/18

Missouri

County:

Boone

Callaway

Proposed is a plan for the management direction of the Cedar Creek Purchase Unit, Clark National Forest. The Unit will be managed for recreational, wildlife, grazing, and timber values. The acquisition of land will require some displacement of people. There will be social, ecological, and economic impact from the proposal. (28 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40407)

Big Tepee Creek Timber Sale, Gallatin N. F.

03/04

Montana

County: Gallatin

Proposed is a 5.69 million board foot timber sale in the Big Tepee Creek Drainage, Gallatin National Forest. The sale will consist of three clear cut units and 8 overstory units. Most of the sale will be in an area that was inventoried as roadless in November, 1970. The sale will provide a transportation system for the drainage. Impacts will be to soil, water quality, and aesthetic values.

(33 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40327)

Spotted Bear Unit, Flathead N.F.

03/04

Montana

County: Flathead

Proposed is the implementation of a revised multiple use plan for the 142,824 acre Spotted Bear Planning Unit of the Flathead National Forest. The plan will include wildlife habitat enhancement, logging activities, and road construction. Adverse impact will include the effects of road construction on elk migration and other wildlife habitat.

(73 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40349)

Absaroka, Beartooth, and Cutoff Mountain Wilderness

03/05

Montana

County: several

The statement refers to a proposal that 516,815 acres of National Forest lands within the Custer and Gallatin National Forests be added to the National Wilderness Preservation System. Included would be 225,490 acres of the 230,000 acre Beartooth Primitive Area, 60,192 acres of the 64,000 acre Absaroka Primitive Area, and 231,133 acres of contiguous land. Impacts of the action include ecological, social, and economic considerations.

(ELR ORDER # 40353)

Cube Iron - Silcox Unit, Lolo N.F.

03/20

Montana

County: Sanders

The statement refers to a proposed multiple use plan for the 16,927 acre Cube Iron-Silcox Planning Unit, Thompson Falls Ranger District, Lolo National Forest. Under the plan the Unit would be divided into six sub-units, to be managed for similar resource potentials and problems. Roadless con-

ditions would be maintained upon 8,267 acres; roads and other activities will result in the development of 7,766 acres which are currently roadless. Management would be for recreation, aesthetics, fisheries, wildlife, watershed, timber, soil, water, vegetation, and wildlife.

(115 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40424)

Aquatic Weed Control, Apache N.F.

03/14

New Mexico

Proposed is an aquatic weed control program for five lakes on the Apache National Forest. Mechanical and chemical (Diquat) methods, individually and in combination, would be used. The overabundant aquatic vegetation is considered esthetically displeasing, and interferes with the effective and proper harvest of fishery resources. The statement indicates that there will be no significant impact to the physical or biological environment.

(55 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40398)

Timber Management, Deschutes N.F.

03/11

Oregon

County: several

The statement refers to a revision of the 10 year timber management plan (July 1, 1974 through June 30, 1983) for the Deschutes National Forest. The recommended alternative for pine-associated species type has a biological potential yield of 1,882.0 MMBF. The potential yield for lodge-pole pine type is 282.0 MMBF, and the programmed harvest for mountain hemlock type is 28.0 MMBF. The management direction also provides a silvicultural prescription, reforestation plan, transportation development plan, timber sale schedule, and related measures. There will be impact upon air and water qualities, soil, wildlife, and beauty.

(184 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40385)

Enterprise Planning Unit, Dixie N.F.

03/18

Utah

County: Iron Washington

The statement refers to a proposed land use plan for the 328,000 acre Enterprise Planning Unit of the Dixie National Forest. The plan sets forth the allocation of land to resource uses and activities, including watershed protection, recreation, livestock grazing, wildlife management, timber management, and road and trail maintenance. Of sixteen inventoried roadless areas within the unit, the plan recommends special management of the only two. The activities of the plan will have impact upon vegetation, soils, aesthetics, wildlife, recreation, and water supply and quality.

(ELR ORDER # 40403)

Laurel Fork, G. Washington, Monongahela N.F.'s

03/11

Virginia

West Virginia

The statement refers to proposed management directives for the Laurel Fork Planning Unit, George Washington and Monongahela National Forests. The Unit contains 14,752 acres of Forest land, with 8,310 acres proposed for Eastern Wilderness. Management directives will include timber sales and recreation development. Adverse effects will include the visual impact and soil disturbance from logging, and those resulting from increased recreational use.

(31 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40381)

Final

Date

Sipsey River, William B. Bankhead N.F.

03/04

Alabama

County:

Lawrence

Winston

The statement refers to the proposed legislative designation of the Sipsey River Eastern Wilderness. The area will consist of 9,360 acres of the William B. Bankhead National Forest. With the ceasing of management practices there will be changes in wildlife habitat. There will be reductions in consumptive use of timber, wildlife, and minerals found in the area. (24 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY:

(ELR ORDER # 40332)

Fishways in Roadless Areas

03/27

Alaska

Proposed in the statement is the construction of fishways in streams in roadless areas of National Forest lands in Alaska. The fishways would enable salmonid species to overcome upstream barriers. Methods considered include fall modification, the Alaska aluminum steep pass, and pool-weir construction. Adverse impact could result from construction activities (including trails and helicopter landing sites for access) and aesthetic impairment. (45 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI HUD DOT DOC

state and local agencies and

(ELR ORDER # 40465)

Proposed Caney Creek Eastern Wilderness

03/04

Arkansas

County:

Polk

Proposed is the legislative designation of 10,236 acres of land of the Caney Creek and Short Creek Watersheds, Ouachita National Forest, as wilderness. Primary use of the lands

would be that of primitive recreation. The action would result in a loss of 1,666 MBF of pine and 570 MBF of hardwood sawtimber annually.

(26 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY:

(ELR ORDER # 40331)

Proposed Cohutta Eastern Wilderness

03/04

Georgia Tennessee

Proposed is the legislative creation of Cohutta Eastern Wilderness, as part of the National Wilderness Preservation System. The area will include 1,660 acres of the Cherokee National Forest and 32,840 acres of the Chattahoochee National Forest. The action would result in the elimination of both scientific forest management and scientific wildlife management.

(46 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY:

(ELR ORDER # 40333)

Private Lands, Sawtooth National Forest

03/29

Idaho

Proposed is the setting of standards, under P.L. 92-400 for the use, subdivision and development of privately owned property within the Sawtooth National Recreation Area of the Forest. The standards will define the activities that do not impair the fishery, historic, wildlife, natural, scenic, pastoral, and other values of the Area. (129 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI

state and local agencies and
concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 40482)

Daniel Boone National Forest

03/04

Kentucky

County: McCreary

Proposed is the legislative designation of 5,000 acres of the Daniel Boone National Forest as a unit of the Eastern Wilderness. Adverse effects will result from prohibition of timber management, and indirect impact from increased visitation. (17 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY:

(ELR ORDER # 40335)

Big Island Lakes Wilderness, Hiawatha N.F.

03/04

Michigan

County: Schoolcraft

Proposed is the legislative designation of the 6,606 acre Big Island Lakes unit of the Hiawatha National Forest as

an Eastern Wilderness Area. The action will result in some limitation of recreation activities. (34 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY:

(ELR ORDER # 40330)

Irish Wilderness Area, Mark Twain N.F.

03/04

Missouri

County: Oregon

Proposed is the legislative designation of the 17,482 acre Irish Wilderness Area of the Mark Twain National Forest as a National Forest Eastern Wilderness Area. Such designation will preclude the harvesting of timber, the construction of roads, and the use of motorized vehicles. An increase in the number of visitors is anticipated. (18 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY:

(ELR ORDER # 40336)

Hercules Wilderness, Mark Twain National Forest

03/04

Missouri

County: Taney

Proposed is the legislative designation of 12,856 acres of the Hercules Area of Mark Twain National Forest as a part of the National Forest Eastern Wilderness System. Wilderness designation will preclude grazing, timber cutting, road construction, and the use of motorized vehicles. (21 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY:

(ELR ORDER # 40339)

Skalkaho - Gird Unit, Bitterroot N.F.

03/11

Montana

County: Ravalli

The proposed action is the implementation of a revised multiple use plan for the Skalkaho-Gird and Sleeping Child Planning Units of the Bitterroot National Forest. A total of 121,820 acres of National Forest land will be affected. The plan calls for unroaded management of 37,880 acres, roaded management of 83,940 acres and timber harvesting. Impacts stemming from the project are: increased siltation and water pollution caused by logging and road construction; reduction of domestic livestock grazing on the unit; loss of or increased danger to fish and wildlife habitat (especially to deer and elk populations); and increased air pollution. (83 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOI USDA

state and local agencies and concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 40383)

Douglas Fir Tussock Moth Management Plan (2)

03/29

Oregon Washington Idaho

The statement, a revision of the draft which was received by CEQ on January 2, 1974, was prepared jointly by the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior. It refers to the proposed treatment of 650,000 acres of land with the chemical DDT, in order to suppress an unusually severe outbreak of the Douglas fir tussock moth. The objective is to protect all forest resources, particularly timber, from additional damage caused by the tussock moth. Adverse impact of the action would include effects upon non-target insects, fish, big game wildlife, and domestic livestock. (approximately 1200 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA DOC COE EPA HEW HUD DOI DOT
state and local agencies and
(ELR ORDER # 40481)

Ellicott Rock Wilderness

03/04

South Carolina North Carolina Georgia

The proposal is for the legislative designation of 3,584 acres as the Ellicott Rock Eastern Wilderness. National Forests involved are Sumter, in South Carolina, Nantahala, in North Carolina, and Chattahoochee, in Georgia. There may be increased use of the area. (11 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY:

(ELR ORDER # 40338)

Gee Creek Eastern Wilderness, Cherokee N.F.

03/04

Tennessee

County: Polk

Proposed is the designation of 1,069 acres of the Cherokee National Forest in Polk County, Tennessee as the Gee Creek Eastern Wilderness, a unit of the Eastern Wilderness Preservation System. Increased recreation will probably result in sanitary and littering problems. (27 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY:

(ELR ORDER # 40334)

Boulder-Grover Road, Dixie N.F.

03/18

Utah

County: Garfield Wayne

The statement refers to the proposed construction of a two lane, 28.5 mile road between Boulder and Grover. The road will traverse the east slope of the Boulder Mountains of Dixie National Forest; it is intended to increase ease in reaching marketing areas for the citizens of Boulder, and to increase tourist traffic at both communities. There will be short term adverse impact from construction activity.

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI EPA USDA

state and local agencies and concerned
citizens

(ELR ORDER # 40414)

Bristol Cliffs, Green Mountain National Forest

03/04

Vermont

County: Addison

The proposed action is the legislative establishment of 6,000 acres of the Forest as a unit of the National Forest Eastern Wilderness System. Among adverse impacts of the action will be reduction of some recreation opportunities; prohibition of public motorized access; and possible attraction of more people. (34 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY:

(ELR ORDER # 40329)

Lye Brook Area, Green Mountain National Forest

03/04

Vermont

County: Bennington

Proposed is the legislative designation of the 11,600 acre Lye Brook Area of the Green Mountain National Forest as a unit of the National Forest Eastern Wilderness System. Adverse impacts would include reduction of renewable resource goods and recreation opportunities; prohibition of public motorized access; and attraction of increased numbers of visitors. (28 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY:

(ELR ORDER # 40341)

Green Mountain National Forest

03/21

Vermont

The statement refers to a proposed 2 year timber management plan for the Green Mountain National Forest. Under the plan there will be an annual allowable cut of 10.8 million board feet of sawtimber and 7,000 cords of round wood products. There will be road construction as part of the plan. The plan will affect soil and water quality standards, aesthetic values, and wildlife habitat.

(46 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI EPA USDA

state and local agencies and concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 40431)

Cave Mountain Lake Unit, Jefferson N.F

03/04

Virginia

County: Bedford Botetourt Rockbridge

The statement refers to a proposed management program for the 24,800 acre Cave Mountain Lake Unit, Glenwood Ranger District, Jefferson National Forest. The plan includes a recommendation that 8800 acres be classified as the James River Face Wilderness in order to preserve its primitive character, and that 16,000 acres be managed for multiple

benefits. Adverse impacts will include those resulting from timber cutting and road construction, as well as those resulting from restrictions upon possible uses. (51 pages)
COMMENTS MADE BY:
(ELR ORDER # 40337)

Proposed Laurel Fork Eastern Wilderness

03/04

Virginia West Virginia

Proposed is the legislative designation of 7,715 acres of the George Washington National Forest and 595 acres of the Monongahela National Forest as wilderness within the National Wilderness Preservation System. Adverse impact would result from the prohibition of timber management; the loss of some game habitat; and loss to the economy from the termination of logging.

(33 pages)
COMMENTS MADE BY:
(ELR ORDER # 40343)

Canadian Face Planning Unit, Colville N.F.

03/25

Washington

County: Ferry

The statement refers to a land use and management plan for the 24,650 acre Canadian Face Planning Unit of the Colville National Forest. Management will be for timber production, natural beauty, soil and water quality, deer winter range and wildlife habitat, and recreational use. Impact will be to soil, air, and water quality, and to wildlife habitat. Additionally, 13,250 acres of essentially roadless areas will be significantly altered, with logging, road construction, and wildlife habitat improvement. (90 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA
state and local agencies and
concerned citizens
(ELR ORDER # 40459)

Dolly Sods, Monongahela National Forest

03/04

West Virginia

County: Tucker Randolph

Proposed is the legislative establishment of 10,200 acres of the Dolly Sods area of the Forest as a unit of the National Forest Eastern Wilderness System. Wilderness designation will preclude the construction of roads, the harvesting of timber, and the grazing of domestic animals. It is anticipated that the number of visitors will increase. (17 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY:
(ELR ORDER # 40340)

Rainbow Lake, Chequamegon National Forest

03/04

Wisconsin

County: Bayfield

The proposed action is the legislative designation of the 6,853 acre Rainbow Lake area of the Chequamegon National Forest as a unit of the National Preservation System. Adverse impacts will include the reduction of renewable resource goods and of recreation opportunities; the lack of public motorized access; and attraction of additional visitors, a result which may deteriorate the primitive recreation experience. (21 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY:

(ELR ORDER # 40342)

Rural Electrification Administration

Draft

Date

Yampa Project, Generating Station

03/06

Colorado

County: several

Proposed is the granting of insured and guaranteed loan funds from the REA in order to partially finance a new generating station near Craig. The project will include two new 380 MW coal fuel units, a supplemental water supply from an addition to the Elkhead Creek Reservoir, 11 miles of railroad spur line, and substantial sections of transmission connectors. Coal for the plant will be mined at a nearby open-pit mine; about 6,000 acres will be strip-mined during the life of the plant.

(two volumes)

(ELR ORDER # 40357)

Purvis Generating Plant Units 1 and 2

03/11

Mississippi

County: Lamar

The statement refers to a request by the South Mississippi Electric Power Association for a loan guarantee and insured loan funds totalling \$165,000,000 in order to finance a new generating plant near Purvis. The plant will include two 207 MW(gross) steam generating units; coal fuel for the station will be mined in Bell. Clay, Harlan, and Leslie Counties, Kentucky; there will be 65 miles of new 161 kV transmission line. The station will release some oxides of sulfur and nitrogen, and particulate matter; coal mining operations will involve 5,600 acres of land during the life of the station (the area will be reclaimed as the mining operations proceed). Visual impact will occur. (3 volumes)

(ELR ORDER # 40378)

Final

Date

Transmission Line, Longmont to Del Camino

03/25

Colorado

County: Boulder Weld

Proposed is the use by Tri-State Generation and Transmission Association, Inc. of \$457,700 in previously loaned funds for the construction of 8.5 miles of 115 kV transmission line from Longmont Northeast substation to Del Camino substation. There will be construction disruption; the line will be an intrusion upon the landscape.
(206 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA FPC DOI DOT USDA
state agencies and concerned citizens
(ELR ORDER # 40457)

Transmission Line, Ryceville to Lexington Park

03/18

Maryland

County: St. Marys Charles

The statement refers to the proposed lending of funds to Southern Maryland Electric Cooperative, Inc., for the construction of 22.3 miles of 230 kV transmission line from Ryceville to Lexington Park, a tap switching station, and a step-down substation. There will be some construction disruption and visual impact. (135 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOT USDA EPA FPC DOI
(ELR ORDER # 40416)

Soil Conservation Service

Draft

Date

Chicot Watershed Project

03/18

Arkansas

County: Chicot

Proposed is a watershed protection, flood prevention, and agricultural water management program on the Chicot Watershed. Project measures will include land treatment on 89,200 acres; the installation of 92.2 miles of channel work on existing channels and the installation of 30.8 miles of new channels; and the construction of 517 water control structures, 50 grade stabilization structures, and 5 low water weirs. Adverse impact will include the loss of some edge and wetland species, and the enhancement of the potential for future clearance of wooded areas and drainage of wetlands. (47 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40410)

Forest Service

Draft

Date

South Fork of Swan Creek, Timber Sale

03/04

Montana

Proposed is a 1.5 million board foot timber sale in the Swan Creek Drainage. The sale will consist of 6 small clearcut units, one overstory removal unit, and two right-of-way clearing units. There will be construction of improved roads, resulting in increased access to the area. (19 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40326)

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

Contact: For Non-Regulatory Matters:
Mr. W. Herbert Pennington
Office of Assistant General Manager
E-201, AEC
Washington, D.C. 20545
(301) 973-4241
For Regulatory Matters:
Mr. A. Giambusso, Deputy Director for
Reactor Projects, Directorate of Licensing
P-722, AEC
Washington, D.C. 20545
(301) 973-7373

Draft Date
Liquid Metal Fast Breeder Reactor 03/08

The statement refers to AEC's administrative action to continue the program to develop Liquid Metal Fast Breeder Reactor (LMFBR) technology. Consideration is given to all aspects of the environmental effects of the LMFBR program, including the postulated nuclear breeder power reactor industry. The LMFBR is expected to have a higher thermal efficiency and lower radiological releases than the current light water plants. The environmental effects of the LMFBR fuel cycle, including fuel fabrication and reprocessing, waste management and transportation, are not expected to differ significantly from light water plants that have a similar uranium-plutonium fuel cycle. (four volumes)
(ELR ORDER # 40371)

Summit Power Station, Units 1 and 2 03/26

Delaware

County: New Castle

The statement refers to the proposed issuance of construction permits to the Delmarva Power and Light Co. for the 2 unit station. Identical high-temperature gas-cooled reactors will produce up to 2000 Mwt each; a steam-turbine generator will use this heat to provide 761 MWe (net). Exhaust steam will be cooled through mechanical-draft towers with water drawn from the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal at a maximum rate of 48 cfs. Construction related activities will disrupt 270 acres of the 1800 acre site. Approximately 17.5 miles of new transmission line will be required. The cooling tower system will adversely effect aquatic biota.
(ELR ORDER # 40461)

Final Date
Alvin W. Vogtle Nuclear Plant 03/13

Georgia

The statement refers to the proposed issuance of a construc-

tion permit to the Georgia Power Company. Each of the Plant's two units will use a pressurized reactor to produce 3,425 Mwt, from which 1,100 MWe will be generated. Future output levels of 3,579 Mwt and 1,159 MWe are anticipated. Cooling will be by natural draft towers, with water being drawn from the Savannah River at a consumptive rate of 14,930 gpm per unit. Construction of the Plant, a railroad spur, and transmission lines will require 13,916 acres. About 0.03 % of the State's timber acreage will be removed for transmission line construction. Potentially significant archeological sites will be affected. (390 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA DOC HEW HUD DOI DOT

state agencies

(EIR ORDER # 40307)

Exxon Uranium Dioxide Fuel Plant

03/07

Washington

County:

Richland

Proposed is the issuance of a full-term Special Nuclear Material License to EXXON Nuclear for the operation of a uranium dioxide fuel element fabricating plant in Richland. Liquid process wastes are impounded in a sealed storage lagoon. (134 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA DOC DOD HEW HUD DOI DOT EPA
local agency

(EIR ORDER # 40359)

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Contact: Dr. Sidney R. Galler
Deputy Assistant Secretary for
Environmental Affairs
Department of Commerce
Washington, D.C. 20230
(202) 967-4335

Economic Development Administration

Draft	Date
Watersupply, Berlin, New Hampshire	03/13

New Hampshire

County: Coos

Proposed are water system improvements for the city of Berlin, the town of Gorham, and the town of Milan. Included are a two-million gallon 1 day intake, water filtration and pumping plant, and connection to and expansion of the existing distribution system. The project will assist in the development of an adjacent industrial park. (151 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40396)

Maritime Administration

Draft	Date
Bulk Chemical Carrier Construction Program	03/07

The statement refers to a proposed program, authorized by the Merchant Marine Act of 1970, for the subsidized construction of bulk chemical carriers for operation in U.S. foreign trade. Environmental effects of the program would result from the construction, operation, maintenance, and repair of the ships involved; and from the construction and operation of harbor and port facilities required to accommodate these ships. The environment effected by the program therefore includes landward areas, coastal ocean areas, the open oceans, and inland water-ways and lakes.
(418 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40366)

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, Army Corps

Contact: Mr. Francis X. Kelly
Director, Office of Public Affairs
Attn: DAEN-PAP
Office of the Chief of Engineers
U. S. Army Corps of Engineers
1000 Independence Avenue, S. W.
Washington, D. C. 20314
(202) 693-7168

Draft

Date

Ouachita and Black Rivers, a 9 foot Navigation Project 03/27

Arkansas Louisiana

The statement refers to a proposed navigation project which will include: completion of a channel with a minimum depth of 9 feet and a minimum bottom width of 100 feet, on the Ouachita River from the mouth of the Black River to Camden, Arkansas; the construction of new locks and dams at Felsenthal and Calion; the realignment of river bends; and the establishment of 2 National Wildlife Refuges, one of 65,000 acres in connection with the Felsenthal Lock and one of 18,000 acres in connection with the Columbia Lock. Adverse impact will include the inundation of 16,000 acres of lowland forest and wildlife habitat. There will be project induced navigation activity and industrial growth. (66 p.) (ELR ORDER # 40466)

Sacramento River, Bank Protection Project

03/05

California

The statement refers to the proposed installation of bank protection at intermittent sites along the Sacramento River from Chico Landing to Red Bluff. Adverse impacts include loss of aesthetics, wildlife, and other natural riparian values of the river. (Sacramento District)

(42 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40351)

Sanat Cruz Harbor Maintenance Dredging

03/25

California

County: Santa Cruz

Proposed is the maintenance dredging of the entrance channel to Santa Cruz Harbor, with the disposal of dredge spoil on the beach east of the jetty. There will be increased turbidity and disruption of biota as a result of the actions.

(San Francisco District) (92 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40445)

Granada Local Protection Project

03/18

Colorado

The statement refers to the plan for improvement of flood protection at Granada. The project involves improving the existing Wolf Creek channel and levee system to protect the town from the Standard Project Flood of 41,000 cfs and the adjacent farmlands from floods up to and including the 15-year flood of 9,200 cfs. Adverse impacts are the use of 160 acres of land, alterations in the Arkansas River ecosystems, and potential increases in the levels of air, noise, and water pollution. (Albuquerque District)
(ELR ORDER # 40418)

Nine-Foot Navigation Channel, Pool 13 03/28

Illinois Iowa

The statement refers to Pool 13, which extends from north of Fulton, Illinois to northwest of Bellvue, Iowa, and is one of twelve lock and dam facilities which comprise the Upper Mississippi River Nine-Foot Navigation Channel from Guttenberg, Iowa, to Saverton, Missouri. The statement evaluates the operation and maintenance of the pool. Adverse impact will result from dredging operations, including the disposal of spoil. (Rock Island District)
(ELR ORDER # 40486)

Nine-Foot Navigation Channel, Pool 17 03/28

Illinois Iowa

The statement refers to Pool 17, which extends from just north of New Boston, Illinois, to the north of Muscatine, Iowa, and is one of twelve lock and dam facilities which comprise the Upper Mississippi River Nine-Foot Navigation Channel from Guttenberg, Iowa to Saverton, Missouri. The statement evaluates the operation and maintenance of the pool. Adverse impact will result from dredging operations, including the disposal of spoil. (Rock Island District)
(ELR ORDER # 40490)

Nine-Foot Navigation Channel, Pool 21 03/28

Illinois Missouri

The statement refers to Pool 21, which extends from the Quincy, Illinois area to Canton, Missouri and is one of twelve lock and dam facilities which comprise the Upper Mississippi River Nine-Foot Navigation Channel from Guttenberg, Iowa, to Saverton, Missouri. The statement evaluates the operation and maintenance of this pool, including necessary dredging operations. Adverse impacts will result from the dredging and the disposal of spoil. (Rock Island District)
(ELR ORDER # 40494)

Upper Mississippi River Navigation Channel 03/12

Iowa Minnesota Wisconsin

The statement refers to the proposed operation and maintenance functions necessary to provide 9-foot channel depths for commercial navigation on the Mississippi River from the head of navigation at Minneapolis to Guttenberg, Iowa, a distance of 242.5 river miles. The action consists of operation and maintenance of 13 locks and dams, and channel dredging and disposal. The major adverse impact of the project is its negative effects on fish and wildlife. (St. Paul District) (2 Volumes)
(ELR ORDER # 40394)

Nine-Foot Navigation Channel, Pool 11

03/28

Iowa

The statement refers to Pool 11, which extends from Dubuque to Guttenberg, Iowa, and is one of twelve lock and dam facilities which comprise the Upper Mississippi River Nine-Foot Navigation Channel from Guttenberg, Iowa to Saverton, Missouri. The statement evaluates the operation and maintenance of the pool, including necessary dredging operations. Adverse impact will result from the dredging and the disposal of spoil. (Rock Island District)
(ELR ORDER # 40484)

Nine-foot Navigation Channel, Pool 12

03/28

Iowa

The statement refers to Pool 12, which extends from Bellvue, Iowa to Dubuque, and is one of twelve lock and dam facilities which comprise the Upper Mississippi Nine-Foot Navigation Channel from Guttenberg, Iowa, to Saverton, Missouri. The statement evaluates the operation and maintenance of the pool. Adverse impact will result from dredging operations, including the disposal of spoil. (Rock Island District)
(ELR ORDER # 40485)

Nine-Foot Navigation Channel, Pool 14

03/28

Iowa

The statement refers to Pool 14, which extends from Le Claire, Iowa, to north of Clinton, and is one of twelve lock and dam facilities which comprise the Upper Mississippi River Nine-Foot Navigation Channel from Guttenberg, Iowa, to Saverton, Missouri. The statement evaluates the operation and maintenance of the pool. Adverse impact will result from dredging operations, including the disposal of spoil. (Rock Island District)
(ELR ORDER # 40487)

Nine-Foot Navigation Channel, Pool 15

03/28

Iowa

The statement refers to Pool 15, which extends from Davenport, Iowa to an area south of LeClaire, and is one of

twelve lock and dam facilities which comprise the Upper Mississippi River Nine-Foot Navigation Channel from Guttenberg, Iowa, to Saverton, Missouri. The statement evaluates the operation and maintenance of the pool. Adverse impact will result from dredging operations, including the disposal of spoil. (Rock Island District)
(ELR ORDER # 40488)

Nine-Foot Navigation Channel, Pool 16

03/28

Iowa

The statement refers to Pool 16, which is north of Muscatine Iowa, and is one of twelve lock and dam facilities which comprise the Upper Mississippi River Nine-Foot Navigation Channel from Guttenberg, Iowa to Saverton, Missouri. The statement evaluates the operation and maintenance of the pool. Adverse impact will result from dredging operations, including the disposal of spoil. (Rock Island District)
(ELR ORDER # 40489)

Nine-Foot Navigation Channel, Pool 18

03/28

Iowa Illinois

The statement refers to Pool 18, which extends from Burlington, Iowa to the north of New Boston, Illinois, and is one of twelve lock and dam facilities which comprise the Upper Mississippi River Nine-Foot Navigation Channel from Guttenberg, Iowa, to Saverton, Missouri. The statement evaluates the operation and maintenance of the pool. Adverse impact will result from dredging operations, including the disposal of spoil. (Rock Island District)
(ELR ORDER # 40491)

Nine-Foot Navigation Channel, Pool 19

03/28

Iowa

The statement refers to Pool 19, which extends from Keokuk, Iowa to the north of Burlington, Iowa, and is one of twelve lock and dam facilities which comprise the Upper Mississippi River Nine-Foot Navigation Channel from Guttenberg, Iowa, to Saverton, Missouri. The statement evaluates the operation and maintenance of the pool. Adverse impact will result from dredging operations, including the disposal of spoil. (Rock Island District)
(ELR ORDER # 40492)

Sycamore Creek Flood Protection, Kansas

03/21

Kansas

County: Montgomery

Proposed is the construction of a flood control dam on Sycamore Creek, north of the City of Coffeyville. Adverse impact would include the relocation of one family, and the rendering of two farm units as uneconomical due to loss of

acreage. The project will result in the inundation of 147 acres of land and two miles of free flowing stream. (Tulsa District) (19 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40433)

Rock Removal, Weymouth-Fore and Town Rivers

03/04

Massachusetts

The statement refers to a navigation project to remove shoals in the Weymouth-Fore and Town River channels. A turning basin and an anchorage are also provided for. The material in the rivers is classified as ledged rock and requires blasting operations for its removal. The dumpsite to be used is the "Foul Area" designated for polluted materials. Blasting could have an impact on biota and the residences within the immediate project area. (Waltham District)
(86 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40345)

Hayward Creek Local Flood Protection

03/25

Massachusetts

The statement refers to a proposed local flood protection project on Hayward Creek, Braintree and Quincy. The project would include the construction of a 12 foot high dam for temporary floodwater storage; some channel works; and the installation of larger concrete pipe conduits. As a result of the project, approximately 30 acres of wetlands and water surface will become permanent open space with high wildlife values in a densely crowded urban area.
(Waltham District) (42 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40448)

Modification of Ludington Harbor and Channel

03/25

Michigan

The project involves the widening of Ludington Harbor breakwater entrance, inner channel, and inner harbor turning area, and deepening of the channel and turning area to depth of 27 to 29 feet. Dredged sand will be distributed south of the harbor in shallow, near shore waters parallel to the Buttersville bar and south adjoining bluffs. Adverse impacts include the removal of 5 acres of developable Pere Marquette Lake Shore zone, loss of .75 acres of aquatic bottom land, and temporary effects such as construction, noise, turbidity, and increased traffic. (114 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40456)

Flood Protection, South Branch Wild Rice River

03/27

Minnesota

County: Norman Clay

The proposed project involves the construction of local flood protection works, including channel modification,

levees, and inlet modifications, on certain reaches of the South Branch Wild Rice River and Felton Ditch. Also included is the implementation of a wildlife corridor plan. A total of 314 acres of land will be committed to project measures; 6.6 miles of natural stream would be lost. (St. Paul District) (116 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40467)

Sherburne Co. Electrical Generating Plant

03/28

Minnesota

County: Sherburne

The statement refers to the proposed construction of a 1,360 MW, coal-fired electric generating plant in Sherburne County, including cooling towers, a 650 ft. chimney ash holding areas, railroad spur line, coal storage area, wet scrubbers, and river intake and discharge structures. Adverse impacts include increases in turbidity, elimination of benthos at the site, use of 1700 acres of land, thermal and chemical degradation of water quality at river outlet site. Sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxide, particulates, and other pollutants will increase as a result of plant operation, thus reducing air quality. The tremendous need for coal will result in strip-mining.
(ELR ORDER # 40474)

Locks and Dam No.26, (Replacement), Miss. River

03/07

Missouri Illinois

The statement refers to the proposed replacement of the existing Locks and Dam No.26 with new locks and dam at river mile 200.78 on the Mississippi River. The replacement project will consist of a non-navigable gated dam and two medium lift, separated parallel locks. Associated works include an overflow dike and spur dike. Adverse impacts include increased inundation of commercial deposits of sand and gravel, alteration of surface drainage patterns, and the creation of isolated marshy areas and decreased crop yields on lowlands behind the spur dike. Also, 600 acres of terrestrial bottomland habitat and a private recreational development will be inundated. (St. Louis District)
(ELR ORDER # 40363)

Nine-Foot Navigation Channel, Pool 20

03/28

Missouri Iowa

The statement refers to Pool 20, which extends from Canton, Missouri to Keokuk, Iowa, and is one of twelve lock and dam facilities which comprise the Upper Mississippi River Nine-Foot Navigation Channel from Guttenberg, Iowa, to Saverton, Missouri. The statement evaluates the operation and maintenance of the pool, including dredging operations. Adverse impact will result from the dredging and the disposal of spoil. (Rock Island District)
(ELR ORDER # 40493)

Nine-Foot Navigation Channel, Pool 22

03/28

Missouri Illinois

The statement refers to Pool 22, which extends from Saverton Missouri to Quincy, Illinois, and is one of twelve lock and dam facilities which comprise the Upper Mississippi Nine-Foot Navigation Channel from Guttenberg, Iowa to Saverton, Missouri. The statement evaluates the operation and maintenance of the pool. Adverse impact will result from dredging operations, including the disposal of spoil.
(Rock Island District)
(ELR ORDER # 40495)

N.J. Coastal Inlets and Beaches

03/26

New Jersey

The statement refers to the construction of jetties, groins, bulkheads, beach berms, sand bypassing and the placement of beachfill and dune fill for the purpose of meeting beach erosion control, storm protection, and navigation needs of the inlets and beaches between Great Egg Harbor Inlet and Barnegat Inlet in Ocean County. The project also includes dredging the channel at Barnegat Island and Absecon Inlet. Adverse impacts include the possible loss of productive estuarine shallow zones, malodorous and unsightly sections of beaches, and increased turbidity caused by dredging.
(77 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40460)

Minot Project, Souris River (2)

03/28

North Dakota

County: Ward

The statement refers to the proposed construction of channel modifications and related works along 37 miles of the Souris River channel, for the purpose of controlling flood waters. Adverse impact of the project will include the loss of 405 acres of riverine forest, and the disposal of 2,200,000 cubic yards of excavated material over an area of 150 acres. (St. Paul District) (184 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40475)

Burlington Dam, Souris River

03/29

North Dakota

The statement refers to a plan for flood control in the Souris River basin. Structural measures would include an earth dam near Burlington, a diversion tunnel joining the Des Lacs River to the proposed Burlington Reservoir, and downstream channel works. The reservoir would be used only for temporary impoundment of floodwater about once every 30 years, or when flows in excess of 5000 cfs threaten Minot. The most significant adverse impact would occur upstream

from the dam in the 25,000 acre floodwater impoundment area, which extends to the U.S.-Canadian border. Approximately 33 ranchers and other residents would require relocation. The project will have adverse impact on biological systems. (ELR ORDER # 40479)

Muskingum River Development Plan

03/25

Ohio

The statement refers to a development plan in the Muskingum River Basin, at Mansfield. The plan includes two structural flood protection projects, at Killbuck and Mansfield; and a recommendation for Congressional authorization for participation in the expansion of recreation development on quasi-public lands at the completed Muskingum Basin Lakes (in lieu of the real property being transferred to Federal ownership). There will be a loss of some riparian habitat from channel modification of Rocky Fork and Touby Run, and levee and flood wall construction at Killbuck. (Huntington District) (83 pages) (ELR ORDER # 40444)

Fort Gibson and Tenkiller Ferry Lakes

03/25

Oklahoma

The statement refers to operation and maintenance activities at Fort Gibson Lake on the Grand (Neosho) River and at Tenkiller Ferry Lake on the Illinois River. The lakes are operated for reservoir regulation, flood control, the generation of hydroelectric power, and the management of land resources. Adverse impact includes that resulting from lake fluctuations and from heavy recreational use. (Tulsa District) (117 pages) (ELR ORDER # 46005)

Cooper River Rediversion Project

03/04

South Carolina

The statement refers to the construction of a channel to divert water from the Cooper River to the Santee River

Basin to relieve shoaling problems in Charleston Harbor. The project will also include construction of a hydro-power plant, fish hatchery, and fish lift. Adverse impacts include decreased biological productivity in Cooper River, land requirements for the diversion canal and disposal site, potential destruction of archeological sites, and turbidity and sedimentation during construction.

(63 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40328)

Hunting Island Beach

03/04

South Carolina

County: Beaufort

The statement refers to the proposed renourishment of Hunting Island Beach. The project involves the renourishment of the 10,000-foot feeder beach to help stabilize the shore with material taken from the mouth of Fripp Inlet. Adverse impacts include a temporary reduction of recreational activity, mechanical disturbance and smothering of the benthic community along the beach and in the borrow area, and a temporary increase in water turbidity. (Charleston District)

(12 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40350)

Aquilla Lake Project

03/27

Texas

County: Hill

The statement refers to a proposed multi-purpose project (flood control, water supply, recreation, fish and wildlife enhancement) project on Aquilla Creek. Project measures will include a reinforced concrete gate tower and outlet works, access roads, project buildings, public-use facilities, and reservoir cleaning. The conservation pool will inundate 7.6 miles of creek and 1,288 acre of land; an additional 5,077 acres would be inundated during flood control operations. Approximately 125 archeological sites will be affected by the impoundment. (Tulsa District)

(ELR ORDER # 40468)

Indian Creek Clearing Project

03/27

Virginia

County: Wise

The statement refers to the proposed channel modification, through snagging and clearing, of 4,350 feet of Indian Creek; and the relocation of 300 feet of channel. The project is intended to improve the hydraulic efficiency of the stream, and to reduce damages caused by flooding. There will be increased turbidity, and a loss of some natural free-flowing stream. (Huntington District) (43 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40464)

Little Goose Lock and Dam

03/22

Washington

County: Whitman Columbia Garfield

The statement refers to the existing Little Goose Lock and Dam Project, a navigation-hydroelectric project on the Snake River. Project measures include a navigation lock, a 3 unit hydroelectric spillway dam, and a 10,025 acre lake. The proposed action is the addition of 3 power units, and the continued operation and management of the project. Impacts discussed in the statement relate to recreational uses, navigation, wildlife habitat management, the operation of fish passage facilities, and the production of electric power. (Walla Walla District) (Approximately 200 pages)

(ELR OPDEF # 40436)

Manitowac and Two Rivers Harbors, Wisconsin

03/22

Wisconsin

Proposed is the periodic maintenance dredging of the Manitowac and Two Rivers Harbors. A diked spoil containment structure with an incorporated effluent filter would be constructed adjacent to the existing breakwater at Manitowac. There would be adverse impact to local benthic organisms. Twenty-four acres of land would be formed at the disposal site; this land would be suitable for community development. (Chicago District)

(95 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40437)

Final

Date

McGee Creek Drainage and Levee District

03/18

The plan consists of the landside enlargement of approximately 59,100 linear feet of existing levee and construction of 16,500 linear feet of new levee, along with the construction of 3 channel cutoffs, totaling 6,600 linear feet.

Approximately 1,700 ft. of the left bank of McKee will be riprapped. The plan also provides for the replacement of an existing pumping station and construction of a new inlet ditch. Adverse impacts are the use of 475 acres of land for the project, loss of some aquatic habitat, and the loss of archeological sites. (St. Louis District) (94 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA DOC EPA HUD DOI DOT

state agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40402)

Closure of Academy Creek Brunswick Harbor

03/12

Georgia

The statement refers to the construction of a closure dam across Academy Creek, a canal connecting the upper reaches of Academy Creek with the upper reaches of East River

and a dike along the east side of Academy Creek. The project will cause the destruction of 7 to 8 acres of marsh and the elimination of the benthic community in the immediate area of the Academy Creek Closure dam. There will be an increase in water turbidity. (Savannah District)

(69 pages)

(33 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOI DOC

state and local agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40391)

Weymouth Landing Local Protection

03/11

Massachusetts

County: Norfolk

The proposal is for a flood protection project, which would consist of a concrete dam, 1,200 feet of 96 inch pressure pipe and a 230 foot long arch conduit, and 1,000 feet of channel works. Some hardwood trees and other vegetation will be lost to the project. (37 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOI

state and local agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40386)

Astoria Unit 6

03/07

New York

The statement refers to the proposed issuance of a discharge permit (pursuant to section 13 of the River and Harbor Act of 1899) to the Consolidated Edison Co. of New York, for its No. 6 generating unit. The oil and gas fired steam-electric generating unit will have a capacity of 800 MW. Adverse impacts will be associated with the effects of discharged heated cooling water upon the biological productivity of the East River.

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA DOC DOI DOT EPA FPC

state and local agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40364)

Aubrey Lake, Elm Fork, Trinity River

03/04

Texas

County:

Denton

Cooke

Grayson

The proposed project is the construction of Aubrey Lake for water supply, flood control, recreation and fish and wildlife. A total of 43,500 acres of land, 71 acres of stream and 43 miles of stream will be inundated. The project will displace 280 residences, one cemetery and inundate 26 prehistoric and historic sites. Adverse impact stemming from the project are: loss of agricultural and timber land, loss of aquatic and wildlife resources (extensive damage will occur upon amphibians, reptiles, mammals, and upland wild and game birds). (460 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA USDA DOC HEW DOI DOT

state and local agencies

(ELF ORDER # 40347)

Draft

Date

Kaaawa Beach Erosion Control

03/21

Hawaii

Proposed is the construction of a protective beach by initial placement of 9,300 cu. yds. of sand at Kaaawa Beach and periodic nourishment, which will require an additional 2,700 cu. yds. of sand every four years. Adverse impact would include the destruction of some benthic organisms.

(Pacific Ocean Division) (13 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40434)

Final

Date

U.S. Postal Service Facility, Manhattan

03/29

New York

The statement refers to the proposed construction of a major U.S. Postal Service vehicle maintenance facility (VMF) in combination with a multi-story housing project in the lower West Side of Manhattan. The housing project would include 864 apartment units in two 27 story towers and two low rise clusters; it would be developed using air rights conveyed by the Postal Service to the City of New York for housing purposes.

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOI HEW HUD OEO
state and local agencies and
concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 40480)

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, Navy

Contact: Mr. Joseph A. Grimes, Jr.
Special Civilian Assistant to the
Secretary of the Navy
Washington, D.C. 20350
(202) 697-0892

Draft Date
Farallon de Medinilla Bombardment Range, Mariana I 03/18

Proposed is the continued use of Farallon de Medinilla, the smallest of the fourteen islands within the Mariana District of the U.S. Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands, as a Navy and Air Force bombardment range. The entire 224 acre island is used for air-to-ground weapons delivery and shore bombardment. Impact results primarily from explosion and ordnance fragmentation, and includes water pollution, air pollution, and the destruction of vegetation and wildlife. (50 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40417)

TRIDENT Support Site, Bangor, Washington 03/21
Washington

Proposed is the construction, operation, and maintenance of permanent support facilities of an advanced submarine-based missile defense system. The proposed site will include 6,929 acres of the Bangor Annex complex, on the Hood Canal, Puget Sound. The support site will directly employ 4,700 military and 3,500 civilian personnel; a gradual increase in populations due to the project will reach an estimated 27,000 by 1983. The major impacts of the project will be the increased population, and its impacts upon the social and economic resources in the region.
(ELR ORDER # 40435)

Final Date
Navy Family Housing Construction 03/25

Florida

County: Orange

Proposed is the construction of 600 family housing units to accommodate servicemen and dependents from the Naval Training Center near Orlando. The project site is on the eastern portion of McCoy Air Force Base. Approximately 120 acres of unimproved, non-productive land will be converted into a residential community. (77 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: CEQ DOI DOT EPA
state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 40446)

DELAWARE RIVER BASIN COMMISSION

Final

Date

Martins Creek Stream Electric Station

03/25

Pennsylvania

Proposed is the addition of Units 3 and 4 to the Martins Creek Steam Electric Station, which is located on the west bank of the Delaware River 10 miles north of Easton. The two oil-fired generating units will have capacities of 800 MW each. Additional facilities will include a 414 foot high, 280,000 gpm natural draft cooling tower, a 600 foot high chimney, a 930,000 barrel storage tank, and water inlet works. Cooling activities will draw water from, and add heat to, the Delaware River.

COMMENTS MADE BY: CEQ COE AEC DOC DCD DOI HUD DOT EPA
state and local agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40450)

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Contact:

Mr. Sheldon Meyers
Director, Office of Federal Activities
Room 3630 Waterside Mall
Washington D.C. 20460
(202) 755-0940

Final

Date

Monett Wastewater Treatment Facilities

03/19

Missouri

Proposed is the construction of additional wastewater treatment facilities, interceptors, lift stations, and force mains for the City of Monett. The expansion will increase the capacity of present facilities to a level which would accommodate a population equivalent of 53,000 people. There will be adverse aesthetic impact from the project. (528 p.)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI DOT GSA COE HEW USDA
state and local agencies and
concerned citizens

(ELF OPDEF # 40422)

Trinity River Authority, Central Regional Facility

03/21

Texas

Proposed is federal grant assistance to the Trinity River Authority for aid in the construction of additional wastewater treatment facilities at its Central Regional Wastewater Facility site in Grand Prairie. The project involves construction of a 70 MGD activated sludge treatment facility to be operated in parallel to the existing 30 MGD trickling filter facility. The combined discharge will receive further treatment prior to discharge to the Trinity River 8 miles upstream from Dallas. Construction of the plant expansion and related work will involve local disruption.

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOT DOI COE USDA
state and local agencies and concerned
citizens

(ELR ORDER # 40432)

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

Contact: Dr. Richard F. Hill
Acting Advisor on Environmental Quality
441 3 Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20426
(202) 386-6084

Final

Date

Parr Hydroelectric Project No. 1894

03/25

South Carolina

County: Fairfield Newberry

The proposed action is the approval of an application by the South Carolina Electric and Gas Co. for a new major license for its constructed Project No. 1894. Additionally, the applicant is seeking authorization for the construction of a new pumped storage project. The upper pool would then be used for cooling the Virgil C. Summer Nuclear Station's two 900 MW units, and possibly a third 900 MW unit. Adverse impact of the new project would include the inundation of 9,350 acres, with the elimination of farm land, timber crops, and wildlife habitat, and the displacement of 25 homes.

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA COE DOC HEW HUD DOI USCG
state and local agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40454)

Skaqit River Project No. 553

03/18

Washington

County: Whatcom

The statement refers to the consideration of an application by the City of Seattle for an amendment to the license for the Skagit River Project No. 553. The amendment would allow the raising of the height of Poss Dam by 121 feet, the construction of a new spillway, the replacement of existing turbines, and related work. The new reservoir would affect lands in both the United States (the Ross Lake National Recreation Area) and Canada. Impact of the action will include the inundation of 8,300 acres and the elimination of fish spawning areas; and changes in recreational and scenic values from stream-type to reservoir type. (2 volumes)

COMMENTS MADE BY: AEC DOC COE DOT EPA
state and local agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40406)

Davis Pumped Storage Project No. 2709

03/04

West Virginia

County: Tucker Grant

The statement refers to an application by the Monongahela Power Co., the Potomac Edison Co., and the West Penn Power Co. for the construction, operation, and maintenance of

the project, to be located on the Blackwater River and Red Creek. The project will consist of a 600 acre upper reservoir, a 7,000 acre lower reservoir, a powerhouse with four 50MW units, 12 miles of 500-kV transmission line, and recreation facilities. The project will result in the inundation of 7,600 acres, eliminating wildlife habitat and livestock grazing land, as well as a section of a free flowing river and its sport fishery.

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA COE DOI USCG EPA
state and local agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40344)

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Contact: Mr. Andrew E. Kauders
Executive Director of Environmental Affairs
General Services Administration
18th and F Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20405
(202) 343-4161

Final

Date

Federal Office Building, Manchester

03/04

New Hampshire

County: Hillsborough

The statement refers to the proposed construction of a new Federal office building in Manchester. The building will be located in the city sponsored Civic Center Urban Renewal Project, and will have a gross area of 175,000 sq. ft. The building will also serve as an "Energy Conservation Demonstration Project." The building is expected to have a considerable impact upon the design practices of engineers and architects. (112 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA DOC HEW DOI DOT EPA
state and local agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40346)

DEPARTMENT OF HUD

Contact: Mr. Richard H. Broun
Acting Director, Office of Community and
Environmental Standards
Room 7206
451 7th Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20410
(202) 755-5980

Draft

Date

Yerba Buena Center Urban Renewal, San Francisco

03/22

California

The statement refers to a proposed urban renewal project in the 87.3 acre area southeast of San Francisco's financial and downtown retail districts. Planned development will include: a parking garage, a convention hall, a meeting room complex, a multi-purpose arena, a pedestrian concourse, retail shops, a hotel, an office building, and related facilities. As of October, 1973, there were 499 individuals, 26 families, and 130 business firms remaining to be displaced from the project area. A substantial number of the individuals involved are low income, elderly persons. (316 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40438)

Parkway Plaza Neighborhood Development, Napa

03/08

California

The statement refers to a proposed neighborhood development program in three blocks which are adjacent to the current nine-block urban renewal area. Proposed activities include the acquisition of structures, the displacement of businesses and families, the realignment of Napa Creek, and the development of parking sites which will support the adjacent nine-block commercial redevelopment. Twenty-six businesses, 22 individuals and 4 families will be displaced. (25 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40367)

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

Contact: Mr. Bruce Blanchard
Director, Environmental Project Review
Room 7260
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240
(202) 343-3891

Final

Date

Proposed Oil and Gas Lease Sale, OCS Texas

03/25

Texas

The statement refers to the proposed sale of oil and gas leases to 245 tracts (1,355,684.39 acres) of OCS lands off-shore Texas. Eleven tracts are situated in water depths of 300 meters or more. Each tract offered is subject to a matrix analytical technique in order to evaluate significant environmental impacts should leasing occur and subsequent oil and gas exploration ensue. The sale is tentatively scheduled for late spring 1974. (three volumes)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOC DOT AEC FPC DOI

state agencies and concerned citizens
(ELR ORDER # 40451)

Bonneville Power Administration

Draft

Date

BPA Wholesale Power Rate Increase

03/18

The statement refers to an increase in BPA's wholesale power rates to a level which is intended to meet fiscal pay-out requirements covering costs and projected facilities for the Federal Columbia River Power System. The increase considered is in the 20-30 percent range, and is dated for December 20, 1974. There will be an estimated 2 percent reduction in demand as a result of the increase in rates, with a concomitant avoidance and/or delay in construction of new power plants. The statement discusses impacts upon transportation and transmission of electricity; increased use of fuel oil and utility gas; and social and economic impacts on the ultimate consumers. (122 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40405)

Lowell Substation, Lane County

03/11

Oregon

County: Lane

Proposed is the construction of a new substation and tapline near the town of Lowell. Between 4 and 11 acres will be committed to the project site. Adverse impact will include the removal of some timber and grazing land; construction disruption; siltation in nearby streams; and some degrada-

tion of AM reception immediately adjacent to the right-of-way. (24 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40374)

Ashe-Hanford Transmission Line

03/11

Washington

County: Benton

Proposed is the construction of a 17.8 mile 500 kV single circuit line from BPA's Ashe Substation to the existing Hanford Switching Station. Right-of-way easements will be required on a total of 612 acres of grasslands. (44 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40372)

Sappho Substation, Clallam County

03/11

Washington

County: Clallam

Proposed is the construction of a new substation near the town of Sappho. Construction of the facility and an access road will result in some disturbance to game; loss of some timberland; siltation in nearby streams; and some degradation of AM reception immediately adjacent to the right-of-way. (24 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40373)

Mt. Pleasant Substation, Skamania County

03/11

Washington

County: Skamania

Proposed is the construction of a new substation and tapline to serve the electrical needs of the Mt. Pleasant area. The station will occupy a site of between 3.2 and 4.2 acres. Adverse impacts of the project will include the removal of timberland; disturbance to game; construction disruption; and degradation of AM reception immediately adjacent to right-of-way. (25 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40375)

San Juan Island Service

03/11

Washington

County: San Juan

The statement, which supplements one for BPA's Fiscal 1975 Program, refers to the construction of a 1.7 mile 34.5kV double circuit transmission line across Decatur Island, and a substation on Lopez Island. From two to seven acres of land will be required for right-of-way and the construction site. There will be some disturbance to wildlife, and some degradation of AM reception adjacent to the line.
(34 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40376)

Draft

Date

Stevenson Substation, Skamania County

03/11

Washington

County: Skamania

The statement, a supplement to BPA's FY 1975 Program, refers to the proposed construction of a substation at Stevenson, and a connection to the existing Underwood 115kV tap. There will be some construction disruption, disturbance to wildlife, and degradation of AM reception immediately adjacent to the transmission right-of-way. (22 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40377)

Eastern Clark County Service

03/18

Washington

County: Clark

The statement, which supplements the statement for BPA's Fiscal Year 1975 Program, refers to the construction of a 1.3 mile, 230 kV transmission line connecting the Sifton Substation with BPA's existing North Bonneville-Ross line. Impact of the action will include the removal of 4 acres of noncommercial forestland, siltation of nearby streams, and some degradation of AM reception immediately adjacent to the right-of-way. (32 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40404)

Maple Valley Transmission, King County

03/21

Washington

County: King

The statement, which supplements an earlier statement on BPA's Fiscal Year 1975 Program, refers to the proposed construction of 16 miles of 500kV double circuit transmission line and a new substation at Snoqualmie. The line will require approximately 134 acres of new right-of-way easement, including the removal of timber from 105 acres; the substation site will require an additional 25 acres. There will be siltation of nearby streams from construction activity, and some degradation of AM reception immediately adjacent to the right-of-way.
(51 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40425)

Richland Area Electrical Service

03/21

Washington

County: Benton Franklin

The document, which supplements BPA's statement on its Fiscal Year 1975 Program, refers to the proposed construction of 35.2 miles of 230kV transmission line and 3.6 miles of 115kV line, and the associated construction of three new substation facilities. A total of approximately 760 acres will be committed to transmission easements or construction

sites; 697 acres of this would be entirely within AEC's Hanford Reservation. (78 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40426)

Bureau of Reclamation

Draft	Date
Fryingpan - Arkansas Project	03/18

Colorado

County: several

The statement refers to the Fryingpan-Arkansas Project, major features of which include 6 dams and reservoirs, 18 diversion structures, 10 tunnels, 2 canals, 2 powerplants, 52 miles of transmission line, and 2 municipal and industrial water delivery conduits, with a total length of 266 miles. Purposes of the project include: the development of the regional and national economy through irrigation; development of hydroelectric power; water supply and quality improvement; and development of recreation facilities. A total of 39,279 acres will be required to accommodate all project features. The project will deplete the Colorado Basin of 70,000 acre-ft of water, thus increasing salinity.
(ELR ORDER # 40401)

Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife

Draft	Date
Proposed Aleutian Islands Wilderness	03/12

Alaska

Proposed is the legislative designation of 1,395,357 acres of the Aleutian Islands National Wildlife Refuge as wilderness within the National Wilderness Preservation System. Possible long-term adverse impact could result from the denial of resource development and commercialization, and limitations to access. (111 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40389)

Kofa Game Range	03/28
-----------------	-------

Arizona

County: Yuma

The statement refers to several proposed actions involving the 663,700 acre Kofa Game Range. Included are: the changing of the name to the Kofa National Wildlife Refuge; the granting of sole administrative authority to BSWF; the addition of 83,500 acres of public domain to the Refuge; the withdrawal of the entire 747,200 acres from all forms of entry under the public land laws; the designation of 542,600 acres as wilderness; the continued allowance of motorized access on 9 established trails; and the continued allowance of overflight use by the Department of the Army for aircraft

and artillery.
(126 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40476)

Proposed Lacassine National Wildlife Refuge

03/21

Louisiana
County: Cameron
Proposed is the legislative designation of 3,296 acres of the Lacassine Wildlife Refuge as wilderness within the National Wilderness Preservation System. The major impact of the proposal would be the removal of some future management options. (31 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40428)

Proposed Parker River Wilderness Area

03/21

Massachusetts
County: Essex
Proposed is the legislative designation of 3,110 acres of the Parker River National Wildlife Refuge as wilderness within the National Wilderness Preservation System. Some future management options would be precluded by wilderness designation. (55 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40429)

Proposed Noxubee Wilderness Area

03/04

Mississippi
County: Oktibbeha
Proposed is the legislative designation of 1,200 acres of the Noxubee National Wildlife Refuge as wilderness within the National Wilderness Preservation System. The option to develop and intensively manage for maximum wildlife production would be foregone.
(52 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40348)

Proposed Assateague Island Wilderness Area

03/21

Virginia Maryland
Proposed is the legislative designation of 1,300 acres of Assateague Island in Accomack County, Virginia, and 5,200 acres of Assateague in Worcester County, Maryland, as wilderness within the National Wilderness Preservation System. Some future management options would be removed by wilderness designation. (64 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40427)

Geological Survey

Final

Date

Big Sky Mine, Peabody Coal Company

03/07

Montana

County: Rosebud

Proposed is the approval of a strip mining and reclamation plan for the Big Sky Mine, Peabody Coal Lease M-15965. The plan proposes extension of the existing mine in privately owned sec. 27 into federally owned coal in sec. 22, as the initial step in long-term mining that will encompass much of the 4306.55 acre lease. Coal ownership is vested in the Federal Government and Burlington Northern, Inc., each owning alternate sections; the land surface is privately owned. Impact will be to agricultural uses, water quality and quantity, wildlife habitat, and two archeological sites. Scenic views and open space qualities will be degraded and restricted until revegetation is complete.

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOI FPC

state and local agencies and concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 40365)

National Park Service

Draft

Date

Master Plan, Pinnacles National Monument

03/11

California

County: Monterey

Proposed is a master plan for the management of the Pinnacles National Monument. The plan recommends measures to insure preservation of the resources of Pinnacles for public appreciation and for scientific research. These measures include the acquisition of land for preservation of wildlife species and relocation of visitor facilities; the conversion of all facilities to day use; and the installation of a visitor shuttle system for use during heavy visitation periods.

(ELR ORDER # 40379)

Final

Date

Many Glacier System, Glacier National Park

03/11

Montana

The proposal is for the construction of a replacement sewerage system, including a treatment facility, at the Many Glacier Region of the Park. Adverse impacts will include those of aesthetic intrusion and odor. (82 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA DOI HEW EPA

state agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40380)

Jackson Hole Airport, Grand Teton N.P.

03/11

Wyoming

The statement refers to actions under consideration related to the Jackson Hole Airport with Grand Teton National Park. Modifications include strengthening of an existing 6,305 foot runway, constructing a parallel 6,305 foot taxiway, additional car parking, an improved access road, and a new sewage system. Interrelated FAA projects include an instrument landing system, lighting, and an air traffic control tower. There will also be a transportation study to determine the long range needs of the region. Adverse impacts include the visual intrusion of proposed developments, construction disturbance, and excavation of a 4.3 acres borrow pit within the park.

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA DOI DOT HUD DOC EPA
state and local agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40387)

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

Draft

Date

Ex. Parte 270, Railroad Freight Rates, Iron Ores

03/28

The statement refers to an investigation of the freight rate structure for iron ore and iron and steel scraps. The statement indicates an inelastic demand for scrap iron and steel with the result that near term fluctuations in the freight rate for scrap will have very little impact on scrap consumption and a concomitant negligible effect on the environment. Holddowns in the freight rate may retard the growth of small, electric furnace nonintegrated steel mills.

(ELR ORDER # 40483)

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

Contact: Mr. Donald F. Bozarth
Director of Current Planning and
Programming
Washington, D.C. 20576
(202) 382-1471

Draft

Date

Downtown Urban Renewal Area

03/08

District of Columbia

The statement refers to the adopted and approved actions for the First and Third Action Years of the D.C. Neighborhood Development Program for the Downtown Urban Renewal Area. Included are: the designation of 1.91 acres along 7th Street in Squares 425 and 426 for acquisition and clearance, and future use for Federal City College; the designation of 5.3 acres in Square 515 for acquisition, clearance, and residential and commercial redevelopment; and the designation of 2.60 acres in Square 449 for acquisition, clearance, and anticipated future residential development.
(ELR ORDER # 40368)

Shaw School Urban Renewal Area

03/08

District of Columbia

The statement refers to the adopted and approved actions for the First, Second, and Third Action Years of the D.C. Neighborhood Development Program for the Shaw School Urban Renewal Area. Included are: the designation of 35.49 acres for acquisition, clearance, and residential redevelopment; the designation of 7.44 acres for acquisition, clearance, and public institutional and open space redevelopment; the designation of 4.45 acres for acquisition, clearance, and commercial redevelopment; the designation of 27.7 acres containing 739 buildings for rehabilitation; and the designation of 4.85 acres for clearance only.
(ELR ORDER # 40369)

H Street Urban Renewal Area

03/08

District of Columbia

The statement refers to the adopted and approved actions for the First and Third Action Years of the D.C. Neighborhood Development Program for the H Street Urban Renewal Area. Included are: the designation of 1,326 acres for acquisition, clearance, and redevelopment; the designation of 1.95 acres for acquisition, clearance and development for the expansion of existing school facilities; and the designation of 12.54 acres containing 334 buildings in the H Street Urban Renewal Pan.
(ELP ORDER # 40370)

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

Contact: Dr. Francis Gartrell
Director of Environmental Research and
Development
720 Edney Building
Chattanooga, Tennessee 37401
(615) 755-2002

Draft

Date

Proposed Elkmont Rural Village

03/28

Alabama

County: Limestone

The statement refers to the proposed development of a planned rural village in order to meet the anticipated housing demand in the lower Elk River area. The village would comprise 1,500 acres and would provide housing for 3,000 to 4,000 people. Adverse impacts of the action would include those resulting from changing land use patterns, and would include the destruction of some wildlife and vegetation stands. (115 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40472)

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Contact: Mr. Martin Convisser, Director
Office of Environmental Quality
400 7th Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20590
(202) 426-4357

Federal Aviation Administration

Draft

Date

Thomas C. Russell Field, Alexander City

03/04

Alabama

County: Tallapoosa

The statement refers to a master planning study of Thomas C. Russell Field in Alexander City. The study calls for three stage development of the airport with completion in 1992. Stage I (1972-1977) consists of extension of a runway, construction of a partial parallel taxiway, extension of the lighting system, installation of a lighted wind cone, segmented arc, rotating beacon and visual approach slope indicator. Adverse impact will be an increase in the levels of air and noise pollution. (39 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40322)

Andalusia - Opp Airport

03/18

Alabama

County: Covington

The statement refers to the proposed development of the Andalusia-Opp Airport in Covington County. The project involves construction of a runway, taxiways, and aircraft parking aprons; installation of lighting, wind cone, segmented circle, rotating beacon, and visual approach slope indicator; and acquisition of 100 acres of land for runway construction. There will be increased levels of air and noise pollution due to the expanded airport operations. There will also be temporary adverse effects normally associated with construction.
(44 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40409)

Moton Field, Tuskegee

03/25

Alabama

The statement refers to the proposed expansion of Moton Field in Tuskegee. The project involves acquisition of 64 acres of land in fee simple, extension of a runway, construction of a parallel taxiway, extension of a taxiway and installation of lighting and fencing. Expanded air traffic will cause increased levels of air and noise pollution. (26 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40441)

Draft

Date

Washington County Airport

03/04

Georgia

County: Washington

The statement refers to the development of a Basic Transport Airport serving the cities of Sandersville and Tennesseville and Washington County. The plan involves the acquisition of land, the extension of a runway, construction of a parallel taxiway and turnarounds, and the installation of new lighting systems. Adverse impacts are the clearing of 39 acres, increased air and noise pollution, short term impacts associated with construction. (31

pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40323)

Oilwein Municipal Airport

03/25

Iowa

County: Fayette

The statement refers to the city of Oilwein's 20 year plan to expand the operation of the Oilwein Municipal Airport. The early stages will include: purchasing land; lengthening and widening of a runway; construction of an apron and taxiway area; installation of lighting, and construction of a segmented circle and wind cone. Other developments during the design period include expansion of the terminal, building new hangars and adding more tie-downs. Airport expansion will cause increases in the levels of air and noise pollution. (21 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40440)

Manistee County - Blacker Airport

03/04

Michigan

County: Manistee

The statement refers to the improvement of the Manistee County - Blacker Airport in the city of Manistee. The project involves land acquisition, construction of a combination firecrash maintenance and electrical vault building, installation of lights and markings on one runway, the abandonment of another runway, extension of an apron, and the construction of a taxiway. Adverse impact are the removal of vegetation and topping of trees on part of the 21 acres of aviation easement, and increased levels of air and noise pollution. (45 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40324)

Marshall Municipal Airport

03/25

Minnesota

County: Lyon

The statement refers to the proposed expansion of the Marshall Municipal Airport in the city of Marshall. The

project includes: the extension of an existing NW-SE Runway; construction of a new NE/SW runway; strenthening of existing aprons and taxiways; installation of a lighting system and visual slope indicator systems; and extension of the storm water drainage system. Adverse impacts are loss of approximately 217 acres of agricultural land, and increases in the levels of noise and air pollution. (33 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40443)

William P. Hobby Airport, Houston

03/18

Texas

The statement refers to the construction of two runways parallel to two existing runways at the William P. Hobby Airport for use by light aircraft. The new runways will be marked and lighting will be installed. Adverse impact of the project is the increase in the levels of air and noise pollution. (3 volumes)
(ELR ORDER # 40411)

Alpine Municipal Airport, Brewster Co.

03/25

Texas

County:

Brewster

The statement refers to the proposed expansion of the Alpine Municipal Airport in Alpine, Texas. Included in the project are the acquisition of 81 acres of land for airport development and 32 acres of easements for clear zones construction of a new NE/SW runway and taxiway turnarounds, and installation of lighting, slope indicators, beacon and pavement parking. The major adverse impact is the necessary acquisition of land for development purposes. (22 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40442)

Final

Date

Portland International Airport

03/26

Oregon

The statement is an analysis of the various alternatives and options involving the extension of the South Runway at the Portland International Airport. The final statement recommends Plan I, the extension of runway 10R by 2,200 ft., as being the best option. Regardless of the plan chosen, during the useful life of the runway extension there will be air pollution and noise problems which could exceed the existing problem level. (2 volumes)

COMMENTS MADE BY:

(ELR ORDER # 40517)

Federal Highway Administration

Draft

Date

US 67, Bald Knob to Newport

03/06

Arkansas

County: White Jackson

The statement refers to the proposed construction of US 67 on new location from Bald Knob to Newport. The proposed four-lane freeway is to be 28 miles long. Adverse impacts of the project will be increased air and noise pollution. The number of displacements cannot be given until a definite location is chosen. (20 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40358)

I-15, San Diego County

03/18

California

County: San Diego

The statement refers to the construction of I-15 for 6.7 miles from 0.8 mile north of Lake Hodges Bridge to 0.2 mile north of Country Club Lane in and near the city of Escondido. The proposed 8 lane freeway will be a bypass superseding the existing expressway through Escondido. Adverse impacts are increased levels of noise and air pollution and the use of approximately 400 acres of land.
(86 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40419)

U.S. 27, Dade, Broward, Palm Beach Cos.

03/25

Florida

County: Dade Broward Palm Beach

The project involves the improvement of a 63.7 miles segment of U.S. 27 between the Palmetto Expressway to the city of South Bay. Construction of six lanes is proposed for 4.9 miles, and four lanes for the remaining 58.8 miles. Adverse impacts include the use of an unspecified amount of land, the displacement of 81 families and 25 businesses, an increase in noise pollution, and the excavation and disposal of large quantities of muck. (121 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40453)

S.H. 3, Benewah County

03/28

Idaho

County: Benewah

The statement refers to the improvement of approximately 0.9 miles of the existing S.H. 3 through the city of Santa in Benewah County and construction of two new structures over the St. Maries River and Renfro Creek. Adverse impacts include temporary turbidity in St. Maries River and Renfro Creek, causing loss of some river plants and animals, and the displacement of families and businesses. The number of possible displacements vary by alternative. (71 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40477)

Draft

Date

F.A.P. 408, Barry to Quincy

03/20

Illinois

County: Pike Adams

The statement refers to the proposed construction of a section of Supplemental Freeway F.A.P. 408 between Barry and Quincy. It will provide a 4-lane, fully access controlled facility in Pike and Adams Counties for a length of 26 miles. Adverse impacts include the use of approximately 1100 acres of land, relocation of some farm residences, revision of local land access patterns in the rural areas, and increases in the levels of air, water, and noise pollution.

(105 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40423)

I-55, Normal to Gardner

03/25

Illinois

County: Mcean Livingston Grundy

The statement refers to the construction of 56.5 miles of I-55, a four-lane freeway, from Normal to Gardner. Adverse impacts of the project will be increased noise levels, and the use of 1550 acres of land for right-of-way. (93 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40458)

U.S. 36, Brown and Doniphan Counties

03/18

Kansas

County: Brown Doniphan

The statement refers to approximately 13.5 miles of highway improvement to US 36 in Brown and Doniphan Counties. The project begins 1.5 miles west of Hiawatha and proceeds easterly to its terminus 1 mile east of the Brown-Doniphan County line. Adverse impact of the project include the loss of some natural growth and wildlife cover, and a slight increase in the noise level.

(ELR ORDER # 40415)

US 69, Bourbon County

03/19

Kansas

County: Bourbon

The project extends from the intersection of US-54 and US-69 at the north edge of Fort Scott in Bourbon County, north approximately 13.0 miles to the Bourbon-Linn County line. An alternative terminus may extend the improvement to K-239 at Prescott. Adverse impacts include the loss of 120 acres of land, and the displacement of an unspecified amount of people. (122 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40420)

I - 495 Rest Area, Bolton-Harvard Town Line

03/18

Massachusetts

The project involves the construction of a rest area on the east side of Massachusetts I-495 at the Bolton-Harvard Town line adjacent to the northbound roadway. The area will also be accessible from the southbound lanes by means of a two-span bridge to be constructed over I-495. The area will require the use of 44 acres of land which is now in a rural undeveloped state.

(148 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40413)

I-94, Stearns Co.

03/25

Minnesota

County: Stearns

The project involves the conversion of a section of existing U.S. 52 into part of I-94. The project length, for the 4-lane, limited access expressway is 10 miles. The proposed improvement extends from the existing section of I-94 west of Albany to the west terminus at the St. Cloud By-pass. Adverse impacts include the use of 200 acres of land, degradation of water quality, increased noise levels, and the displacement of 8 families and 2 farmsteads. (42 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40449)

U.S. 2 and U.S. 83, Minot

03/25

North Dakota

The statement refers to the proposed relocation of approximately 2 miles of U.S. 2 so that it intersects with U.S. 83 at point 1200 feet south of the existing intersection. The relocated facility will be a four lane divided roadway. Adverse impacts are the acquisition of 99 acres of land and the relocation of approximately 10 businesses. (31 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40447)

U.S. 14, Beadle County

03/12

South Dakota

County: Beadle

The statement refers to the reconstruction of an existing section of U.S. 14 by building a 4 lane divided highway on the present alignment. The project begins approximately 1 mile east of Huron and follows existing U.S. 14 easterly 3.5 miles to the intersection of U.S. 14 and Bloomfield Road. Adverse impacts of the project include the use of 110 acres of land and the displacement of 6 families and 1 business.

(19 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40393)

SR 34, Miner and Lake Counties

03/25

South Dakota

County: Miner Lake

The statement refers to the construction of SR 34, a proposed 4-lane highway, from the west US 81, SD 34 junction east 13 miles to the east US 81, SD 34 junction in Madison. Adverse impacts are the loss of approximately 400 acres of land, and channel sculpturing. (16 pages)
(16 pages)
(ELF ORDER # 40452)

Draft

Date

SR 8, Sequatchie County to Warren County

03/11

Tennessee

County: Sequatchie Van Buren Warren

The statement refers to the improvement of State Route 8 beginning at the junction of SR 8 and SR 111 in Sequatchie County and extending in a NW direction for 15.5 miles reaching its terminus at the Collins River Bridge in Warren County. The major adverse effects of the project are the loss of between 160 and 190 acres of wildlife habitat and some pasture and tree nursery lands along the project right-of-way. (55 pages)
(ELF ORDER # 40384)

U.S. 259, Daingerfield to Lone Star

03/04

Texas

County: Morris

The statement refers to the proposed upgrading of US 259 to a four lane facility. The project will run from Daingerfield South to F.M. Road 250 in Lone Star. Adverse impacts include the conversion of 52 acres of land into additional right-of-way, and the displacement of 12 families and 6 businesses. (25 pages)
(ELF ORDER # 40325)

Forest Highway Route 19

03/28

Washington

The statement refers to the reconstruction of a 4.7 mile section of Forest Highway Route 19, Tonasket-San Poil Highway, from the Okanogan-Ferry County Line easterly to the intersection of Sixth and Clark Streets in Republic. FHR 19 is a portion of Washington State Routes 20 and 21. Adverse impacts are the loss of some agricultural land, displacement of a maximum of 5 dwellings increased air and noise pollution, and the potential for temporary sediment pollution of Granite Creek. (72 pages)
(ELF ORDER # 40473)

State Trunk Highway 21, Juneau County

03/18

Wisconsin

County: Juneau

The statement refers to the proposed reconstruction and resurfacing of State Trunk Highway 21 in Juneau County. The project begins at the Juneau-Monroe County line and extends easterly 15.11 miles through the village of Necedah to the Wisconsin River. The westerly 9.56 miles involve reconstruction of the existing roadway and the easterly 5.55 miles involve resurfacing. The project will require acquisition of approximately 24 acres from private individuals and from the U.S. Government.

(26 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40408)

Final

Date

Lee County Route No. 53, Alabama

03/25

Alabama

County: Lee

Proposed is the improvement of County Route 53, Wire Road, from southwest of the Auburn City limits to Sanford Avenue. Project length is 2.84 miles. Approximately 50 acres will be acquired for right-of-way. (39 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI HUD EPA USDA HEW DOT
state and local agencies and
concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 40455)

I-19, Nogales-Tucson Highway, Supplement

03/19

Arizona

County: Santa Cruz

The document is a final supplement to the environmental impact statement filed with the Council on August 11, 1971, (ELP Order # 454; NTIS Order # PB-201 785-F). Location changes for the project between Stations 890 and 900, and relocation of the Tumacacori Interchange are proposed.

(52 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI
state agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40421)

I-95, Center Leg of the Inner Loop Freeway

03/18

District of Columbia

The proposed action involves the construction of the final portion of the Center Leg of the Inner Loop Freeway. The project will initially consist of four lanes of depressed roadway which will connect the Southwest Freeway and New York Avenue. Project length is 2100 feet of which 1,200 feet will be tunneled. One hundred ninety-two families and 36 businesses have been displaced since right-of-way acquisition began in 1966. (175 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOT HUD DOI USDA
local agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40412)

State Road 10A, Florida

03/06

Florida

County: Columbia

Proposed is the upgrading of State Road 10A (Park Street and Baya Avenue) in Lake City, from a two lane facility to a four lane facility. Project length is 3.7 miles.

Adverse effects of the action are increased noise levels; displacement of families and businesses; loss of street frontage for adjacent businesses due to right-of-way acquisition; and temporary reduction in water quality in adjacent lakes during construction. (80 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOI HUD HEW

state agencies

(ELR OPDER # 40355)

U.S. 14, Dodge and Olmsted Cos.

03/12

Minnesota

County: Dodge Olmsted

The statement refers to the proposed reconstruction of 7 miles of U.S.T. H. 14 on new location as a four land divided facility. The project includes a 0.4 mile extension of T.H. 57 in Kasson between existing T.H. 14 and the new location. Four families and one business will be displaced, and 313 acres of agricultural land will be committed to right-of-way. (88 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA EPA COE DOT

state agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40390)

S.R. 25, Dunkin County

03/27

Missouri

County: Dunkin

The statement refers to the construction of SR 25 in Dunkin County. The project is composed of 2 disconnected sections with a total length of 2.6 miles. Adverse impacts are the use of 47 acres of land, and temporary negative effects associated with construction. (16 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI USDA EPA HEW

state and local agencies

(ELR ORDEF # 40469)

U.S. Highway 30, Nebraska

03/06

Nebraska

County: Dawson

The project involves the reconstruction of 1.84 miles of US 30 through the City of Lexington. The reconstruction involves substituting a storm sewer for existitng open drainage ditches; constructing a 4-lane divided and undivided roadway section in place of the 2-lane rural roadway section; and providing a sidewalk, lighting and signalization. Two properties will be severed to acquire additional right-of-way. Water and air pollution will occur during construction; the ambient noise level will increase. (38 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOT COE USDA HUD DOI EPA

state agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40354)

Final

Date

Hastings-Grand Island Expressway

03/14

Nebraska

County:

Adams

Hall

Hamilton

The statement refers to the proposed improvements to the Hastings-Grand Island Expressway which is located in the counties of Hall, Adams, Merrick and Hamilton. The primary objective is to provide an expressway type facility commencing one mile south of Hastings and proceeding northward to the vicinity of Grand Island. Adverse impacts include acquisition of land, relocation of wildlife and possible water pollution during construction. The number of displacements, the amount of land needed for right-of-way, and the exact number of miles in the project are not clearly stated in this final. (64 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA HUD DOI USDA COE
state agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40399)

North Freeway, Omaha

03/21

Nebraska

County:

Douglas

Proposed is the construction of a 0.7 mile extension to the present North Freeway in Omaha. Adverse effects of the project include acquisition of right of way, relocation impacts on wildlife, possible erosion and water pollution, and conflicts with present utilities. (54 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOT COE USDA HUD DOI EPA
(ELR ORDER # 40430)

U.S. 220, Guilford and Randolph Counties

03/27

North Carolina

County:

Guilford

Randolph

The statement refers to a proposed 4-lane freeway on new location to connect I-85 in Greensboro and the new U.S. 220 freeway near Level Cross. The project is located in Randolph and Guilford Counties and will have a total length of 9.6 miles. Adverse impacts are the loss of woodland and agricultural land, the displacement of 18 families, and a slight increase in noise levels. (70 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA COE DOC DOI EPA GSA HEW
state and local agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40471)

U.S. 77, South Dakota

03/07

South Dakota

County:

Minnehaha

The proposed project is the construction of 1.5 miles of US 77, in Sioux Falls, South Dakota. The amount of land to be acquired is unspecified; displacements will number

8 homes and 2 businesses. Two historical sites will be relocated. (34 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOT
state agencies
(EIR ORDER # 40362)

Highway Loop 500, Texas

03/07

Texas

County: Shelby

The statement refers to the proposed construction of a two lane rural highway, Loop 500, to bypass the City of Center. The project will extend from SH 7 SW of Center to SH 7 north of Center, a distance of 5.239 miles. Approximately 153 acres will be committed to right of way; twenty-four residences, one business and five farms will be displaced. (71 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOT HEW HUD COE USDA DOI EPA
state agencies
(EIR ORDER # 40361)

State Highway 71

03/27

Texas

County: Colorado

The statement considers the proposed improvement of State Highway 71 from the Fayette-Colorado County line to I-10 near Columbus. The project will consist of a 3.5 mile bypass of Columbus on new location and 8.6 miles of upgraded highway on existing location. One family will be displaced; 265 acres will be required for additional right-of-way. (112 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: HEW COE USDA DOI EPA
state and local agencies
(EIR ORDER # 40470)

S.T.H. 81, Wisconsin

03/07

Wisconsin

County: Grant LaFayette

Proposed is the reconstruction of S.T.H. 81 from its intersection with S.T.H. 80 in Grant County to 1.8 miles east of Seymour Corners in LaFayette County. Project length is 10.8 miles (exempted from the improvement is 0.7 miles constructed in 1967). Approximately 90 acres of agricultural land will be committed to the action. Adverse effects include possible siltation to streams with resultant effect on fish and wildlife and increased air and noise pollution for vehicular traffic. (35 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI EPA USDA
state agencies
(EIR ORDER # 40360)

U.S. Coast Guard

Draft

Date

VHF-FM Communications, Alaska

03/26

Alaska

The statement refers to the proposed development of a VHF-FM communications system which would serve the coastal areas of Alaska. The improved communications will increase the availability of medical help, transportation, search and rescue efforts, and other safety items. There will be some construction disruption.

(ELR ORDER # 40478)

Puget Sound Vessel Traffic System

03/05

Washington

County: several

Proposed is the addition of radar to the Puget Sound Vessel Traffic System. The addition would result in basic radar surveillance of critical areas of the Sound, with a resulting reduction in expected vessel casualties and consequent reduction in risk of oil spills. The primary impact would be the aesthetic effects of ninety foot towers on each of three sites (Bush Point, Whidbey Island; Point No Point, Kitsap Peninsula; and Point Wilson, Quimper Peninsula). A possible secondary impact, were this system to be followed by radar coverage of the rest of the Sound, could be an attempt to justify development of increased oil refining capacity and/or establishment of a genuine "superport" in the area.

(ELR ORDER # 40352)



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

9 APR 1974

OFFICE OF THE
ADMINISTRATOR

AVAILABILITY OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
AGENCY COMMENTS ON ENVIRONMENTAL
IMPACT STATEMENTS AND OTHER
ACTIONS IMPACTING THE ENVIRONMENT

Pursuant to the requirements of section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, and section 309 of the Clean Air Act, as amended, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has reviewed and commented in writing on Federal agency actions impacting the environment contained in the following appendices during the period of March 1, 1974 and March 31, 1974.

Appendix I contains a listing of draft environmental impact statements reviewed and commented upon in writing during this review period. The list includes the Federal agency responsible for the statement, the number and title of the statement, the classification of the nature of EPA's comments as defined in Appendix II, and the EPA source for copies of the comments as set forth in Appendix V.

Appendix II contains the definitions of the classifications of EPA's comments on the draft environmental impact statements as set forth in Appendix I.

Appendix III contains a listing of final environmental impact statements reviewed and commented upon in writing during this reviewing period. The listing will include the Federal agency responsible for the statement, the number and title of the statement, a summary of the nature of EPA's comments, and the EPA source for copies of the comments as set forth in Appendix V.

Appendix IV contains a listing of proposed Federal agency regulations, legislation proposed by Federal agencies, and any other proposed actions reviewed and commented upon in writing pursuant to section 309(a) of the Clean Air Act, as amended, during the referenced reviewing period. The listing includes the Federal agency responsible for the proposed action, the title of the action, a summary of the nature of EPA's comments, and the source for copies of the comments as set forth in Appendix V.

Appendix V contains a listing of the names and addresses of the sources for copies of EPA comments listed in Appendices I, III, and IV.

Copies of the EPA Manual setting forth the policies and procedures for EPA's review of agency actions may be obtained by writing the Public Inquiries Branch, Office of Public Affairs, Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C. 20460. Copies of the draft and final environmental impact statements referenced herein are available from the originating Federal department or agency or from the National Technical Information Service, U.S. Department of Commerce, Springfield, Virginia 22151.

Sheldon Meyers
Director
Office of Federal Activities

Dated: 9 APR 1974

DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENTS FOR WHICH
COMMENTS WERE ISSUED BETWEEN
MARCH 1, 1974 AND MARCH 31, 1974

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	SOURCE FOR COPIES OF COMMENTS
<u>ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION</u>			
D-AEC-06120-WA:	EXXON NUCLEAR COL., MIXED OXIDE FABRICATION PLANT, WASHINGTON	ER-2	A
D-AEC-06121-NC:	SHEARON HARRIS NUCLEAR POWER PLANT, UNITS 1,2,3,4, NORTH CAROLINA	LO-2	A
<u>DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE</u>			
D-AFS-42160-WA:	WEYERHAEUSER CO., ROAD CONSTRUCTION PROPOSALS, WASHINGTON	LO-2	K
D-AFS-60093-UT:	VERNAL UNIT LAND USE PLAN, ASHLEY NATIONAL FOREST, UTAH	ER-2	I
D-AFS-61205-SC:	SUMTER NATIONAL FOREST, OCONEE COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA	ER-2	E
D-AFS-61216-CA:	PROPOSED HORSESHOE MEADOWS LAND, INYO NATIONAL FOREST, CALIFORNIA	LO-1	J
D-AFS-61217-AZ:	MOGOLLON RIM LAND PLAN, COCONINO, SITREAVES NATIONAL FOREST, CALIFORNIA	LO-1	J
D-AFS-64033-ID:	BIG GAME HABITAT IMPROVEMENTS, CLEARWATER AND SPOKANE COUNTIES, IDAHO	LO-1	K
D-AFS-65060-UT:	UTAH SPREAD CREEK, GROS VENTRE PLANNING UNIT, UTAH	ER-2	I
D-AFS-65065-AK:	THORNE ARM-CARROLL INLET, FIVE-YEAR TIMBER HARVEST PLAN, ALASKA	LO-1	K
D-AFS-65073-CA:	KLAMATH NATIONAL FOREST TIMBER MANAGEMENT PLAN, SISKIYOU COUNTY CALIFORNIA	LO-2	J
D-AFS-65075-ID:	SOLDIER MOUNTAIN SKI AREA EXPANSION, SAWTOOTH NATIONAL FOREST CALIFORNIA	LO-1	K
D-AFS-65076-WA:	ASOTIN PLANNING UNIT, UMATILLA NATIONAL FOREST, WASHINGTON	LO-2	K

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	SOURCE FOR COPIES OF COMMENTS
D-AFS-82075-00:	DOUGLAS FIR, TUSsock MOTH PEST MANAGEMENT, OREGON, WASHINGTON, IDAHO	ER-2	K
D-AFS-82077-00:	COOPERATIVE GYPSY MOTH SUPPRESSION AND REGULATION PROGRAM, 1974	LO-2	A
D-AFS-82078-00:	CONTROL OF SOUTHERN PINE BEETLE IN SOUTHEASTERN UNITED STATES	LO-2	A
D-AFS-82082-00:	VEGETATION MANAGEMENT WITH HERBICIDES, MT. HOOD, WILLAMETTE NATIONAL FOREST, OREGON	LO-1	K
D-AFS-82084-WA:	1974 VEGETATION MANAGEMENT, OLYMPIC, MT. BAKER, SNOQUALMIE NATIONAL FOREST, WASHINGTON	LO-2	K
D-SCS-36353-MN:	CANBY CREEK WATERSHED, LINCOLN AND YELLOW MEDICINE COUNTIES, MINNESOTA	LO-2	F
D-SCS-36364-NJ:	ASSUNPINK CREEK WATERSHED PROJECT, NEW JERSEY	LO-2	C
D-SCS-36368-TX:	KICKAPOO CREEK WATERSHED (LIPAN), TEXAS	LO-2	G
<u>CORPS OF ENGINEERS</u>			
D-COE-30077-HI:	BEACH EROSION CONTROL, KAAWA BEACH PARK, OAHU, HAWAII	LO-2	J
D-COE-32481-FL:	CANAVERAL HARBOR, BREVARD COUNTY, MAINTENANCE DREDGING, FLORIDA	LO-2	E
D-COE-32482-FL:	FERNANDINA HARBOR, MAINTENANCE DREDGING, FLORIDA	LO-2	E
D-COE-32500-AK:	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF NOME HARBOR AND SEAWELL, ALASKA	LO-1	K
D-COE-32489-OK:	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE MCCLELLAN-KERR ARKANSAS RIVER NAVIGATION SYSTEM, OKLAHOMA	LO-2	G
D-COE-32490-00:	OUACHITA AND BLACK RIVERS, MAINTENANCE DREDGING, ARKANSAS AND LOUISIANA	ER-2	G
D-COE-34098-OH:	PAINT CREEK LAKE, SCIOTO RIVER BASIN, OHIO	ER-2	F

IDENTIFYING
NUMBER

TITLE

GENERAL
NATURE OF
COMMENTS

SOURCE FOR
COPIES OF
COMMENTS

D-COE-34099-IL:	CAHOKIA CREEK LOW DAM, EAST ST. LOUIS AND VICINITY, ILLINOIS	LO-2	F
D-COE-34103-MS:	OKATIBBEE DAM AND LAKE, MISSISSIPPI	ER-2	E
D-COE-34105-AR:	BELL FOLEY DAM AND LAKE, STRAWBERRY RIVER, ARKANSAS	LO-2	G
D-COE-35106-SC:	COLLETON RIVER AT VICTORIA BLUFF, SOUTH CAROLINA	ER-2	E
D-COE-35109-MI:	CONFINED DISPOSAL FACILITY AT POINT MOUILLEE, MICHIGAN	LO-2	F
D-COE-35110-OH:	CLEVELAND HARBOR, MAINTENANCE DREDGING, OHIO	EU-1	F
D-COE-36334-IL:	WILLIAM L. SPRINGER LAKE, SANGAMON RIVER, MACON COUNTY, ILLINOIS	EU-1	F
D-COE-36362-KS:	SYCAMORE DAM AND LAKE, COFFEYVILLE, KANSAS	LO-2	H
D-COE-36365-HI:	KANEOHE-KAILUA FLOOD CONTROL, OAHU, HAWAII	LO-2	J
D-COE-39085-NB:	WOOD RIVER SNAGGING AND CLEARING PROJECT, NEBRASKA	ER-1	H
D-COE-39088-VA:	MARINA FACILITIES, BUSCH PROPERTIES, INC., JAMES RIVER, VIRGINIA	LO-1	D
D-COE-39092-CA:	SACRAMENTO RIVER, CHICO LANDING TO RED BLUFF, CALIFORNIA	LO-1	J
D-COE-50129-NC:	REPLACE WILKERSON CREEK BRIDGE, HYDE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA	LO-1	E
D-COE-99077-MA:	WEYMOUTH-FORE ROCK REMOVAL, MASSACHUSETTS	LO-1	B
<u>DELAWARE RIVER BASIN COMMISSION</u>			
D-DRB-03046-PA:	FUEL OIL PIPELINE, MARCUS HOOK TO MARTINS CREEK, PENNSYLVANIA	LO-2	D
<u>DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE</u>			
D-UAF-10039-00:	OPERATION GIANT PATRIOT	LO-2	A

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	SOURCE FOR COPIES OF COMMENTS
<u>DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT</u>			
D-HUD-89138-NM:	ZIA URBAN RENEWAL PROJECT, GALLUP, NEW MEXICO	LO-2	G
<u>DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR</u>			
D-BLM-08015-AZ:	TUCSON GAS AND ELECTRIC, EL SOL TO VAIL 345 KV TRANSMISSION LINE, ARIZONA	ER-2	J
D-BLM-61211-NV:	RED ROCK RECREATION LANDS, LAS VEGAS, NEVADA	LO-2	J
D-BLM-67005-FL:	PHOSPHATE LEASING ON OSCEOLA NATIONAL FOREST, FLORIDA	EU-2	E
RDDOI-25031-00:	MANDATORY SAFETY STANDARDS, SURFACE COAL MINES AND SURFACE WORK AREAS	ER-2	A
D-DOI-99079-OR:	1975 GENERAL CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE PROGRAM, BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION	LO-1	K
D-NPS-61206-PA:	INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK AREA F, PENNSYLVANIA	ER-2	D
D-NPS-61208-OO:	COLORADO AND UTAH WILDERNESS, PROPOSED DINOSAUR NATIONAL MONUMENT, COLORADO AND UTAH	LO-2	I
D-NPS-61212-NC:	GUILFORD COUNTY COURTHOUSE NATIONAL MILITARY PARK, NORTH CAROLINA	LO-1	E
D-NPS-61213-IL:	LINCOLN HOME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE, ILLINOIS	LO-1	F
D-SFW-61219-SC:	PROPOSED SANTEE WILDERNESS AREA, SOUTH CAROLINA	LO-2	E
D-IBR-39086-CA:	PROPOSED CENTRAL VALLEY PROJECT, WATER THROUGH ENLARGED CROSS VALLEY CANAL, SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA	3	J
<u>DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE</u>			
D-JUS-81155-TN:	SOUTHEAST TENNESSEE REGIONAL CORRECTIONAL FACILITY, MARION COUNTY, TENNESSEE	LO-2	E

IDENTIFYING
NUMBER

TITLE

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

D-FAA-51820-MI: MANISTEE COUNTY, BLACKER AIRPORT, MANISTEE, MICHIGAN

LO-1 F

D-FAA-51823-ND: MOTT MUNICIPAL AIRPORT, NORTH DAKOTA

LO-1 I

D-FAA-51825-MS: UNION MUNICIPAL AIRPORT, NESHODA COUNTY, UNION, MISSISSIPPI

LO-2 E

D-FAA-51826-CT: TWEED-NEW HAVEN AIRPORT, CONNECTICUT

LO-1 B

D-FAA-51827-WV: SUMMERS COUNTY AIRPORT, TRUE, WEST VIRGINIA

LO-2 D

D-FAA-51828-WV: ROANE COUNTY AIRPORT, SPENCER, WEST VIRGINIA

LO-2 D

D-FAA-51833-WA: PROPOSED NEW AIRPORT, FERRY COUNTY, WASHINGTON

LO-2 K

D-FAA-51837-AL: THOMAS C. RUSSELL FIELD, ALEXANDER CITY, ALABAMA

LO-2 E

D-FAA-51843-VA: CHESAPEAKE MUNICIPAL AIRPORT, CHESAPEAKE, VIRGINIA

LO-2 D

D-FHW-41777-NB: SUPPLEMENT TO DRAFT, 84TH STREET TUNNELS, I-80, OMAHA NEBRASKA

LO-1 H

D-FHW-42109-MN: I-394-TO U.S. 12 CORRIDOR, HENNINGEN COUNTY, MINNESOTA

EU-2 F

D-FHW-42112-NM: IH 40, SAN JON, QUAY COUNTY, NEW MEXICO

LO-2 G

D-FHW-42150-NH: RELOCATION NH ROUTE 106, NEW HAMPSHIRE

LO-2 B

D-FHW-42118-NB: N-71, SCOTTS BLUFF-GERING URBAN ARTERIAL, NEBRASKA

LO-2 H

D-FHW-42120-MI: HOWARD STREET EXTENSION, KALAMAZOO COUNTY, MICHIGAN

LO-1 F

D-FHW-42125-VA: ROUTE 262, AUGUSTA COUNTY, VIRGINIA

LO-2 D

D-FHW-42126-SC: US-25 FROM US-178 NORTH TO WARE SHOALS, GREENWOOD, SOUTH CAROLINA

LO-2 E

D-FHW-42126-VI: CROSS ISLAND HIGHWAY, EAST AIRPORT ROAD, FREDERIKSTED, VIRGIN ISLANDS

LO-2 C

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL COMMENTS	SOURCE FOR COPIES OF COMMENTS
D-FHW-42127-SC:	OCONEE COUNTY, WESTMINSTER, BYPASS OF SC-123, SOUTH CAROLINA	LO-2	E
D-FHW-42128-FL:	UPGRADE S.R. 200, FROM YULEE TO AMELIA RIVER BRIDGE, FLORIDA	LO-2	E
D-FHW-42129-TN:	S.R. 111, VAN BUREN COUNTY, TENNESSEE	LO-2	E
D-FHW-42140-SC:	COLLETON COUNTY, BYPASS CITY OF WALTERBORO, SOUTH CAROLINA	LO-2	E
D-FHW-42141-FL:	DUVAL COUNTY HECKSCHER DRIVE, STATE ROAD 105, FLORIDA	ER-2	E
D-FHW-42142-FL:	DUVAL COUNTY, SOUTHSIDE BOULEVARD EXTENSION, FLORIDA	ER-2	E
D-FHW-42143-FL:	STATE ROADS 121, 26, AND 26A, ALACHUA COUNTY, GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA	LO-2	E
D-FHW-42145-AL:	WINSTON, MARION AND FRANKLIN COUNTIES, ALS-5, ALABAMA	LO-2	E
D-FHW-42146-SC:	ANDERSON COUNTY IMPROVEMENTS TO S-274, FANT STREET, SOUTH CAROLINA	LO-1	E
D-FHW-42147-MA:	ROUTES 25, 28, BOURNE, MASSACHUSETTS	ER-2	B
D-FHW-42148-MA:	ROUTE 140, FRANKLIN, MASSACHUSETTS	LO-2	B
D-FHW-42151-NH:	I-93, MANCHESTER-HOOKSETT, NEW HAMPSHIRE	ER-2	B
D-FHW-42152-DE:	U.S. ROUTE 113, FREDERICK TO LITTLE HAVEN, DELAWARE	LO-2	D
D-FHW-42155-NB:	N-67, PERU-SOUTH, NEMAHA COUNTY, NEBRASKA	LO-2	H
D-FHW-42167-SC:	S.R. S-167, FLORENCE COUNTY, DARLINGTON STREET, SOUTH CAROLINA	ER-2	E
D-FHW-42168-OR:	I-80N, MARQUAM BRIDGE, I-205, PRIMARY ROUTE 24, OREGON	LO-1	K
D-FHW-42174-TX:	SH 300 FROM GREGG COUNTY TO US-271, GILMER, TEXAS	LO-1	G
D-FHW-42193-AK:	SITKA TO THE PULP MILL HIGHWAY, PROJECT S-0933(8), ALASKA	LO-1	K

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	SOURCE FOR COPIES OF COMMENTS
-----------------------	-------	----------------------------------	-------------------------------------

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

D-FPC-05439-MT: MYSTIC LAKE, PROJECT NO. 2301, MONTANA

LO-2 I

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

D-GSA-80015-CA: PROPOSED FEDERAL YOUTH CENTER, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

LO-1 J

D-GSA-81159-PA: FEDERAL COURTHOUSE AND OFFICE BUILDING, WILLIAMSPORT,
PENNSYLVANIA

LO-2 D

APPENDIX II
DEFINITION OF CODES FOR THE GENERAL NATURE
OF EPA COMMENTS

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF THE ACTION

LO--Lack of Objection

EPA has no objections to the proposed action as described in the draft impact statement; or suggests only minor changes in the proposed action.

ER--Environmental Reservations

EPA has reservations concerning the environmental effects of certain aspects of the proposed action. EPA believes that further study of suggested alternatives or modifications is required and has asked the originating Federal agency to reassess these impacts.

EU--Environmentally Unsatisfactory

EPA believes that the proposed action is unsatisfactory because of its potentially harmful effect on the environment. Furthermore, the Agency believes that the potential safeguards which might be utilized may not adequately protect the environment from hazards arising from this action. The Agency recommends that alternatives to the action be analyzed further (including the possibility of no action at all).

ADEQUACY OF THE IMPACT STATEMENT

Category 1--Adequate

The draft impact statement adequately sets forth the environmental impact of the proposed project or action as well as alternatives reasonably available to the project or action.

Category 2--Insufficient Information

EPA believes that the draft impact statement does not contain sufficient information to assess fully the environmental impact of the proposed project or action. However, from the information submitted, the Agency is able to make a preliminary determination of the impact on the environment. EPA has requested that the originator provide the information that was not included in the draft statement.

Category 3--Inadequate

EPA believes that the draft impact statement does not adequately assess the environmental impact of the proposed project or action, or that the statement inadequately analyzes reasonable available alternatives. The Agency has requested more information and analysis concerning the potential environmental hazards and has asked that substantial revision be made to the impact statement.

APPENDIX III

FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENTS FOR WHICH
COMMENTS WERE ISSUED BETWEEN
MARCH 1, 1974 AND MARCH 31, 1974

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	SOURCE FOR COPIES OF COMMENTS
<u>CORPS OF ENGINEERS</u>			
F-COE-32480-SC:	TOWN CREEK IN CHARLESTON COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA	EPA RECOMMENDED THAT THE HARBOR POLLUTION PROBLEMS BE RESOLVED PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION OF THE CHANNEL.	E
F-COE-36355-KY:	FLOOD PROTECTION FOR WEST HICKMAN AREA, FULTON COUNTY, KENTUCKY	EPA GENERALLY AGREED WITH THE PROJECT AS PROPOSED. HOWEVER, EPA RECOMMENDED THAT PROVISIONS BE MADE TO PUMP OUT SUMP AREA, INCLUDING LAKE, DURING LOW FLOW PERIODS, OR ELIMINATE PLANS TO PROVIDE A PERMANENT LAKE.	E
<u>DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR</u>			
F-DOI-02053-LA:	1974 OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF OIL AND GAS SALE, OFFSHORE LOUISIANA	EPA CONCLUDED THAT CERTAIN ASPECTS OF THE PROPOSED ACTION RAISE ENVIRONMENTAL RESERVATIONS. AT ISSUE IS THE INTENDED OFFERING OF THREE DEEPWATER OIL TRACTS IN AREAS OF UNSTABLE BOTTOM SEDIMENTS (MOBILE SOUTH NO. 2 AREA, TRACTS 208, 209, AND 210). ALSO OF CONCERN IS THE LACK OF SUBSTANTIATION FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY OF SUBSEA COMPLETIONS AND THE DISCHARGE OF DRILLING MUDS THAT WILL CONTAIN BARIUM SULFATE AND CHROMIUM.	G
F-IBR-39011-AZ:	GRANITE REEF AQUEDUCT, CENTRAL ARIZONA PROJECT, ARIZONA	EPA HAD NO OBJECTIONS TO THE PROJECT AS PROPOSED.	J

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	SOURCE FOR COPIES OF COMMENTS
<u>DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION</u>			
F-FAA-51832-HI:	NEW PASSENGER TERMINAL GENERAL LYMAN FIELD, HILO, HAWAII	EPA HAD NO OBJECTIONS TO THE PROJECT AS PROPOSED	J
F-FHW-41557-WY:	CLARKS FORK CANYON ROAD PROJECT, PARK COUNTY, WYOMING	EPA CONCURRED WITH THE PROJECT AS PROPOSED AND THE FHWA'S SELECTION OF THE LESS ENVIRONMENTALLY DAMAGING ALTERNATIVE	I
F-FHW-41903-AL:	US-278 FROM I-65 EAST TO MAIN STREET, CULLMAN COUNTY, CULLMAN, ALABAMA	EPA GENERALLY AGREED WITH THE PROJECT AS PROPOSED. HOWEVER, EPA RECOMMENDED THAT MEASUREMENTS FOR EXISTING NOISE LEVELS BE UNDERTAKEN.	E
F-FHW-42144-FL:	FL-82 NEAR FORT MEYERS IN LEE COUNTY TO US-27 AT ANDYTOWN IN BROWARD COUNTY, FLORIDA	EPA RECOMMENDED THAT ALTERNATE SYSTEM NO. 2 BE ADOPTED BY FHWA.	E
F-FHW-42175-NM:	PROJECT F-033-1 SOUTH OF SAN YSIDRO, NEW MEXICO	EPA GENERALLY AGREED WITH THE PROJECT AS PROPOSED.	G
<u>DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE</u>			
F-USN-11026-FL:	TIRDENT WHARF AND TURNING BASIN, NAVAL ORDNANCE TEST UNIT, PORT CANAVERAL, FLORIDA	EPA HAD NO OBJECTIONS TO THE PROJECT AS PROPOSED	A

APPENDIX IV

REGULATIONS, LEGISLATION AND OTHER FEDERAL AGENCY ACTIONS FOR WHICH COMMENTS WERE ISSUED BETWEEN MARCH 1, 1974 AND MARCH 31, 1974

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	SOURCE FOR COPIES OF COMMENTS
--------------------	-------	----------------------------	-------------------------------

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

R-AEC-99074-00:	10 CFR PARTS 2, 50--LICENSING OF PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION FACILITIES--PRE-CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES	EPA IS IN SUPPORT OF AEC EFFORTS TO AVOID ANY UNNECESSARY DELAYS IN LICENSING OF JUSTIFIED NUCLEAR FACILITIES AND, IN GENERAL, THE PROPOSED PRE-CONSTRUCTION RULES CONTRIBUTE TO THESE EFFORTS. EPA BELIEVES, HOWEVER, THAT APPLICANTS RECEIVING A LIMITED WORK AUTHORIZATION SHOULD BE GIVEN SOME REASONABLE ASSURANCE THAT, IN THE BEST ESTIMATE OF THE AEC STAFF, THE PROPOSED PLANT SITE IS SUITABLE FROM A GEOLOGICAL, METEOROLOGICAL, AND HYDROLOGICAL STANDPOINT. ALTHOUGH THE EFFECT OF SEISMIC ACTIVITY, FLOODING, OR SEVERE WINDS ON PLANT SAFETY CANNOT BE FULLY DETERMINED UNTIL THE SAFETY REVIEW IS COMPLETE, THE RULES SHOULD INDICATE THAT THESE "ENVIRONMENTAL" FACTORS WILL BE CONSIDERED BY THE AEC, TO THE EXTENT POSSIBLE, PRIOR TO ISSUING AN LWA. THIS IS TO AVOID, WHERE POSSIBLE, FURTHER AND POSSIBLY IRREPARABLE ENVIRONMENTAL DAMAGE BEING DONE TO A CLEARLY UNACCEPTABLE SITE.	A
-----------------	---	---	---

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

R-COE-35112-00:	33 CFR PART 209--FEDERAL DREDGING PROJECTS IN NAVIGABLE AND OCEAN WATERS--PROPOSED POLICY, PRACTICE AND PROCEDURES.	EPA COMMENDED THE WETLANDS POLICY; HOWEVER, EPA SUGGESTED SEVERAL MODIFICATIONS WHICH WOULD HELP STRENGTHEN THE REGULATIONS FROM AN ENVIRONMENTAL VIEWPOINT.	A
-----------------	---	--	---

IDENTIFYING
NUMBER

TITLE

GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS

SOURCE FOR
COPIES OF
COMMENTS

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

R-DOA-86046-00:

ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH
INSPECTION SERVICE--
NOTICES--ENVIRONMENTAL
STATEMENTS--PROPOSED
GUIDELINES FOR PREPARATION

IN EPA'S VIEW, THE PROPOSED REGULATIONS
ARE GENERALLY ADEQUATE; HOWEVER, EPA
SUGGESTED MODIFICATION OF SEVERAL SECTIONS
IN AN EFFORT TO STRENGTHEN THEM FROM AN
ENVIRONMENTAL VIEWPOINT.

A

APPENDIX V

SOURCE FOR COPIES OF EPA COMMENTS

- A. Director, Office of Public Affairs
Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

- B. Director of Public Affairs
Region I
Room 2303
John F. Kennedy Federal Building
Boston, Massachusetts 02203

- C. Director of Public Affairs
Region II
Environmental Protection Agency
Room 847
26 Federal Plaza
New York, New York 10007

- D. Director of Public Affairs
Region III
Environmental Protection Agency
Curtis Building, 6th and Walnut Streets
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106

E. Director of Public Affairs
Region IV
Environmental Protection Agency
Suite 300
1421 Peachtree Street, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30309

F. Director of Public Affairs
Region V
Environmental Protection Agency
1 N. Wacker Drive
Chicago, Illinois 60606

G. Director of Public Affairs
Region VI
Environmental Protection Agency
1600 Patterson Street
Dallas, Texas 75201

H. Director of Public Affairs
Region VII
Environmental Protection Agency
1735 Baltimore Street
Kansas City, Missouri 64108

I. Director of Public Affairs

Region VIII

Environmental Protection Agency

Lincoln Tower, Room 916

1860 Lincoln Street

Denver, Colorado 80203

J. Director of Public Affairs

Region IX

Environmental Protection Agency

100 California Street

San Francisco, California 94111

K. Director of Public Affairs

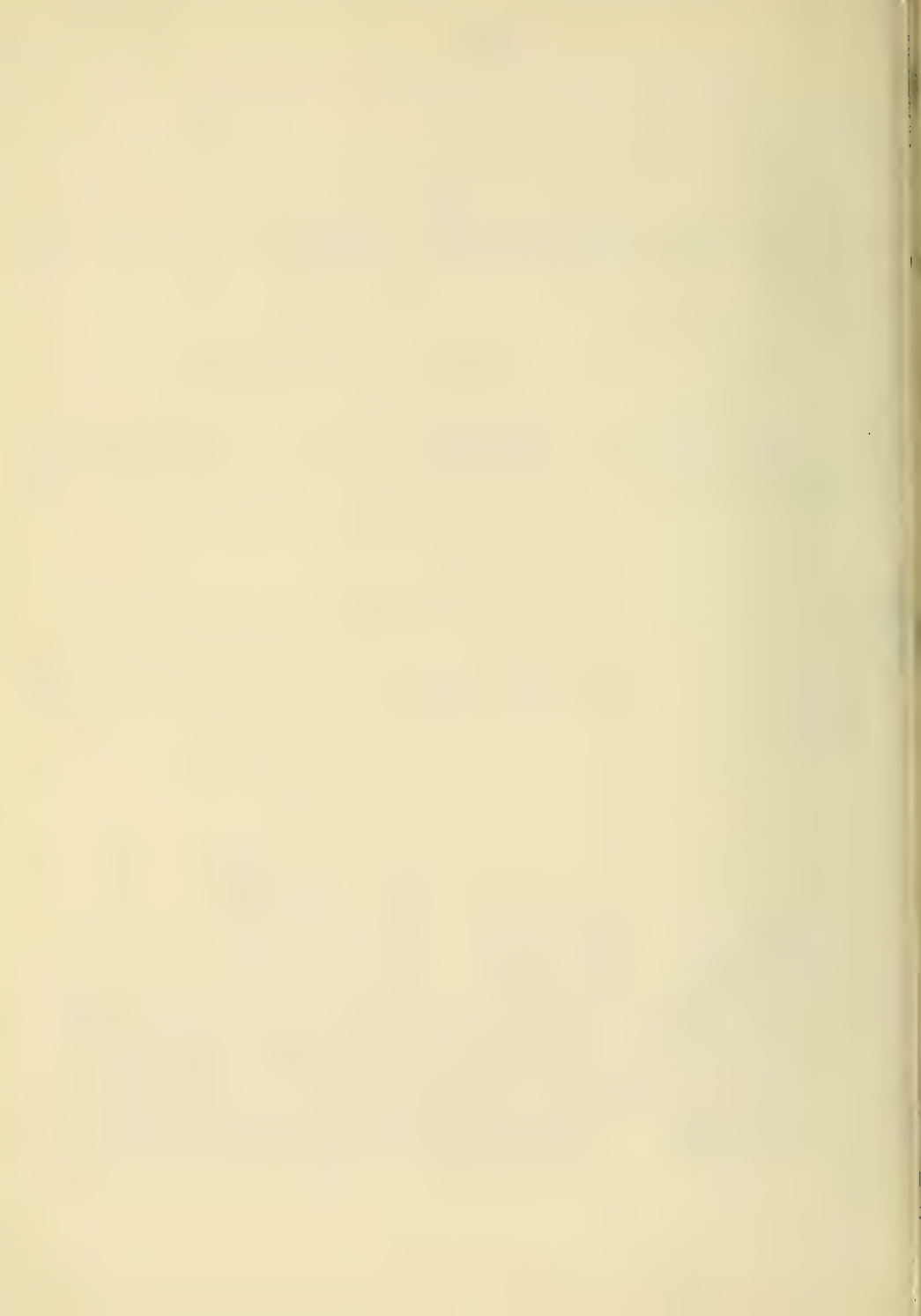
Region X

Environmental Protection Agency

1200 Sixth Avenue

Seattle, Washington 98101

Agency	Draft 102's for actions on which no final 102's have yet been received	Final 102's on legislation and actions	Total actions on which draft or final statements have been received
Agriculture, Department of	175	317	492
Appalachian Regional Commission	1	0	1
Architect of the Capitol	1	0	1
Atomic Energy Commission	43	119	162
Commerce, Department of	14	26	40
Defense, Department of	5	6	11
Air Force	6	12	18
Army	1	15	16
Army Corps of Engineers	401	562	963
Navy	16	17	33
Delaware River Basin Commission	2	6	8
Energy Policy Office	0	1	1
Environmental Protection Agency	20	40	60
Federal Maritime Commission	2	0	2
Federal Power Commission	77	25	102
General Services Administration	21	51	72
HEW, Department of	5	10	15
HUP, Department of	14	79	65
Interior, Department of	190	158	348
International Boundary and Water Commission -- U.S. and Mexico	0	7	7
Interstate Commerce Commission	5	2	7
Justice, Department of	3	2	5
Labor, Department of	2	1	3
National Aeronautics and Space Adm.	11	19	29
National Capital Planning Comm.	5	8	13
National Science Foundation	0	5	5
New England River Basins Commissions	1	0	1
Office of Science and Technology	0	1	1
Pacific Northwest River Basins Comm.	3	0	3
Souris-Red-Rainy River Basins Comm.	1	1	1
State Department	0	4	4
Tennessee Valley Authority	6	16	22
Transportation, Department of	967	1592	2559
Treasury, Department of	4	6	10
Upper Mississippi River Basin Comm.	1	0	1
U.S. Postal Service	2	0	2
U.S. Water Resources Council	3	6	9
Veterans Administration	1	4	5
	2005	3103	5108



environmental
impact
statements

102 monitor

council on environmental quality

COUNCIL RELEASES OCS STUDY

On April 18, 1974, the Council on Environmental Quality submitted the report, OCS Oil and Gas - An Environmental Assessment, to the President. The report presents the findings and recommendations of a year-long study, conducted by CEQ, on the relative risks of oil and gas development in the Atlantic and Gulf of Alaska outer continental shelves. Because of the significance of the study, the fact sheet which accompanied the report to the President is reprinted below at page 3.

CHAIRMAN PETERSON DISCUSSES IMPACTS OF NEW TECHNOLOGIES

In an address before the Institute of Environmental Sciences in Washington, D.C. on April 30, 1974, Chairman Russell W. Peterson spoke of the potential impacts of new technologies and of the need to assess those impacts prior to development. Of particular concern were the major environmental health issues raised by chemical technologies, as well as the adequacy of existing and proposed legal frameworks, such as NEPA and the Toxic Substances Control Bill, for the pre-development analysis of potential impacts. Particular cases cited include the contamination of Lake Superior with asbestos fibers, and the linkage of angiosarcoma to occupational exposure to vinyl chloride. The full text of Chairman Peterson's speech appears at page 22.

7600
9539
44
FREE LIBRARY
of Philadelphia

MAR 4 1976

Government Publications
Department

Contents

3	CEQ Study: <u>OCS OIL AND GAS - AN ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT</u>
22	Institute of Environmental Sciences
35	CEQ Publications List
42	Environmental Impact Statements Filed During April, 1974
112	EPA Listings (per Section 309 of the Clean Air Act, as Amended)
135	Cumulative Summaries of Statements Received Through April, 1974

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

722 JACKSON PLACE, N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006

SUBJECT: Report on Environmental Impacts of OCS Oil
and Gas Development

On April 18, 1974, the Council on Environmental Quality submitted the report, OCS OIL AND GAS - AN ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT to the President. Only a few copies were reproduced pending bulk printing.

The report is being printed by the Government Printing Office and will be available in early August. Although we expect that it will cost about \$2.50, the price will be set by GPO.

Several other volumes will be published, including a summary of the public hearings held by the Council in September and October. They also include the detailed analyses by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Resources Planning Associates, Inc. These studies should also be available in August.

When the volumes are available, we will send a complete list.

You will be able to obtain them from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Sincerely,



Stephen J. Gage
Study Director
OCS Oil and Gas Study

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

722 JACKSON PLACE, N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006

April 18, 1974

Fact Sheet

OCS OIL AND GAS -- AN ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

A Report to the President
by the Council on Environmental Quality

Background

This report presents the findings and recommendations of a year-long study conducted by the Council on Environmental Quality. The study was requested by the President in his Energy Message to the Congress on April 18, 1973.

This report is intended to advise the President on the relative risks of oil and gas development in the Atlantic and Gulf of Alaska outer continental shelves (OCS) and to suggest ways in which the risks can be minimized or prevented.

The Council worked with other Federal agencies and with private contractors and universities to complete the study within one year. The Council also consulted with representatives of industry, environmental organizations, and public bodies.

The Council consulted with representatives of the Governors of the Atlantic coastal states and Alaska during the course of the study. Further the Council contracted with the National Academy of Sciences to review the report and to prepare a critique of it which is being made public as an attachment to the report.

Major Findings

As a result of the one-year study, the Council developed a ranking of relative environmental risks associated with potential oil and gas operations in the Atlantic and Gulf of Alaska outer continental shelves:

- Eastern Georges Bank (East of 68° W; EDS 1 and 2)
- Southern Baltimore Canyon (South of 37° N; EDS 9)
- Western Georges Bank (West of 68° W; EDS 3 and 4)
- Central Baltimore Canyon (Between 37° and 39.5° N; EDS 6, 7, and 8)
- Northern Baltimore Canyon (North of 39.5° N; EDS 5)
- Southeast Georgia Embayment (EDS 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14)
- Western Gulf of Alaska (West of 150° W; ADS 7, 8, and 9)
- Eastern Gulf of Alaska (East of 150° W; ADS 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6).

The hypothetical development locations are identified in Figures 1 and 2 which are attached. The sites in the Atlantic are designated as "EDS," those in the Gulf of Alaska as "ADS."

The ranking is CEQ's best estimate of the overall relative degree of risk to the marine, coastal, and human environment; it is based on an integration of the study's findings with respect to the effects of development onshore as well as of oil spills offshore, incidence of severe weather and seismic phenomena in potential development areas, the state of technology, and projections of regional energy needs.

The Council's report does not recommend the initiation of exploration and development for oil and gas in any of these sites. Rather, the Council states that when the risk of developing OCS oil and gas -- based on our current state of knowledge and technology -- is greater than that of an available alternative, then "we should not move ahead until we know more and can do better."

CEQ recognizes that "risk of damage to the human and natural environment is an inseparable part of almost any development, including the OCS." When the risk is acceptable, the Council believes that "we should proceed with caution and with a commitment to prevent or minimize damage." The guiding principles in initiating development in new OCS areas must be "to keep the risks at an acceptable level and to balance risks with benefits."

Statement of Principles

The Council concluded that leasing undertaken in the frontier OCS areas in the Atlantic and Gulf of Alaska "must be conducted under carefully stipulated and controlled conditions." Further the Council concluded that the Federal Government must be guided by and committed to a set of essential principles in choosing areas to lease and in administering environmentally safe offshore operations. The principles identified by CEQ as essential are

- ° Exploration and development of the OCS must take place under a policy which puts very high priority on environmental protection.
- ° The location and phasing of OCS leasing should be designed to achieve the energy supply objectives of the leasing program at minimum environmental risk.
- ° The best commercially available technology must be used to minimize environmental risks in new OCS areas.
- ° Regulatory authorities available to Federal agencies must be fully implemented and requirements strictly enforced to minimize environmental risks in new OCS areas.
- ° Planning at all phases of OCS oil and gas operations must respect the dynamic relationship between initial Federal leasing decisions and subsequent state and local community action. The states and the communities affected must be given complete information as early as possible so that planning can precede and channel the inevitable development pressures. Experience must be continuously integrated into the management process.
- ° The interested public must be given the opportunity to participate and play a major advisory role in the Federal management and regulation of the OCS.

Application of these principles by responsible government and industry decisionmakers can "significantly reduce risk to every element of the environment."

Probability and Fate of Oil Spills

A comprehensive analysis of oil spill data for offshore platforms, pipelines, and tankers was performed by ECO, Inc., and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. This analysis indicated that, for a given size of oil field, oil spills are highly likely during the life of an oil field. For example, if a medium sized field (two billion barrels in place) is discovered and produced, it is likely that one large platform spill (over 1,000 barrels) and either one large pipeline spill if pipeline transportation is used or nearly two large tanker spills if tanker transportation is used will occur during the life of the field. More spills would likely occur in large fields; fewer spills would occur in smaller fields. Smaller spills are likely to occur more frequently, e.g., although during the life of a medium-sized field only one large platform spill is likely to occur, over 33,000 barrels -- mostly from small spills -- are likely to be released from the platform during the same period.

The potential impacts of OCS operations on the ocean and coastal environment depends in part on where oil released in the ocean travels and how it weathers. The movement of oil spilled into the ocean was determined by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology using computer modeling techniques. This model calculates the probability of oil coming ashore from hypothetical oil and gas resource locations (see section on OCS Resources) and, to test the sensitivity of results to specific spill location, from various points closer to and farther from the coast. Wind and current data are used so results could be presented in terms of the percentage of the time that an oil spill would beach during the "best" and "worst" seasons. For all sites considered, spring and summer tend to be the worst seasons. The results of the modeling for the Atlantic are presented in Table 6-1. Similar results are given in the report for the Gulf of Alaska.

For the Georges Bank area, the probability of oil spills reaching shore from the hypothetical sites in the eastern Bank (EDS 1 and 2) is low -- 15 to 20 percent in spring, the worst season. Closer to shore in the western Bank (EDS 3 and 4) the probability reaches 35 to 50 percent in the spring.

For the Baltimore Canyon area, the probability of oil beaching varies widely. In the southern part of the area (EDS 9), the probability is nearly zero in all seasons. In the central part (EDS 6,7,and 8), it reaches 20 percent in the spring. In the northern part (north of EDS 5), it increased dramatically as the release site was moved closer to Long Island, especially during the summer. At the site 50 miles from shore, the probability is only 10 percent; at 25 miles it has increased to 75 percent, and at 10 miles it has risen to 95-100 percent.

For the Southeast Georgia Embayment, a similar pattern was found for oil releases from all sites -- in the spring, there is a 95-100 percent probability of oil reaching shore from all of the sites:

Two different patterns of oil spill behavior emerged in the Gulf of Alaska. In the western Gulf (ADS 7,8, and 9), the probability of oil coming ashore was relatively low -- 5 to 10 percent in summer, the worst season, except for release sites near to shore in the vicinity of ADS 7. During other seasons, the probability of oil going ashore from these sites is near zero. In the eastern Gulf, however, the probability is 95-100 percent in the summer for all sites and 40-75 percent even in winter, the best season.

Because of uncertainty in wind and current data, these modeling results should not be interpreted as exact predictions of the movement of oil in the marine areas studied. The results do indicate reliable trends which are adequate for identifying problem areas. The computer modeling does not consider the use of oil spill containment and clean-up equipment.

Offshore Impacts of OCS Development

The Council found that significant adverse ecological impacts can result from accidental oil spills, continuous discharges of oil from platforms and ships, and construction activities. Significant impacts can be mitigated or eliminated, however, by proper siting, stringent environmental controls; careful construction and operation, and adequate baseline studies and monitoring to identify areas to be avoided and additional measures needed.

The study found that there are two major types of causes of impacts on marine and coastal biology. There are transient causes such as (a) impacts of oil spills, and (b) impacts of platform construction and pipelaying. Equally important, though, are operational causes such as (a) discharge of oil from platforms; (b) discharge of drilling muds, cuttings, etc., and (c) discharge of oily ballast from tankers.

To analyze the ecological effects of oil spills and discharges and construction activities, CEQ contracted the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In predicting the impact of oil spills and discharges on marine organisms, MIT considered both initial impacts and population recovery. Five types of effects were identified -- direct lethal toxicity, sublethal effects, coating, tainting, and habitat changes.

An important consideration is the persistence of oil in the marine or coastal environment. Although previous estimates of oil persistence in different environments have not been based on careful, quantitative analysis, they do indicate that oil probably persists much longer in salt marshes with soft sediments (up to 10 years) than on rocky shores or coarse sediments (a few months). The degradation and weathering of the oil depends on a number of factors such as temperature, turbulence, sunlight, etc. It does appear that oil would persist longer in the Gulf of Alaska than in the Atlantic.

The study found that oil spills can be a "considerable potential threat" to breeding flocks or other aggregations of birds. Birds are most susceptible to coating with oil which increases heat losses from the body and often leads to death because of exposure. Both Atlantic and Gulf of Alaska coastal areas provide wintering, breeding, and feeding grounds for thousands of species of birds. In the Gulf of Alaska, over 200 species are found along the coast, including whole populations of some species such as the endangered Dusky Canada goose.

Oil spills and discharges can also threaten fish populations. MIT found that finfish and shellfish in the larval stages are particularly susceptible if oil, even at low concentrations, enters spawning or nursery areas. The presence of oil can also inhibit or prevent homing or spawning behavior in anadromous species such as salmon. The report identifies a number of potentially threatened fish species in each of the potential OCS areas.

The study discusses recovery from the effects of oil spills and concludes that some biological populations, including some species of birds and anadromous fish, may require many years to recover from the results of a spill.

Oil spills can threaten not only biologically productive coastal wetlands and salt marshes but also beaches and recreational areas.

Effects of pipeline construction through coastal wetlands were also considered. Measures to minimize the physical and biological impacts were suggested; avoidance of pipeline corridors in environmentally sensitive areas was recommended.

To support the study of the biological effects of oil, environmental resource inventories in the OCS areas studied were compiled and assessed. Providing the inventories to MIT were the Research Institute of the Gulf of Maine (TRIGOM), the University of Rhode Island, the Virginia Institute of Marine Sciences (VIMS) and the University of Alaska. Many important data were not available such as data on species life histories, effects of oil at various stages in the life cycles, and wildlife, bird, and commercial fisheries, especially for the Gulf of Alaska.

Onshore Impacts of OCS Development

The Council found that there were two major causes of onshore impacts induced by OCS oil and gas operations in coastal communities: construction and service for offshore operations, and industrialization based on the landing of the oil and gas (oil storage and refining, gas process, and petrochemical processing). The induced onshore activities can have both positive and negative effects on the coastal communities affected. These effects include demographic, economic (jobs and value of output), physical (water demand, electrical requirements, houses and offices), social (schools, hospitals, police, etc.), and environmental (air and water pollution, solid waste disposal, land use).

The nature and magnitude of the impacts depend on many factors -- the level and location of OCS oil and gas production, the nature of the area where induced development is located, the extent of state and local planning efforts to cope with the development. Based upon a number of necessary assumptions which are described in the report, the Council analyzed the impacts upon sample areas along the Atlantic, the Gulf of Alaska, and the west coast. In particular, four sample areas were chosen along the Atlantic: Bristol County, Mass.; Cape May and Cumberland Counties, N.J.; Charleston, S.C., and Jacksonville, Fla. Two areas -- Cordova and Valdez -- were chosen in Alaska and two -- Puget Sound and San Francisco -- were chosen on the west coast.

In general, the Council found that local impacts were much more severe than regional impacts. Economic impacts range widely. For example, by the year 2000, as many as 75,000 jobs could be created in the Charleston sample area while only 20,000 could be created in Bristol County, Mass., assuming high levels of OCS production. Significant shifts in the size and nature of the local population could occur from larger economic impacts. The areas studied in Alaska and Charleston, S.C., could be subjected to greater economic and demographic impacts as a result of OCS-related activities.

The study indicates that impacts on the social infrastructure of the sample areas may be significant. The demand for services -- hospitals, schools, housing, transportation, sewage treatment, and public utilities -- may be difficult to meet. The sample areas with greatest water supply problems are San Francisco and Southern New Jersey, although Charleston would also have significant problems.

Land suitable for primary industrial development appears adequate along the Atlantic. Such land may not be widely available in the Alaskan, San Francisco, and Puget Sound areas because of environmental, locational, and topographical constraints. Even along the Atlantic, wetlands, national parks and seashores, and coastal recreational areas significantly reduce the land available for both primary industrial and general development. Without careful planning and controls, land development could significantly impact wetlands, parks, and recreational areas as well as destroy important pristine ecosystems.

The study indicated that air and water pollution are not generally expected to be significant because of increased use of emission and effluent control technologies. In selected locations, hydrocarbon emissions and BOD levels may rise due to concentration of refineries and petrochemical industries. In these areas, decreased hydrocarbon emissions as a result of auto emission controls would be offset by new sources of hydrocarbons, especially from refineries. Where significant increases in population are anticipated, as in Charleston, auto emissions may also be a factor.

Status of Technology

The Council found that the performance of the offshore oil and gas industry has improved substantially since Santa Barbara. In addition, more stringent Federal regulations for OCS operations have been issued and Federal enforcement of these regulations has been strengthened.

Operations in the two frontier OCS areas, however, will confront harsher conditions than have been previously faced in other areas. The study points out that storm conditions in parts of the Atlantic may be more severe than in the Gulf of Alaska or the North Sea. Weather conditions generally will be worse, though, in the Gulf of Alaska. Earthquakes and tidal waves also present serious problems in the Gulf of Alaska with large (Richter magnitude 7) earthquakes expected every 3 to 5 years and giant (Richter magnitude 8) earthquakes expected every 25 years in the area where oil and gas development has been proposed.

As indicated in the section on Probability and Fate of Oil Spills, oil spills are highly likely during the life of an oil field unless significant improvements are made in OCS technology and practices.

The Council made recommendations in three major areas -- improved consideration of the human element in OCS equipment design and operating practices, improved technology to meet the harsher conditions of the Atlantic and Gulf of Alaska OCS, and improved technology and practices to minimize the impacts in virgin OCS areas. These recommendations are summarized below:

1. Improved consideration of the human element in OCS equipment design and operating practices
 - Incorporation of human factors engineering into OCS equipment design
 - Certification of critical OCS operating personnel

2. Improved technology to meet harsher conditions

- Detailed performance requirements for drilling platforms
- Detailed performance requirements for production platforms
- Detailed performance requirements for offshore oil storage facilities
- Use of subsea production equipment where environmental protection would be enhanced
- Detailed performance requirements for surface-actuated subsurface safety valves
- Requirement that improved methods of downhole pressure measurement be used
- Detailed performance requirements for workover and servicing operations on OCS platforms
- Detailed performance requirements for OCS pipeline protection
- Requirement that tankers transporting OCS oil employ segregated ballast capacity preferably with double bottoms

3. Improved technology and practices to minimize impacts in virgin OCS areas

- Identification of critical environmental areas and incorporation of appropriate measures in National Oil Pollution Contingency Plan
- Establishment of effluent standards for waste water discharge from OCS facilities, including installation of best commercially available control technology to minimize oil discharge
- Development of detailed guidelines for disposal of drilling muds, cuttings, etc.
- Continuation of efforts to improve oil spill containment and cleanup capability
- Advanced planning for pipeline corridor siting and designation of corridors which minimize intrusion into environmentally sensitive areas

Institutional and Legal Mechanisms for Managing OCS Development

The Council found that OCS development will vitally affect important state interests, and state regulatory authorities can significantly shape OCS development and related nearshore and onshore activities. Federal-state coordination is therefore urgently needed. The Council recommended that affected states strengthen their coastal zone management agencies, and that Federal agencies cooperate with them on an ongoing basis. Federal-state cooperative efforts should focus on development of state coastal zone plans prior to OCS development. The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process can be another important means for Federal-state coordination.

Within the Federal government, OCS responsibilities are fragmented and there is no formal coordinating mechanism. Establishment of the Department of Energy and Natural Resources could improve coordination. The Council believes that NEPA is the best planning tool for the near term. Impact statements concerning OCS activities should discuss alternative uses of specific OCS, nearshore, and onshore areas; and all Federal agencies proposing major OCS actions should prepare programmatic impact statements on a regional basis.

The Department of Interior has primarily acquired data in the past with a view to locating productive tracts and has treated industry data as proprietary. The Council recommended that Interior obtain the data necessary to assess environmental and safety factors at all stages of leasing and development, and develop standards to govern public disclosure of such information.

The effectiveness of OCS inspections was criticized in a recent GAO report, and an in-house Interior study has found existing enforcement sanctions inadequate to deter violations. The Council recommended that Interior propose more stringent sanctions and establish and train inspection teams as necessary to verify compliance.

The major gap in the liability system concerns private party recovery of damages from non-vessel-source pollution. The Council recommended that establishment of a comprehensive Federal liability system for OCS-related oil spill cleanup and damages through new legislation.

OCS Resources

Although the presence of oil and gas in the Atlantic and Gulf of Alaska OCS has not been confirmed by exploratory drilling, geological and geophysical investigations indicate that conditions favorable to the accumulation of large reservoirs of oil and gas exist in parts of the Atlantic and Gulf of Alaska. Exceptionally thick sediment beds (potential sources of hydrocarbons) and potential geological traps occur in the Baltimore Canyon and Georges Bank. Some extremely large potential geological traps and thick sediments occur in the Gulf of Alaska.

Recent estimates by the U.S. Geological Survey indicate that the Atlantic OCS may contain 10 to 20 billion barrels of undiscovered economically recoverable petroleum liquids (crude oil and natural gas liquids). The Atlantic OCS may also contain 55 to 110 trillion cubic feet of natural gas. Estimates of oil and gas resources in the Gulf of Alaska are not as well characterized as those in the Atlantic, with petroleum liquid resources estimates ranging from three to 25 billion barrels and natural gas from 15 to 30 trillion cubic feet. The recent U.S.G.S. estimates (March 1974) are substantially lower than those quoted earlier by the Geological Survey.

For purposes of modeling environmental and economic impacts, hypothetical locations of potential oil and gas accumulations were developed. The locations, indicated by a circle of 25-mile radius, are shown in Figures 1 and 2. The circles are located in areas where the sediments are thicker than 10,000 feet and cover one or more attractive geological traps. The locations were developed using publicly available information only.

Perspectives on Energy Growth

Three energy growth scenarios are examined for the nation, and for the New England, Middle Atlantic, South Atlantic and West Coast Regions. For all three scenarios including the low growth* case, existing domestic oil and gas sources will have to be supplemented by imports, synthetic oil and gas produced from coal and shale, and oil and gas produced in new areas.

On the East Coast, OCS oil and gas could replace imported oil and gas and domestic coal in the primary fuel mix. Assuming medium energy demand growth and average Georges Bank production estimates, the New England region may obtain 30 percent of its crude petroleum and 70 percent of its gas from the Georges Bank by 1985. The Baltimore Canyon may provide 13 percent of the oil and 10 percent of the gaseous fuel requirements for the Mid-Atlantic by 1985. Production from the Southeast Georgia Embayment may provide 15 percent of the South Atlantic region's oil requirements and 13 percent of its gas requirements by 1985.

Pacific Coast requirements for additional oil can be met from the Alaskan North Slope. Production from the Gulf of Alaska could not be absorbed by the Pacific Coast; Alaskan oil would shift to other parts of the country, particularly the Midwest.

An analysis of the environmental tradeoffs between OCS oil and gas and increased imports or increased domestic coal indicates that oil and gas development on the OCS could lead to lower oil pollution levels in the oceans than from imported oil. Environmental impacts -- both offshore and onshore -- from OCS oil and gas development must be balanced against the impacts resulting from increased coal use such as strip mining and increased air pollution.

*CEQ's Half and Half Plan is based on growth in net per capita energy consumption of 0.7 percent per year and on a continuing conservation effort which would, through improved efficiency and elimination of waste, save energy at a rate of 0.7 percent per year. This program -- half growth and half conservation -- would provide an effective increase in usable energy of 1.4 percent per year, equal to the average rate of growth experienced from 1947 to 1972.

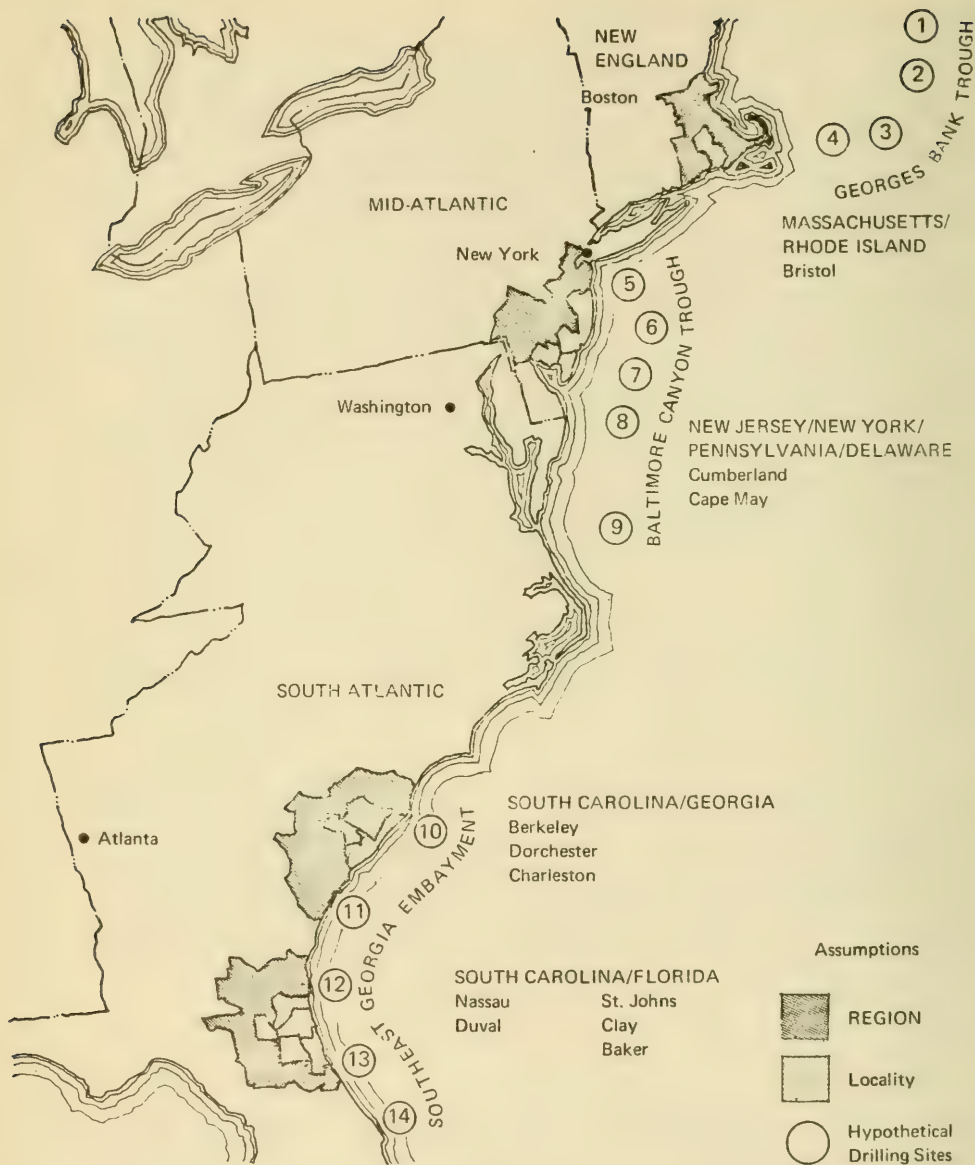
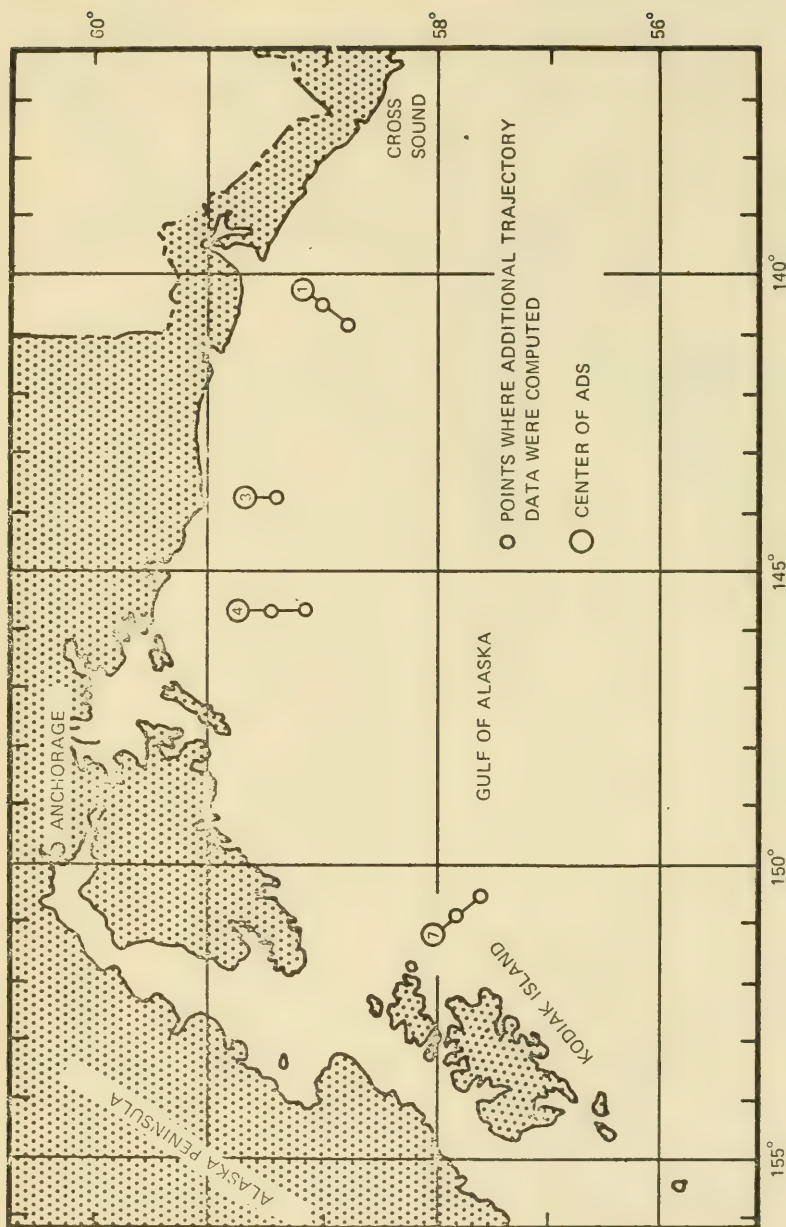


Figure 1-1. Atlantic Hypothetical Drilling Sites and Hypothetical Onshore Development Areas



Figure 1-2. Gulf of Alaska Hypothetical Drilling Sites and Alaska/ West Coast Hypothetical Onshore Development Areas



Source: The Massachusetts Institute of Technology Department of Ocean Engineering.

Figure 6.3. Points in the Gulf of Alaska Region for Which Detailed Trajectories Were Calculated

TABLE 6-1

Probabilities of Oil Spills Coming Ashore from Hypothetical Spill Sites in the Atlantic Ocean

Shore point	Season ¹	Distance from shore						Center of EDS
		10 miles east	25 miles east	50 miles east	75 miles east	100 miles east	125 miles east	
Nantucket	Spring	65%	45%	30%	25%	20%	20%	15% (EDS 1)
	Autumn	30	10	5	0.5	0.5	Near 0	Near 0 (EDS 1)
Nantucket Shoals	Spring	50	50	35	30	20	20	20 (EDS 2)
	Winter	5	5	5	5	5	4-5	35 (EDS 3) Near 0 (EDS 2) Near 0 (EDS 3)
Davis South Shoal	Spring	55	50	35	25	20	—	50 (EDS 4)
	Winter	10	10	5	5	5	—	5-10 (EDS 4)
Great South Bay ² (Long Island)	Summer	95-100	75	10	—	—	—	10 (EDS 5)
	Winter	30	15	Near 0	—	—	—	Near 0 (EDS 5)
Atlantic City	Spring	—	20	25	15	—	—	20 (EDS 6)
	Winter	—	0.5	0.5	0.5	—	—	0.5 (EDS 6)
Fenwick Island	Spring	—	15	20	20	—	—	20 (EDS 7)
	Winter	—	0.5	0.5	5	—	—	5 (EDS 7)
Chincoteague Inlet	Spring	—	5	15	25	—	—	20 (EDS 8)
	Autumn	—	0.5	0.5	0.5	—	—	0.5 (EDS 8)
Cape Henry, Va.	Spring	—	Near 0	Near 0	Near 0	—	—	Near 0 (EDS 9)
	Autumn	—	Near 0	Near 0	Near 0	—	—	Near 0 (EDS 9)
Cape Romain, S.C.	Spring	—	95	65	Near 0	—	—	95 (EDS 10)
	Autumn	—	Near 0	Near 0	Near 0	—	—	Near 0 (EDS 10)
Savannah	Spring	—	95-100	95	80	20	—	95-100 (EDS 11)
	Autumn	—	20	5	Near 0	Near 0	—	5 (EDS 11)
Fernandina Beach, Fla.	Spring	—	95	55	20	0.5	—	90 (EDS 12)
	Winter	—	15	10	Near 0	Near 0	—	15 (EDS 12)
Daytona Beach, Fla.	Summer	—	—	—	—	—	—	50 (EDS 13)
	Autumn	—	—	—	—	—	—	Near 0 (EDS 13)

— Computer model not run at this point.

¹ Two seasons are listed for each area. In the first season, oil spilled has the highest probability of reaching shore; in the second season, oil spilled has the lowest probability. Probabilities are intermediate in the unlisted seasons.² The estimates for Great South Bay are distances south of the bay rather than east.

Source: The Massachusetts Institute of Technology Department of Ocean Engineering.

ADDRESS BY RUSSELL W. PETERSON
CHAIRMAN, COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
INSTITUTE OF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES
SHOREHAM-AMERICANA HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D.C.
April 30, 1974

Over the years, technology has provided many benefits to mankind. The invention of printing has provided access for millions of people to the ideas of the world's most brilliant thinkers and has vastly improved the educational standards of the world. Refrigeration has made it possible for us to save and preserve many perishable foods that would otherwise decay quickly. Drugs, medicines and medical technology have reduced disease and suffering throughout the world. Radio and television have brought culture and entertainment to hundreds of millions of people of all nationalities. Automobiles, trains and airplanes have provided us with quick and economical access to remote corners of the globe. And the list goes on--duplicating machines, microwave ovens, earth resources satellites to name just a few. The advance of technological understanding has produced some tremendous and unanticipated benefits for society. And there will be tremendous new benefits in the future--in transportation technology, in the control of human reproduction, in communications, in information storage and retrieval, in the productions of clean energy, and the like.

But with these tremendous benefits and potential benefits, technology has also produced some unanticipated side effects. Chemicals that are extremely useful and helpful in some applications have been found to have unanticipated and undesirable effects in the environment. Pesticides, herbicides, chemical fertilizers and detergents have all created such problems. The development of nuclear technology has opened up many possibilities for energy supply and other applications, but this technology is creating large amounts of radioactive wastes which, unless properly contained and isolated can cause serious health and genetic effects. The technology of surface

mining has opened up vast new amounts of resources to economic exploitation, but the damage and destruction to the terrain results in very long-term, if not permanent, destruction of areas that are surfaced mined. Powerful new equipment, including trucks and airplanes, has permitted more efficient operation in many areas, but the resulting noise has reduced property values and damaged hearing in many individuals. Automobiles have provided convenient and easy access to many areas, but are now known to create serious air pollution.

Although the failure to develop some of these technologies would have resulted in different problems, there is little doubt but that many of our severe societal problems are essentially the consequences of our technological and industrial success. For example, success in reducing infant mortality has contributed to excessive population growth. Technology-created affluence faces us with resource depletion problems. New materials such as plastics, detergents and aluminum, have interfered with natural recycling processes. Machine replacement of manual and routine labor has exacerbated unemployment and poverty problems for some. Nuclear, biological and chemical weapons development led to the hazards of worldwide decimation. And so on.

In the past, this Nation has operated under the notion of a "technological imperative" -- that any technology that can be developed and applied should be developed and applied. Under this philosophy, there has been tremendous growth of scientific knowledge and technological capability. This growth, coupled with the very destructive agents of modern technology, has given man a significant capacity to do serious damage to himself and the environment before effective institutional controls can be developed and applied.

Today, I want to talk about one particular aspect of this problem -- the potential threat to our health of chemicals introduced into the environment. To illustrate the seriousness of this problem, let us discuss two well publicized examples of current concern -- vinyl chloride and asbestos.

(more)

Vinyl chloride, a gaseous compound, is a very important industrial chemical commodity. In 1972, for example, it is estimated that approximately 5.2 billion pounds of vinyl chloride gas were produced in over 16 separate locations in the U.S. Of this production, approximately 97 percent is used at 40 plant sites to produce polyvinyl chloride (PVC) which is then converted at a vast number of sites to polyvinyl chloride plastic products, PVC. The other 3 percent of the vinyl chloride production is used for a wide variety of purposes. For example, a number of aerosol cosmetics and pesticides contain vinyl chloride as the propellant gas.

In February, the B.F. Goodrich Company reported the death of an employee in its Lexington, Kentucky's PVC plant. The worker's death was caused by angiosarcoma and was potentially linked to occupational exposure to vinyl chloride. Angiosarcoma is a rare liver cancer which is thought to occur in the general population in the U.S. at a rate of 20 to 30 cases per year. Angiosarcomas are incurable because the disease must progress to an advance stage before it can be detected. Animal toxicity tests on mice and rats seem to confirm that vinyl chloride produces angiosarcomas at levels as low as 50 parts per million.

Since February, 12 confirmed cases of angiosarcoma related to occupational exposures to vinyl chloride have been identified. More cases are suspected and are being investigated. Preliminary medical studies of other workers exposed to this chemical revealed abnormally high levels of other liver and kidney disorders.

The general population has also been exposed to vinyl chloride, at least intermittently, because of its use as an aerosol propellant. People living around plants which synthesize or use vinyl chloride may be exposed to it through the air or water. EPA is investigating this possibility. Although it does not appear likely that polyvinyl plastics would contribute to the problem, the Federal Government is also investigating this possibility particularly when PVC is used for food and beverage containers.

(more)

The cancer symptoms in the cases identified thus far developed after at least 15 years from the worker's initial exposure to vinyl chloride. This is a typical characteristic of a chemical carcinogen including asbestos; that is, a 15 to 40-year latency period usually after initial exposure and before symptoms appear. The length of the latency period and the likelihood of a cancerous response to the chemical appear to be related to the level of exposure of the individual. Because the vast preponderance of vinyl chloride has been produced within the last 15 years, it can be anticipated that more angiosarcomas are likely to develop in workers exposed to this chemical. It is also possible that the exposure of the general population to vinyl chloride may lead to angiosarcomas and other disorders farther into the future. Thus, the current 12 confirmed cases may represent only a small fraction of a much more severe environmental health problem.

As a result of these recent findings, various agencies and departments of the Federal Government have taken measures to prevent future problems from vinyl chloride. These include the issuance of requests for voluntary recalls of all known cosmetic and pesticide products containing vinyl chloride, the suspension of all indoor uses of pesticide products containing this chemical, and an emergency temporary occupational health standard to reduce worker exposure. Further actions are under consideration.

The second current major environmental health issue involves the contamination of Lake Superior with asbestos fibers.

In 1955, the Reserve Mining Company owned by Armco and Republic Steel Corporation opened a taconite mining and processing plant on the shores of Lake Superior at Silver Bay, Minnesota. After successive expansion in the 60's, the plant currently has the capacity to produce 33,000 tons of iron pellets from 100,000 tons of taconite ore daily or 15 percent of the U.S. demand for iron. The remaining

(more)

approximately 67,000 tons of taconite waste have been dumped daily over the past 18 years into Lake Superior.

Last Spring the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency discovered that a major constituent of the tailings discharged in the lake were asbestos-like fibers.

This finding resulted in a massive research and monitoring effort which determined that the drinking water supplies of all the communities drawing water from Lake Superior are contaminated with substantial levels of asbestos fibers resulting from Reserve's discharge. Air samples in Silver Bay indicate that airborne fiber readings reached levels approximately equivalent to those measured around asbestos manufacturing plants.

Asbestos constitutes a well recognized occupational hazard. Workers exposed to airborne asbestos are known to contract asbestosis, a severe irreversible respiratory disease and to have abnormally high cancer rates including: an increased incidence of lung cancer, three times the normal rate of gastrointestinal cancer, and mesotheliomas, a diffuse cancer known only to occur from asbestos exposure.

Insufficient information exists currently to assess the magnitude of the risk to health from ingested asbestos. Thus, perhaps, human experience will provide the sole method to determine the true health hazard from drinking water with asbestos fibers in it. Because Reserve's plant has been in operation only 18 years, and at the current high level of production for an even shorter period, the carcinogenic latency period has not expired. It may be 10 years before the magnitude of this problem will be known and, unfortunately, the finding will be based largely upon the fate of over 200,000 people exposed to asbestos dumped into the source of their drinking water by the reserve plant.

For several years, the State of Minnesota and the Federal Government, among others, have been attempting to limit or halt the discharge of taconite tailings into Lake Superior by the Reserve Mining on environmental grounds.

(more)

Last summer, after the characterization of asbestos in Lake Superior and local drinking water supplies, the potential health hazards were stressed in a suit filed by the United States Government and six other plaintiffs against Reserve. Just over a week ago, Federal District Court Judge Miles Lord issued a ruling climaxing the longest environmental trial to date. The Judge found that the airborne asbestos generated by the plant and the waterborne asbestos from the discharged tailings constituted an unacceptable health hazard to the residents of Duluth and nearby communities.

Because the company did not produce any acceptable plan which would alleviate the public health threat while maintaining operation of the plant, the Judge immediately ordered it shutdown. A stay of his order allowing plant operation on a temporary basis until May 15 was granted last Monday by the Eighth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

The reaction of some to Judge Lord's order seems to be that shutting down the plant was unjustified -- that it was the act of an irresponsible Judge pushed by environmental extremists. Nothing could be further from the truth.

Unfortunately, the important findings and the lessons to be learned from this case seem to be taking a back seat to the impact of the ruling upon the company and its employees.

Jobs are vital to all of us, and we must do all we can to protect them. But the lives of 200,000 people are also important. Certainly, they must be protected. The company's 3200 employees potentially affected by Judge Lord's ruling have only Reserve to blame for their predicament. The company brought this action upon itself. Let's look at the case:

- The Judge found that Reserve with its two parent companies could easily afford the financial burdens of abating both the air pollution problems and the discharge of tailings into the lake.

- It appeared during the court proceedings that Reserve's scientists were aware of the composition of the discharge.

(more)

- The Judge, up to the very day of his ruling, asked Reserve to propose a plan which would alleviate the health problems while allowing the plant to maintain operation.

- The Judge's order indicated that if a suitable plan were submitted to the court, it would be favorably considered.

The company, however, has not been willing to cooperate. Reserve has since indicated that it would only modify plant operations to alleviate the health problems if the Judge eliminated his health findings and if the State and Federal Governments financed its modifications.

This proposal would make it very difficult for those who later contract asbestos-related diseases to recover damages from Reserve. The case has cost the Federal Government millions of dollars and duplicating such an action would be beyond the financial capability of most individuals.

If jobs are lost as a result of this case, it is only because the company has failed both the community and its workers.

I cite these two cases because I believe there are important lessons to be learned from them.

First, it is apparent that the final health implications of these environmental problems will not be known for quite a while. Because the latency period associated with cancer causing chemicals is relatively long, we may, in these two cases, be seeing only the tip of the iceberg.

Second, neither of these two problems was anticipated. When discovered, the Government found itself in a reactive position.

(more)

Because the chemical industry has expanded dramatically in the last two decades, and the latency period for chemical carcinogens is 20 to 40 years, we may well discover other major environmental health problems in the future. We must be prepared to respond to such problems as they develop.

Third, it should be recognized that most environmental health problems are first discovered in occupationally exposed groups. This fact emphasizes the extreme hazards existing in the workplace environment and the need for strong protective measures. In addition, it points to the need for additional research on occupational health.

The most important lesson to be learned, however, is the need to assess the potential environmental impacts prior to the development of new technologies.

It is clear, with the advantage of hindsight, that if you were the president of a taconite mining company which was anticipating the construction and operation of a 100,000 ton a day processing plant, you would think very carefully, or at least, take adequate precautions before locating your plant on the edge of a large pristine body of water, such as Lake Superior.

It is the need to assess such potential environmental impacts that has provided the basis for the National Environmental Policy Act.

NEPA, however, which is directed at Federal actions, is not sufficient to avert future environmental health problems from industrial production and use of chemicals. The only way to remove ourselves from our current reactive posture is through passage of a strong Toxic Substances Control Act, such as the one proposed by the Administration. This important bill, now pending before the House-Senate Conference Committee, would provide for testing chemicals, for the regulation of their production, distribution, or use, and for information on any chemical compounds. The cases I have just described depict the obvious need for such legislation, and I urge rapid passage of this important measure.

(more)

The Toxic Substances Control Act provides the tools to prevent, assess, and limit, future problems from new chemical developments. It provides a basis for controlling the production use and distribution of chemicals as needed with a minimum of disruption to the development of new and important chemical technology.

Vinyl chloride and asbestos are only two examples of current health problems caused by chemicals in the environment. There are probably many more in the future as yet unknown to us. Existing Federal authorities, such as the National Environmental Policy Act and the Occupational Safety and Health Act, must be used to anticipate and prevent future problems from developing. Most important to this effort, however, would be -- as I mentioned earlier -- passage by Congress of a strong Toxic Substances Control Act.

Now is the time to recognize that we face potentially severe environmental health problems which require authorities and actions not yet undertaken. We must get on with this task.

#

**EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY**

722 JACKSON PLACE, N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006

March 1, 1974

MEMORANDUM TO THE HEADS OF ALL FEDERAL AGENCIES

SUBJECT: NTIS and the Public Availability of Environmental
Impact Statements Under NEPA

Cost factors have led the National Technical Information Service (NTIS) of the Department of Commerce to terminate its agreement with CEQ, under which NTIS provided a secondary (commercial) source for environmental impact statements. With the loss of NTIS as a secondary source for statements, it is appropriate at this time to re-emphasize the importance of the statutory responsibility of the originating agency for making copies of the statements available to the public.

As stated in the Council's Memorandum of May 15, 1973, NEPA's policy of being a 'full disclosure' Act is achieved only to the extent that the environmental impact statement is made as publicly available as practicable. The substance of that Memorandum has been incorporated in §1500.9(d) of the Council's August 1, 1973 guidelines.

Each agency has the responsibility to announce the availability of its statements, and to make them available both to those public parties known to be interested in the agency's activities and to others who have explicitly requested copies for review. Copies should be made available without charge to the extent practicable.

The alternative, "a fee which is not more than the actual cost for reproducing copies required to be sent to other Federal agencies, including the Council," is self-explanatory. Costs to an agency for each statement should be minimal when a sufficient printing is made, and statements in

[MORE]

such situations should be distributed free of charge. In addition to responding to individual requests for information during the on-going NEPA process, we suggest that each agency retain historical files of its own statements.

Effective immediately, agencies are requested to reduce the number of copies of each impact statement filed with CEQ from ten (10) to five (5). Five copies previously provided to NTIS by CEQ, in order to assure a continued secondary source for the documents are no longer needed. No statements filed with the Council after February 22, 1974 will be available through NTIS. The Environmental Law Institute will continue to provide a secondary source for impact statements.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Russell W. Peterson".

Russell W. Peterson
Chairman

**EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY**

722 JACKSON PLACE, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006

102 Monitor

The 102 Monitor is the monthly publication of the Council on Environmental Quality. In addition to its listing of environmental impact statements which have been filed with the Council under the provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the Monitor contains a list of EPA's comments, filed under the provisions of section 309 of the Clean Air Act, as amended; items of current concern in NEPA case law; and information on the environmental studies of the Council.

The 102 Monitor is printed and distributed by the Government Printing Office. The subscription rate for the Monitor is \$13.20 annually, with an additional \$3.30 charge for foreign mailing; individual copies of the Monitor are \$1.15 from GPO.

Superintendent of Documents
Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20402

(Difficulties in obtaining copies of the 102 Monitor should be referred to GPO's Customer Service Section, P.O. Box 1513.)

SOURCE FOR BACK ISSUES OF
THE 102 MONITOR

Because the supply of past issues of the 102 Monitor is not sufficient to meet all requests, a list is provided below indicating where the various issues of the 102 Monitor appeared in the Congressional Record. You may wish to order these Congressional Records from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 (\$.25 per copy).

Vol. 1, Nos. 1, 2, & 3
Congressional Record (page E 3607) - April 28, 1971

Vol. 1, No. 4
Congressional Record (page E 5151) - May 27, 1971

Vol. 1, No. 5
Congressional Record (page E 6023) - June 16, 1971

Vol. 1, No. 6
Congressional Record (page E 8458) - July 28, 1971

Vol. 1, No. 7
Congressional Record (page E 9483) - September 13, 1971

Vol. 1, No. 8
Congressional Record (page E 10002) - September 24, 1971

Vol. 1, No. 9
Congressional Record (page E 11596) - November 1, 1971

Vol. 1, No. 10
Congressional Record (page E 12213) - November 15, 1971

Vol. 1, No. 11
Congressional Record (page E 13322) - December 11, 1971

Vol. 1, No. 12
Congressional Record (page E 76) - January 18, 1972

Vol. 2, No. 1
Congressional Record (page E 1886) - March 2, 1972

Vol. 2, No. 2
Congressional Record (page E 2409) - March 13, 1972

Vol. 2, No. 3
Congressional Record (page E 3778) - April 13, 1972

Vol. 2, No. 4
Congressional Record (page E 4929) - May 13, 1972

Vol. 2, No. 5
Congressional Record (page E 6489) - June 27, 1972

(There has been no secondary source for the 102 Monitor since Vol 2, No. 5, June 1972)

CEQ PUBLICATIONS LIST UPDATED

The November and December list of CEQ reports has been superseded by the attached. Note that the First Annual Report will again be available and that the prices of several documents have been increased due to cost increases.

January 16, 1974

CEQ STUDIES

Environmental Quality - The First Annual Report of the Council on Environmental Quality. 1970. [PR37.8:En8/R29, \$3.00]

Ocean Dumping - A National Policy. 1970. [PREX14.2:Oc2, \$0.55]

The President's 1971 Environmental Program. 1971. [PREX14.2:EnC, \$2.25]

Toxic Substances. 1971. [4111-004, \$0.40]

Environmental Quality - The Second Annual Report of the Council on Environmental Quality. 1971. [PREX14.1971 S/N 4111-0005, \$2.00]

The President's 1972 Environmental Program. 1972. [4111-0009, \$1.75]

Environmental Quality - The Third Annual Report of the Council on Environmental Quality. 1972. [4111-0011, \$2.00]

Integrated Pest Management. 1973. [4111-0010, \$0.55] (PB-214 173, microfiche, \$1.45)

The President's 1973 Environmental Program. 1973. [4111-00013, \$5.05]

The Federal Environmental Monitoring Directory. 1973. [4111-0016, \$0.80]

Energy and the Environment - Electric Power. 1973. [4111-00019, \$0.85]

Environmental Quality - The Fourth Annual Report of the Council on Environmental Quality. 1973. [4111-00020, \$4.30]

102 Monitor [issued monthly, annual subscription, \$13.25 beginning January 1, 1974]

Note: The information given in square brackets indicates that the item is available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402; that given in parentheses indicates availability from the National Technical Information Service, U.S. Department of Commerce, Springfield, Virginia 22151. Because it is not feasible for the Superintendent of Documents to correct the prices manually in all of the publications stocked, the prices charged on your order may differ from the prices printed in the publications.

CONTRACT STUDIES

Monitoring the Environment of the Nation. The Mitre Corporation. 1971. (PB-205 989, \$6.75; microfiche, \$1.45)

Monitoring the Environment of the Nation - Appendices. The Mitre Corporation. 1971. (PB-205 990, \$12.75; microfiche, \$1.45)

The Quiet Revolution in Land Use Control. Fred Bosselman and David Callies. 1971. [PREX 14.2:L22, \$2.75]

The Quiet Revolution in Land Use Control - Summary Report. Fred Bosselman and David Callies. 1971. [PREX 14.2:L22/Summ., \$0.45]

Predator Control - 1971. Advisory Committee on Predator Control, Institute for Environmental Quality, The University of Michigan. Prepared for the Council on Environmental Quality and the Department of the Interior. 1971. (PB-210 120, \$3.00; microfiche, \$1.45)
Also available from Charles D. Saults, Chief, Conservation Education, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240

The Economic Impact of Pollution Control - A Summary of Recent Studies. Prepared for the Council on Environmental Quality, Department of Commerce, and Environmental Protection Agency. 1972. [411-0008, \$2.50] (PB-207 205, \$3.75; microfiche, \$1.45)

The Economic Impacts of Meeting [Automobile] Exhaust Emission Standards, 1971-1980. Chase Econometric Associates, Inc.
Part I. Executive Summary. (PB-207 200, \$3.00; \$1.45)
Part II. Baseline Forecasts of Economic Performance. (PB-207 201, \$3.75; \$1.45)
Part III. The Economic Impact of Pollution Abatement. (PB-207 202, \$3.75; \$1.45)
Part IV. Appendix. Presentation of Baseline and Alternative Impact Forecasts of Macroeconomic and Industry Performance. (PB-207 203, \$5.45; \$1.45)

Analysis of Economic Impacts of Environmental Standards on the Bakery Industry. Ernst & Ernst.
Part I. Executive Summary. (PB-207 169; \$3.00; \$1.45)
Part II. [A descriptive analysis of the bakery products industry detailing industry trends and characteristics relevant to economic impact analysis of environmental standards]. (PB-207 170, \$3.00; \$1.45)
Part III. [A study of the impact of pollution standards and charges on the bakery industry]. (PB-207 171, \$3.75; \$1.45)

The Cement Industry: Economic Impact of Pollution Control Costs. The Boston Consulting Group, Inc.
Volume I. Executive Summary. (PB-207 150, \$3.00; \$1.45)
Volume II. [Industry description, pollution problems, market structure, financial resources, demand, foreign trade, and employment impact]. (PB-207 151, \$6.00; \$1.45)

Possible Impact of Costs of Selected Pollution Control Equipment on the Electric Utility Industry and Certain Power Intensive Consumer Industries. National Economic Research Associates, Inc.
Volume I. Executive Summary. (PB-207 168, \$3.00; \$1.45)
Volume II. [Introduction, structure of the electric utility industry, and the economic impact of pollution abatement upon the industry and upon selected power intensive consumer industries]. (PB-207 167, \$3.00; \$1.45)

Economic Impact of Environmental Controls on the Fruits and Vegetable Canning and Freezing Industries. Agri Division, Dunlap and Associates, Inc.

Part I. Executive Summary. (PB-207 140; \$3.00; \$1.45)

Part II. Industry Structure. (PB-207 141, \$5.45; \$1.45)

Part III. Impact Analysis. (PB-207 142, \$6.00; \$1.45)

Part IV. Statistical Supplement. (PB-207 143, \$5.45; \$1.45)

Study of the Economic Impacts of Pollution Control on the Iron Foundry Industry. A.T. Kearney & Company, Inc.

Part I. Executive Summary. (PB-207 147, \$3.00; \$1.45)

Part II. The Structure of the Industry. (PB-207 148, \$5.45; \$1.45)

Part III. The Economic Impact of Pollution Abatement upon the Industry. (PB-207 149, \$4.50; \$1.45)

The Leather Industry: A Study of the Impact of Pollution Control Costs. Urban Systems Research & Engineering, Inc.

Volume I. Executive Summary. (PB-207 152, \$3.00; \$1.45)

Volume II. Description of the Industry. (PB-207 153, \$6.00; \$1.45)

Volume III. Impact of Pollution Control Costs on the Tanning Industry. (PB-207 154, \$3.00; \$1.45)

The Effects of Pollution Control on the Nonferrous Metals Industries. Charles River Associates Incorporated.

Aluminum: Part I. Introduction and Executive Summary. (PB-207 164, \$3.75; \$1.45)

Part II. Structure of the Industry. (PB-207 165, \$5.45; \$1.45)

Part III. The Economic Impact of Pollution Abatement on the Industry. (PB-207 166, \$3.75; \$1.45)

Copper: Part I. Introduction and Executive Summary. (PB-207 161, \$3.75; \$1.45)

Part II. Structure of the Industry. (PB-207 162, \$5.45; \$1.45)

Part III. The Economic Impact of Pollution Abatement on the Industry. (PB-207 163, \$3.75; \$1.45)

Lead: Part I. Introduction and Executive Summary. (PB-207 155, \$3.75; \$1.45)

Part II. Structure of the Industry. (PB-207 156, \$4.85; \$1.45)

Part III. The Economic Impact of Pollution Abatement on the Industry. (PB-207 157, \$3.00; \$1.45)

Zinc: Part I. Introduction and Executive Summary. (PB-207 158, \$3.00; \$1.45)

Part II. Structure of the Industry. (PB-207 159, \$4.85; \$1.45)

Part III. The Economic Impact of Pollution Abatement on the Industry. (PB-207 160, \$3.00; \$1.45)

Economic Impact of Anticipated Paper Industry Pollution-Abatement Costs. Arthur D. Little, Inc.

Part I. Executive Summary. (PB-207 144, \$3.00; \$1.45)

Part II. Industry Structure. (PB-207 145, \$4.50; \$1.45)

Part III. Economic Analysis. (PB-207 146, \$4.50; \$1.45)

The Impact of Costs Associated with New Environmental Standards upon the Petroleum Refining Industry. Stephen Sobotka & Company.

Part I. Executive Summary. (PB-207 197, \$3.00; \$1.45)

Part II. Structure of the Industry. (PB-207 198, \$4.50; \$1.45)

Part III. The Impact of Environmental Control Costs. (PB-207 199, \$4.50; \$1.45)

A Study of the Economic Impact on the Steel Industry of the Costs of Meeting Federal Air and Water Pollution Abatement Requirements. Booz-Allen Public Administration Services, Inc.

Volume I. Executive Summary. (PB-211 917, \$3.00; \$1.45)

Volume II. The Structure of the Steel Industry. (PB-211 918, \$5.45; \$1.45)

Volume III. Economic Analysis. (PB-211 919, \$5.45; \$1.45)

Volumes I, II, III. (PB-211 920, \$10.00)

The Chase Econometrics Macroeconomic and Inter-Industry

Forecasting Models. Chase Econometric Associates, Inc.

(PB-207 204, \$5.45; \$1.45)

Land Use Indicators of Environmental Quality - An Examination of Existing Federal Data and Future Needs. Earth Satellite Corporation. 1972. (PB-211 399, \$3.00; microfiche, \$1.45)

Environmental Indicators for Pesticides. Stanford Research Institute. 1972. (PB-210 666, \$5.45; microfiche, \$1.45)

National Environmental Indices: Air Quality and Outdoor Recreation. The Mitre Corporation. 1972. (PB-210 668, \$6.75; microfiche, \$1.45)

Development of a Continuing Program to Provide Indicators and Indices of Wildlife and the Natural Environment. Smithsonian Institution, Ecology Program. 1972. (PB-210 734, \$3.00; microfiche, \$1.45)

National Assessment of Trends in Water Quality. Enviro Control, Inc. 1972. (PB-210 669, \$4.50; microfiche, \$1.45)

Possible Effects of Construction and Operation of a Supertanker Terminal on the Marine Environment in the New York Bight. State University of New York. (PB-219 649, \$3.00; microfiche, \$1.45)

Environmental Aspects of a Supertanker Port on the Texas Gulf Coast. Texas A&M University. (PB-220 051, \$10.60; microfiche, \$1.45)

Resource Recovery: The State of Technology. Midwest Research Institute. 1973. [\$0.70] (PB-214 149, \$2.95; microfiche, \$1.45)

Resource Recovery: Catalogue of Processes. Midwest Research Institute. 1973. (PB-214 148, \$6.00; microfiche, \$1.45)

Preliminary Assessments of the Environmental Impact of a Superport on the Southeastern Coastal Area of Louisiana. Louisiana Superport Studies. Louisiana State University. 1973. (COM-73-10544, \$6.00; microfiche, \$1.45)

A Preliminary Assessment of the Environmental Vulnerability of Machias Bay, Maine to Oil Supertankers. Massachusetts Institute of Technology. 1973. (COM-73-10564, \$3.00; microfiche, \$1.45)

Quantitative Energy Studies and Models. Decision Sciences Corporation. 1973.

A State of the Art Review, Appendix I. (PB-220 131, \$4.85; microfiche, \$1.45)

Appendices II, III. (PB-220 132, \$5.45; microfiche, \$1.45)

Environmental Vulnerability of the Delaware Bay Area to Supertanker Accommodation. University of Delaware. 1973.

Volume I. Summary. (PB-219 801, \$4.85; microfiche, \$1.45)

Volume II. Biology. (PB-219 802, \$9.00; \$1.45)

Volume III. Chemistry, Engineering, Geology and Physical Oceanography. (PB-219 803, \$9.00; \$1.45)

Volume IV. Biology Appendix. (PB-219 804, \$10.60; \$1.45)

Volumes I, II, III, IV. (PB-219 800, \$29.70)

Report on Channel Modifications. Arthur D. Little, Inc. 1973.

Volume I. [4111-00014, \$3.70]

Volume II. [4111-00017, \$7.75]

Criteria for National Land Use Planning Indicators. Development Sciences Inc. 1973. (PB-220 650, \$3.00; microfiche, \$1.45)

Land Use Change and Environmental Quality in Urban Areas: Some Comparative Studies. Earth Satellite Corporation. 1973. (PB-220 742, \$9.00; microfiche, \$1.45)

The Taking Issue - An Analysis of the Constitutional Limits of Land Use Control. Fred Bosselman, David Callies, and John Banta. 1973. [4111-00017, \$2.35]

Potential Onshore Effects of Deepwater Oil Terminal-Related Industrial Development. Arthur D. Little, Inc. 1973.

Volume I. Part One. Executive Summary. (PB-224 018, \$3.50; microfiche, \$1.45)

Volume II. Part Two. Mid-Atlantic Region. Part Three. Maine. (PB-224 019, \$6.25; \$1.45)

Volume III. Part Four. Gulf Coast Region. (PB-224 020, \$6.25; \$1.45)

Volume IV. Appendices. (PB-224 021, \$6.25; \$1.45)

Volumes I, II, III, IV. (PB-224 017-SET, \$18.00)

Who Bears the Cost of Pollution Control?: The Impact on the Distribution of Income of Financing Federally Required Pollution Control. Public Interest Economics Center. 1973. (PB-226 447, \$4.50; microfiche, \$1.45)

A Study of the Quarterly Demand for Gasoline and Impacts of Alternative Gasoline Taxes, Interim Report. Data Resources, Inc. 1973. (PB-226 122/AS, \$3.75; microfiche, \$1.45)

Table of Abbreviations

In many cases the 102 Monitor refers to Federal agencies through the use of abbreviations. While many of these are of standard usage, others may be unfamiliar. For the convenience of the reader, therefore, the following table has been produced.

USDA	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
ARC	APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION
AEC	ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
DOC	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
DOD	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
USA	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, Army
USAF	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, Air Force
DSA	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, Supply Agency
USN	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, Navy
COE	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, Army Corps
DRBC	DELAWARE RIVER BASIN COMMISSION
EPA	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
FPC	FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION
GSA	GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
HEW	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE
HUD	DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
DOI	DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR
IBWC	INTERNATION BOUNDARY AND WATER COMM.
DJUS	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
NASA	NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMIN.
NSF	NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION
NERB	NEW ENGLAND RIVER BASINS COMMISSION
OST	OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
PRBC	PACIFIC NORTHWEST RIVER BASINS COMMISSION
STAT	STATE DEPARTMENT
TVA	TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY
DOT	DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
TREA	TREASURY DEPARTMENT
WRC	U.S. WATER RESOURCES COUNCIL
VA	VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

On the following pages are summaries of the environmental impact statements which were received by the Council on Environmental Quality during the month of April, 1974. At the head of the list of statements for each agency is the name of the agency environmental contact who can answer questions regarding those statements.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Contact: Dr. Fred H. Tschirley
Acting Coordinator
Environmental Quality Activities
Office of the Secretary
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Room 331-E, Administration Building
Washington, D.C. 20250
(202) 447-3965

Animal and Plant Health Inspec. Service

Final

Date

1974 Gypsy Moth Suppression Program

04/01

The statement refers to the proposed 1974 Cooperative Gypsy Moth Suppression and Regulatory Program. The 1974 program is expected to include spraying in Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont and Virginia. Current efforts include the use of carbaryl, trichlorfon, and Bacillus thuringiensis on approximately 375,000 acres to protect forests from imminent damage by the gypsy moth. Beneficial insects and soil arthropods may be adversely affected by the action. (232 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA USDA HEW

state and local agencies and concerned citizens
(ELR ORDER # 40511)

Forest Service

Draft

Date

Sawtooth National Recreation Area, Idaho

04/30

Idaho

County: several

The statement refers to the proposed management plan for the Sawtooth National Recreation Area, which contains 754,000 acres of land. The plan proposes: the addition of as many as 877 new camping and picnicking areas; the designation of 250,000 acres as wilderness study areas; the harvesting of 900,000 board feet of timber and timber products; the phasing out of grazing in key wildlife habitat areas; and the construction of new roads and trails. The major environmental impacts will be on vegetation and soils.

(two volumes)

(ELR ORDER # 40687)

North Fork Planning Unit, Flathead N.F.

04/01

Montana

County: Flathead

The statement refers to the proposed multiple use plan for the North Fork Planning Unit, Glacier View Ranger District, Flathead National Forest. The proposal would affect 261,200 acres, of which 224,130 acres are National Forest lands. The unit has been divided into seven sub-units for management. As a result of the plan, two inventoried roadless areas totalling 23,859 acres would be maintained as roadless; 45,500 acres would not be roaded, but could be logged with technological advances; 20,000 acres of roadless areas would be roaded and logged; the North Fork of the Flathead River would be proposed for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic River System. (54 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40514)

Elkhorn Planning Unit, Helena National Forest

04/22

Montana

Proposed is the implementation of a revised multiple use plan for the 95,000 acre Elkhorn Planning unit of the Helena National Forest. Planning is designed to a Level 2 intensity, for such values as timber harvest, grazing, wildlife habitat, and recreation. The unit contains 40,100 acres of inventoried roadless areas, of which 33,600 acres would remain undeveloped.

(48 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40628)

Pisgah National Forest

04/22

North Carolina

The statement refers to a proposed 10 year management plan for the North and West Fork French Broad Unit and the Davidson River Unit of the Pisgah National Forest. The 61,363 acres of National Forest land will be managed for wildlife, timber harvest, and recreational values. There will be impact upon scenic values, soils and water quality, and wildlife habitat. (138 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40638)

Badlands Planning Unit, Custer N.F.

04/03

North Dakota

County: Several

The statement refers to a proposed multiple use plan for the Badlands Planning Unit of the Custer National Forest. The Unit contains 1,232,831 acres, of which 636,379 acres are administered by the Forest Service. Major aspects of the plan include the continuance of cattle grazing, oil and gas extraction, and protection of several historical, archaeological, and paleontological sites. A total of 414,033 acres are currently under oil and gas lease; it is anticipated that additional leases will be granted. There will be construction of oil pipelines, and the allowance of seismic methods of mineral exploration. (189 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40525)

Vegetative Management with Herbicides, Washington

04/17

Washington

County: several

The statement refers to the proposed use of the herbicides 2,4-D, 2,4,5-T, MSMA, and Atrazine on lands of the Colville, Okanogan, and Wenatchee National Forests, in order to reduce the volume of native vegetation where it seriously hampers forest management activities. Use of the chemicals will result in varying amounts of herbicidal residues in the environment. There is potential hazard to some species of wildlife as a result of the alteration of habitat. (Two Volumes)
(ELR ORDER # 40606)

Timber Plan Gifford Pinchot N.F.

04/22

Washington

The statement refers to a proposed revised timber management plan for the Gifford Pinchot National Forest. The plan will cover the period July 1, 1974 through June 30, 1984. A potential yield of 5,274.5 million board feet is proposed for the 10 year period; the program harvest schedule is 345.5 million board feet. There will be some road construction, including some in presently roadless areas. There will be impact to air, soil, water, and wildlife values. (261 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40626)

Final

Date

Ketchikan Timber Sale, Tongass N.F.

04/10

Alaska

The statement refers to the proposed 1974-79 timber harvest plan for the Ketchikan Pulp Company long term timber sale. The harvest, primarily by clearcutting and associated activities, will be of 960 million board feet. Cutting units would be of 160 acres, maximum. Approximately 300 acres of new roads would be constructed in conjunction with the harvest. Wildlife habitat, soil and water quality will be adversely affected. (460 pages)
COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA HUD DOI USCG DOC DOT
state and local agencies and
concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 40563)

Cholmondeley Sound Drainage, Tongass N.F.

04/16

Alaska

The statement refers to the proposed management plan for the Cholmondeley Sound drainage, Prince of Wales Island, on the Tongass National Forest. The primary action is

that of timber harvest by clearcutting. The 72,000 acre unit contains 42,100 acres of commercial stands. Other important resources of the area are fish, wildlife, and recreation. Adverse impact of the action will include the decrease of naturalness and aesthetic quality; wilderness character will be lost where it presently exists (174 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA HUD DOT DOC DOI
state and local agencies and
concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 40597)

Perenosa Timber Sale

04/16

Alaska

The statement refers to administrative alternatives considered in the revision of the Perenosa Timber Sale of 1968. Involved is a 15 year timber sale for the harvest of 525 million board feet of Sitka spruce sawtimber from Afagnak Island, Alaska. If modification is approved, the sale will involve the harvest of 332 million board feet on 12,000 acres. A largely roadless and undeveloped area will be roaded for the timber harvest, providing the opportunity for more intensive use and management of other resources in the sale area. (269 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOT DOI EPA DOC
state agencies and
concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 40602)

Thorne Arm - Carroll Inlet, Tongass N.F.

04/18

Alaska

The statement refers to a proposed five year timber harvest plan for the 62,700 acre Thorne Arm-Carroll Inlet, Revillagigedo Island, Tongass National Forest. There are 31,000 acres of commercial forest land within the area. Harvest will be through the silvicultural method of clearcutting, on units no larger than 160 acres. The naturalness and aesthetic quality of the area will be lessened; wildlife behavior patterns will be changed.

COMMENTS MADE BY: HUD USCG DOI DOT EPA
state agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40620)

Recreation Cabins, Ketchikan Area, Tongass N.F.

04/22

Alaska

Proposed is the construction and operation of seven recreation cabins on salt water access in roadless areas of the Ketchikan Area, Revillagigedo Island, Tongass National Forest. The cabins will primarily serve the boating public, providing shelter for both normal and emergency boating conditions. Impact will include the clearing of one-sixteenth acre of ground for each cabin, and pollution

from cabin use. (48 pages)
COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOI HUD DOT
citizens
(ELR ORDER # 40640)

Westside Timber Sale, Tongass N.F.

04/24

Alaska

The statement refers to a proposed timber sale on the north side of Montague Island, Tongass National Forest. The sale consists of six clearcut units totalling 382 acres. The gross sale area is 1,100 acres, and the total volume is 11,068 MBF. An estimated 4.4 miles of road would be constructed for log trucking; the area is currently roadless and undeveloped. (65 pages)
COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI HUD EPA USCG DOT
(ELR ORDER # 40646)

Fox Planning Unit, Six River National Forest

04/16

California

County:

Del Norte

The statement refers to a proposed land use management plan for the Fox Planning Unit, Six River National Forest. The plan applies to 30,000 acres of National Forest lands, of which 15,000 acres have been inventoried as roadless. The unit has been divided into 3 zones. Management would include timber harvesting on about 8,300 acres, or 28 percent of the unit during the next 80 years. Ultimately, timber would be harvested from about 14,800 acres. Low density recreation would be available throughout the unit; one zone would be managed for medium recreation development and use. Mineral resources could be utilized. (120 pages)
COMMENTS MADE BY: HUD USDA DOD FPC HEW EPA DOI
state and local agencies and
concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 40600)

Deadwood Planning Unit, Boise N.F.

04/08

Idaho

County:

Boise

Valley

The statement refers to the proposed land use plan for the Deadwood Planning Unit of the Boise National Forest. The 153,000 acre unit has been divided into seven areas, which will be managed for recreation, wilderness and backcountry values, transportation (80 miles of new road and 14 miles of trail), timber resources, livestock grazing, and wildlife habitat. Of the two inventoried roadless and undeveloped areas within the unit 30,343 acres will remain unroaded, 19,000 acres will be modified but will remain unroaded, and 45,026 acres will be developed with roads.

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI EPA
state and local agencies and
concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 40561)

White Pine Planning Unit, Clearwater N.F.

04/22

Idaho

County: Latah Benewah

The statement refers to the proposed implementation of a multiple use plan for the 16,750 acre White Pine Planning Unit of the Clearwater National Forest. The Unit is broken into seven areas which will be managed for such values as timber, browse production, and recreation. Adverse impact will include soil disturbance and possible stream siltation.

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI EPA

(ELR ORDER # 40624)

)

West Creek Timber Sale, Nezperce N.F.

04/22

Idaho

County: Idaho

The statement refers to the proposed sale of eleven million board feet of mature and overmature sawtimber of the West Fork Race Creek, Nezperce National Forest. The proposed harvest is within the exterior boundaries of the proposed National Recreation Area of Senate Bill S2233. Adverse impact resulting from the action would be to air quality, scenery, solitude, and watershed.

(27 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA

(ELR ORDER # 40627)

Big Game Habitat Improvement, Idaho

04/22

Idaho

The statement refers to the prescribed burning of brushfield in northern Idaho during fiscal years 1974 and 1975. The purpose of the program is that of maintaining the brushfield stage of plant succession in order to provide forage for Rocky Mountain elk, moose, mule deer and white tail deer, and to sustain their respective populations within the productive capabilities of the land. The project areas are located within the Clearwater and Spokane River drainages.

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOI

State and local agencies and concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 40630)

Soldier Mountain Ski Area, Sawtooth N.F.

04/26

Idaho

County: Camas

The statement refers to the proposed expansion and development of the Soldier Mountain Ski Area of the Sawtooth National Forest. Expansion would be from 235 acres to 1240

acres, with five new chair lifts and support facilities being constructed. Ultimate Area capacity is planned at 1500 skiers per day. Major impact will be to soil, water, and aesthetic values.

(40 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA USDA DOT FPC COE DOI
state and local agencies
and concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 40672)

04/10

Maine

County: several

The statement refers to the proposed aerial spraying of 430,000 acres of state and private woodlands in Aroostook, Penobscot, Piscataquis, and Washington Counties, in order to prevent or minimize further spruce budworm-caused tree mortality, and to reduce high spruce budworm populations. Most of the treatment areas have been sprayed during the past ten years. The chemical agent to be used is the insecticide mexacarbate. (110 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI DOC HEW EPA
state agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40572) (

Deer Creeks Planning Unit, Gallatin N.F.

04/10

Montana

The statement refers to a proposed multiple use plan for the 67,800 acre Deer Creeks Planning Unit, Gallatin National Forest. The Unit will be managed for such values as timber, domestic livestock grazing, wildlife, recreation, and watershed protection. The plan includes the construction of 30.5 miles of major route roadway, as well as the construction of side roads. Impact of the plan will include increased access, soil disturbance and erosion, and visual and air pollution. (200 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOI
state agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40569)

Pleasant Valley Planning Unit, Kootenai N.F.

04/11

Montana

County: Lincoln Sanders Flathead

The statement refers to a proposed multiple use plan for the Pleasant Valley Planning Unit, Kootenai National Forest. The 41,000 acre Unit has been stratified into six management areas, which will be managed for such values as timber production, recreation, big game winter range production, and livestock forage. There will be road construction, with adverse impact to the natural conditions of the Forest. Other adverse effects will include soil and vegetative disturbance, and air and noise pollution.

(127 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA EPA DOI
local agencies and
concerned citizens
(ELR ORDER # 40575)

Spanish Peaks, Gallatin N.F.

04/22

Montana

County: Gallatin Madison

Proposed is the implementation of a multiple use plan for the Spanish Peaks Management Unit of the Gallatin National Forest. The 82,000 acre Unit includes the 50,000 acre Spanish Peaks Primitive Area. The existing Primitive Area and an additional 15,000 acres will be managed as wilderness another 13,000 acres will be managed as a roadless dispersed recreation area until Congress establishes a new wilderness boundary. Timber harvest and roads will be prohibited in most of the unit, and severely restricted in the area adjacent to the Gallatin River. Restrictions will be placed on visitors to the Spanish Peaks.

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA EPA DOI
citizens
(ELR ORDER # 40623)

South Cottonwood Planning District, Gallatin N.F.

04/22

Montana

County: Gallatin

Proposed is the implementation of the revised multiple use plan for the 16,400 acre South Cottonwood Planning Unit, Gallatin National Forest. Approximately 50% of the Unit will be maintained in a roadless state; 20% is presently roaded. The remaining 30% of the Unit will be developed for timber harvest activities, with road construction. Three minimum developed end-of-road facilities will be constructed. Opportunities for solitude and primitive type recreation will be reduced on portions of the area previously unroaded. Impact will occur due to alteration of the landscape and disturbance to vegetation, soil, water, and wildlife. (242 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI EPA
state and local agencies and concerned citizens
(ELR ORDER # 40631)

West Fork Ranger District, Bitterroot N.F.

04/26

Montana

County: Ravalli

The statement refers to a proposed revised management plan for 157,075 acres of the West Fork Ranger District of the Forest. The planning unit has been subdivided into eight smaller units which will be managed for such values as timber production, wildlife habitat enhancement, and recreational values. Of the 157,075 acres in the unit,

111,240 are inventoried as roadless. Implementation of the plan will result in management keyed to road development of 75,946 acres. The remaining 81,129 acres will continue to be managed in a roadless condition.

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOI USDA
state and local agencies
and concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 40677)

Pinyon Juniper Chaining Program, Nevada

04/03

Nevada

The statement refers to the proposed control of pinyon-juniper growth on 4,000 to 5,000 acres of National Forest land annually, by the mechanical process of chaining.

Adverse impact will be primarily esthetic; some wildlife species will be affected by loss of habitat. (114 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA HEW USDA DOI
state and local agencies and
concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 40527)

Sagebrush and Wyethia, Nevada

04/03

Nevada

The statement refers to a proposed program of herbicide spraying on 5,000 acres of National Forest lands annually, in order to control sagebrush and wyethia.. The

agent to be used is 2,4-D. Adverse impact will occur from the introduction of the chemical to air and water.

Non-target plant species will be affected; the loss of habitat will have greatest effect upon sage grouse, deer (winter range), and antelope (winter range). (101 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOI HEW
state and local agencies and concerned citizens
(ELR ORDER # 40529)

Presidential Range, White Mountain N. F.

04/29

New Hampshire

County: Coos

Proposed is the legislative designation of the 20,380 acre Presidential Range of the Forest as units of the Eastern Wilderness System. Adverse impact will include the prohibition of timbering and public motorized access. Visitation of the area may increase. (42 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY:
(ELR ORDER # 40681)

Vegetation Management, Oregon and Washington

04/30

Oregon

Washington

The statement refers to the proposed use of the chemical agents 2,4-D, 2,4,5-T, 2,4,5-TP, Amitrole-T, Dicamba, and

Picloram on Malheur, Umatilla, and Wallowa-Whitman National Forests. The herbicides will be used in reforestation, site preparation, utility and road right-of-way maintenance, range vegetation, and noxious weed and poison plant control. The use of the chemicals will put herbicide residues into the environment in varying amounts depending upon the chemical used, formulation rates, methods of application, and its fate in the environment. There is a hazard to wildlife in the altering or eliminating of its habitat. (two volumes)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPS USDA HUD DOC HEW COE
state and local agencies and concerned
citizens

(ELR ORDER # 40698)

Vernal Planning Unit, Ashley N.F.

04/16

Utah

County: Uintah Duchesne Daggett

The statement refers to the proposed management plan for the 338,200 acre Vernal Planning Unit of Ashley National Forest. The unit has been divided into seven sub-units, which will be managed for water, recreation, timber, wildlife, grazing, wilderness, and mineral values. Of a total of 174,700 acres of roadless and undeveloped land in the unit, 67,000 acres will remain unroaded, 79,300 acres may have temporary roads, and 28,400 acres will be roaded and developed for non-wilderness.

(248 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI
state and local agencies and
concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 40601)

Vegetation Management, Washington National Forests

04/30

Washington

County: several

The statement refers to the use of the chemical herbicides amitrole, dicamba, 2,4,5-T, 2,4-D, picloram, and silvex, on lands of the Olympic, Mt. Baker, Snoqualmie, and Gifford Pinchot National Forests. The herbicides are used for control of undesirable vegetation in crop tree release, site preparation, weeding, range vegetation, right-of-way maintenance, and noxious weed control programs. The action will result in a loss of some non-target species, as well as an adverse aesthetic (visual) impact. (two volumes)

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA DOC COE HUD
state agencies and concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 40696)

Rural Electrification Administration

Draft

Date

Combustion Turbine No. 3, Apache Station

04/15

Arizona

County: Cochise

The statement refers to the granting of an REA loan to the Arizona Electric Power Cooperative, Inc. for the installation of a new 65 MW combustion turbine at the Apache Generating Station. The Unit will be capable of utilizing natural gas, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil. The proposed unit will be used primarily for emergency and peaking power. There will be some release of nitrogen and sulfur oxides, and particulate matter. (two volumes)
(ELR ORDER # 40582)

230 Transmission Line, Colorado and Wyoming

04/17

Colorado Wyoming

The statement refers to the proposed granting of REA insured or guaranteed funds to the Tri-State Generation and Transmission Association for the construction of 272 miles of 230 kV transmission line and substations. Counties affected are Grand, Lincoln, Kit Carson, Weld, Morgan, and Larimer in Colorado, and Albany and Laramie in Wyoming. The lines will be a visual intrusion upon the landscape.
(two volumes)
(ELR ORDER # 40605)

Soil Conservation Service

Draft

Date

Emergency Watershed Protection Program

04/01

The statement refers to the Emergency Watershed Protection Program, authorized by Section 216 of the Flood Control Act of 1950. The program authorizes measures to be installed to safeguard lives and property from floods and the products of erosion whenever fire or other natural element or force causes a sudden impairment of a watershed. Frequently used emergency measure include: establishment of vegetative cover, gully control structures, streambank protection, debris and sediment removal, and emergency repair of existing dams, dikes, and other water control structures. (47 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40505)

Bayou Bonne Idee Watershed, Louisiana

04/30

Louisiana

County: Morehouse

The statement refers to a proposed project which will be constructed for watershed protection, flood prevention, drainage, and recreation. Project measures will include 202 miles of channel work with appurtenant measures; the construction of two water control structures and the modification of two others; a recreation development; and

mitigation measures. Approximately 2360 acres of land will be disturbed during construction. Habitat for deer, squirrel, rabbit and waterfowl will be lost to project measures. (138 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40697)

Indian Creek Watershed, Michigan

04/08

Michigan

County: Lapeer Sanilac Tuscola
The statement refers to a project which is intended to provide watershed protection, flood prevention, and improved drainage on lands of the Indian Creek Watershed. Project measures will include land treatment and multiple - purpose channel work. Impact will include the conversion of 220 acres of grassland - brushland wildlife habitat to cropland, and the conversion of 17.1 acres of forest to grassland. (72 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40547)

Final

Date

Poplar River Watershed

04/24

Wisconsin

County: Clark Taylor
The statement refers to an erosion and flood control project which will involve conservation land treatment measures, the construction of an earthfill dam and 285 acre wildlife pool with nesting islands; a 452 acre floodwater retarding pool; recreation areas; a 1.31 mile dike around the city of Owen, and related work. A 1,620 acre park and wildlife area will be established. A total of 1140 acres, including wetland, forest, and agricultural land, will be either permanently or temporarily effected by project construction.

COMMENTS MADE BY: COE DOI EPA
state agencies and concerned citizens
(ELR ORDER # 40664)

Lee Phillips Watershed Project

04/30

Arkansas

County: Lee Phillips
The proposed project consists of 78.3 miles of channel work, 19 grade stabilization structures, 1 low water weir, and the acceleration of the establishment of land treatment measures. The purposes of the project are watershed protection, flood protection, and agricultural water management. Adverse effects include disturbance to fish habitat during construction; clearing of 357 acres of woodland of which 120 acres will be replanted; and Increased traffic with associated dust and noise.
(73 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOD HEW DOI DOT EPA
state agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40700)

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

Contact: For Non-Regulatory Matters:
Mr. W. Herbert Pennington
Office of Assistant General Manager
E-201, AEC
Washington, D.C. 20545
(301) 973-4241
For Regulatory Matters:
Mr. A. Giambusso, Deputy Director for
Reactor Projects, Directorate of Licensing
P-722, AEC
Washington, D.C. 20545
(301) 973-7373

Draft

Date

Braidwood Station, Units 1 and 2

04/04

Illinois

County: Will

The statement refers to the proposed issuance of a construction permit to the Commonwealth Edison Company for the two unit Station. The two pressurized water reactors will produce 6850 MWt, which will be used to generate 2240 MWe (net) Exhaust steam will be cooled by a once through flow of water from an artificial lake; makeup (93 cfs, avg.) will be drawn from the Kankakee River, and blowdown (46 cfs, avg.) will be discharged to it. Approximately 734 acres of agricultural land, 848 acres of woods and fallow field, and 2838 acres of strip-mine spoil will be required for the station and cooling lake. An excessive growth of algae in the cooling lake might impose adverse impact on the Kankakee. (ELR ORDER # 40535)

Greenwood Energy Center, Units 2 and 3

04/30

Michigan

County: St. Claire

Proposed is the issuance of construction permits to the Detroit Edison Co. for Units 2 and 3 of the Greenwood Energy Center. The plant will employ two identical pressurized water reactors to produce up to 3,600 MWt and 1208 MWe (net). Future power levels of 3,760 MWt and 1,263 MWe are anticipated. Exhaust steam will be cooled in a closed cycle system incorporating a spray canal and utilizing makeup water from Lake Huron at a consumptive rate of 39,500 acre-ft. annually. Construction-related activities will occupy 1,200 of the 3,600 acres in the site. Farming, hunting and grazing on the site will be suspended. (ELR ORDER # 40701)

Seabrook Station, Units 1 and 2

04/15

New Hampshire

County: Rockingham

The statement refers to the proposed granting of construction permits to the Public Service Company of New Hampshire. The Seabrook Station will employ identical pressurized-water reactors to produce 3411 MWt and 1194 MWe (net) each; future outputs of 3579 MWt and 1250 MWe are anticipated. Exhaust steam will be cooled by a once-through flow of water from the Gulf of Maine. The construction site is largely wooded; 1545 acres will be required for transmission line right-of-way. Marine biota will be adversely affected by thermal and mechanical shock.
(ELR ORDER # 40579)

Sequoyah Uranium Hexafluoride Plant

04/19

Oklahoma

County: Sequoyah

The statement refers to the continuation of Source Material License SUB-1010, held by the Kerr-McGee Corp., authorizing the operation of a uranium hexafluoride manufacturing facility in Sequoyah County, close to the confluence of the Illinois and Arkansas Rivers. The plant produces high purity uranium hexafluoride using uranium concentrates as the starting material. It is designed to produce 5000 tons of uranium annually. (110 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40622)

UF6 conversion plant, Barnwell

04/29

South Carolina

Proposed is the issuance of a full term special nuclear material license to Allied-Gulf Nuclear Services for the operation of a uranium hexafluoride (UF6) conversion facility as part of the Barnwell Nuclear Fuel Plant. The UF6 facility is designed to process 1500 metric tons of uranium as uranyl nitrate solution into gaseous UF6. Plutonium contaminated solid wastes will be stored by on-site burial. (107 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40683)

Final

Date

Shearon Harris Nuclear Power Plant (2)

04/02

North Carolina

County: Wake Chatham

The (revised) statement refers to the proposed issuance of a construction permit to the Carolina Power and Light Co. for the 4 unit Shearon Harris Plant, to be sited on a 14,000 acre tract. (The statement reflects a change in the cooling system from a once-through method to a closed cycle system of 4 towers.) The identical pressurized water reactors will produce 2785 MWt each and a total of 3600 MWe; future thermal levels of 2900 MWt/unit are anticipated. Makeup water for the system will be obtained from a 4100 acre reservoir; a total of 4500 acres will be committed to project measures, with a

resulting loss of terrestrial and riparian habitat; 3 miles of Buckhorn Creek will be altered or destroyed.

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA DOC HEW HUD DOI EPA FPC COE
state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 40519)

Perry Nuclear Power Plant, Units 1 and 2

04/15

Ohio

County:

Lake

Proposed is the issuance of permits to the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company for the construction of the Perry Nuclear Power Plant. Two identical boiling water reactors will be used to produce 3,597 Mwt each; steam turbine-generators will provide 1,205 MWe (net) each. Future power levels of 3,758 Mwt and 1,267 MWe per unit are anticipated. Cooling water will be drawn from Lake Erie at 1,150,000 gpm, and aquatic organisms will be killed by entrainment, and thermal and mechanical shock. The Plant will occupy a 250 acre wooded site; 93 miles of transmission line will be constructed, requiring 1,500 acres of right-of-way. (232 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA DOC HEW HUD DOI DOT EPA FPC
state and local agencies and
concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 40584)

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Contact: Dr. Sidney R. Galler
Deputy Assistant Secretary for
Environmental Affairs
Department of Commerce
Washington, D.C. 20230
(202) 967-4335

Draft

Date

Rule Promulgation, Marine Mammal Protection Act

04/05

The statement refers to the proposed promulgation of rules and issuance of permits pursuant to the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972. The permits would be necessary in order to allow the taking of marine mammals by commercial fishing operations, after October 21, 1974. The goal of the Act and the permit system is to reduce damage to marine mammals. The statement indicates that no significant adverse impacts are anticipated as a result of the proposal. (73 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40544)

Waiver of Moratorium, Importation of Sealskins

04/18

The statement refers to the proposed granting of a waiver to the Fouke Company of Greenville, South Carolina, for the importation of raw sealskins from South Africa. The waiver refers to a request for the importation of 5600 skins which were allowed under an earlier economic hardship exemption, but were not shipped due to technical reasons; and the granting of a waiver over a 10 year period.
(ELR ORDER # 40619)

Submarine Sand Recovery System

04/15

Hawaii

Proposed is the full-scale long endurance field testing of the prototype of a unique system for mining ocean bottom sand. The system, designed for use from a small vessel, consists primarily of a suction probe which buries itself in thick deposits of sand by hydroject action and removes large cones of sand. The test site is located at Keahou, Kona, Hawaii. The long range secondary effects in the area of socio-economic impact could be significant if the system proves to be economically and environmentally practical and is extensively utilized. (60 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40586)

Estuarine Sanctuary, Coos Bay, Oregon

04/26

Oregon

County: Coos

Proposed is the granting of funds to the State of Oregon,

pursuant to P.L. 92-583, in order to allow the acquisition, development, and operation of an estuarine sanctuary in Coos Bay. A total of 4,500 acres would be acquired. The action would restrict uses of the land, and may result in restriction upon motorboat access; timber harvest in the proposed sanctuary would be prohibited. (54 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40665)

DELAWARE RIVER BASIN COMMISSION

Draft

Date

Gilbert Generating Station, New Jersey

04/01

New Jersey

Proposed is the installation and operation of Unit 8, a 130 MW capacity steam turbo-generator, at Jersey Central Power and Light Co.'s Gilbert Station. The generator will utilize the waste heat from 4 existing combustion turbines, in "combined cycle generation", with #2 fuel oil being burned at 36 gpm for supplemental heat. Also planned is construction of four heat recovery steam generators, a condensor, a wet-mechanical draft cooling tower, a waste water treatment facility, and auxiliary equipment. Impact will include increased fogging, noise levels, and water consumption. (114 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40518)

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, Air Force

Contact: Dr. Billy Welch
Room 4D 873, The Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20330
(202) OX 7 - 9297

Draft

Date

F-15 Beddown, Luke AFB, Arizona

04/26

Arizona

County: Maricopa

The statement refers to the proposed basing of the first squadron of F-15 fighter aircraft at Luke AFB, in order to provide combat crew training in terms of operation and weapons delivery. The major impacts associated with the action are those relating to operational noise and engine emissions; the noise of the F-15 is approximately equivalent to that of the F-4. Future operations will be similar to those which are presently conducted with F-4 and F-104 aircraft; there will be some new construction to support the aircraft.

(ELR ORDER # 40690)

Housing Units, Elgin AFB

04/12

Florida

County: Okaloosa

The statement refers to the proposed construction of 150 family housing units for non-commissioned officers on Elgin Air Force Base. The site will include 36 acres of Air Force land. Included in the scope of the project are site preparation, the construction of paved streets and sidewalks and the installation of utilities. Some trees and other vegetation will be destroyed during construction. The area, which encompasses a unique stand of trees, is one of natural beauty. (118 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40581)

Final

Date

Blair Lakes Range Operations

04/03

Alaska

The statement refers to the proposed use of the 33,964 acre range for aerial gunnery and bombing training, with inert ordnance being utilized. The action will result in increased fire potential; there will be restrictions on the airspace in the vicinity of the range. (293 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOI

state and local agencies and concerned citizens
(ELR ORDER # 40534)

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, Army Corps

Contact: Mr. Francis X. Kelly
Director, Office of Public Affairs
Attn: DAEN-PAP
Office of the Chief of Engineers
U. S. Army Corps of Engineers
1000 Independence Avenue, S. W.
Washington, D. C. 20314
(202) 693-7168

Draft

Date

Ta'u Boat Harbor, Ta'u Island, American Samoa

04/22

American Samoa

Proposed is the construction of a boat harbor in the vicinity of Fusi, on the west coast of the Island of Ta'u. The project includes an entrance channel, a turning basin, a breakwater, a groin, a revetted mole, and navigational aids. Other features would be provided by the government of American Samoa. Construction activities would extend over 9.8 acres of reef flat; 2.7 acres of reef flat would be converted to land. There will be impact on marine biota, vegetation, wildlife habitat, and the tranquility of village communities. (Pacific Ocean Division) (34 pages) (ELR ORDER # 40642)

Dillingham Small Boat Harbor

04/04

Alaska

Proposed is the maintenance dredging of the Dillingham Small Boat Harbor to authorized dimensions. Typical maintenance involves the dredging of 60,000 cu.yds. of material annually. Adverse impact includes that resulting from the disturbance of marine biota, and from the commitment of land to spoil disposal. (Alaska District) (57 pages) (ELR ORDER # 40537)

Nome Harbor and Seawall, Alaska

04/08

Alaska

The statement refers to the maintenance and operation of the Nome Harbor and Seawall. Typical maintenance requires the annual dredging of 16,000 to 20,000 cu. yds. of material. Adverse impact would be that resulting to marine organisms. (Alaska District) (69 pages) (ELR ORDER # 40559)

Dierks Lake, Saline River, Arkansas

04/03

Arkansas

County: Sevier Howard

The statement refers to the completion of construction, the operation, and the maintenance of the Dierks Lake Project,

a flood control, water supply, fish and wildlife, and recreation project that is located at river mile 56.5 of the Saline River. The project, which consists of a modified rockfill embankment, an uncontrolled spillway, a reinforced concrete gate-tower and conduit, access roads, and buildings was over 80 percent complete as of June 30, 1973. The conservation pool of the project will inundate 1,360 acres; 14 archeological sites have been affected by the project. (Tulsa District) (174 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40526)

Beaver Lake Project Operation, Arkansas

04/18

Arkansas

The statement evaluates the impacts of the operation and maintenance of Beaver Lake, a hydroelectric power generation, flood control, water supply, and recreation project near Rogers, Arkansas. Adverse impact includes that resulting from lake fluctuation and from heavy recreational use. (Little Rock District) (61 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40618)

Fairfield Vicinity Streams Project

04/11

California

County: Solano

The statement refers to the proposed 11.25 miles of channel modifications on 5 streams. The streams involved are Ledge-wood Creek, Pennsylvania, Avenue Cree, Union Avenue Creek, Laurel Creek and McCoy Creek. The project would provide a high degree of flood protection to an area where frequent flood damages now occur. Adverse impacts include noise and air pollution during construction; some wildlife species would be displaced. (Sacramento District) (89 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40574)

Moss Landing Harbor, California

04/15

California

Proposed is the maintenance dredging of the entrance channel and harbor channel at Moss Landing. Dredged spoil will be deposited at the head of the Monterey Canyon at the 60 foot isobath at the end of Sandholdt Pier. Adverse impact will accrue to marine biota. (San Francisco District) (115 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40588)

Chatfield Lake, Colorado Project.

04/22

Colorado

The statement refers to a dam and lake that are being constructed just downstream from the confluence of the South Platte River and Plum Creek. The dam is a rolled earthfill structure, over 13,000 feet long. The lake will

have a permanent pool of 1,150 acres; a total of 6,919 acres will be committed to the project. Project purposes are flood control and recreation. There will be some loss of fish habitat, riparian vegetation, and hunting opportunity. (Omaha District) (98 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40636)

Trinidad Lake Project, Purgatoire River

04/25

Colorado

The statement refers to the Trinidad Lake, which is under construction on the Purgatoire River, 4 miles west of the City of Trinidad. The project is intended to provide flood control, irrigation storage, sediment retention, and fish and wildlife habitat. Approximately 3,658 acres of land have been acquired for project purposes; six small communities, with a combined population of 1500, have been displaced. (Albuquerque District)
(ELR ORDER # 40653))

Tampa and Hillsborough Bays

04/02

Florida

The statement refers to the granting of a dredge permit to Benton and Company, Inc., and Bay-Con Industries, Inc., pursuant to Section 10 of the River and Harbor Act of 1899 for the purpose of dredging oyster shell from an area of 62 sq. miles, or 40,000 acres of Tampa and Hillsborough Bays. Approximately 900,000 cubic yards of oyster shell will be removed annually by those companies and used for commercial purposes. Adverse impacts are the loss of benthos in dredged areas and increased turbidity and sedimentation during the dredging process. (Jacksonville District) (126 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40504)

Fernandina Harbor, Maintenance Dredging

04/25

Florida

The statement refers to the proposed maintenance of the authorized depths of the Fernandina navigation channels. About 1,200,000 cubic yards of material will be removed and placed in upland and open sea disposal areas. Adverse impacts include loss of some benthic organisms, temporary siltation and turbidity caused by dredging, and some loss and temporary displacement of wildlife habitat on the upland disposal areas. (Jacksonville District) (30 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40657)

Canaveral Harbor, Maintenance Dredging

04/25

Florida
County:

Brevard

The project involves the maintenance of required depths of the navigation channel at Canaveral Harbor by removing shoaled materials from the channel. Approximately 600,000 cubic yards of material is scheduled to be removed in 1974. Adverse impacts of the project are the loss of some benthic organisms, and temporary turbidity and siltation caused by dredging. (Jacksonville District) (14 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40664)

Blackfoot River Modification, Idaho

04/08

Idaho

The statement refers to the proposed modifications of the existing reservoir in order to incorporate planned flood control through improved runoff forecasting procedures, and the establishment of an exclusive flood control zone within the reservoir. The safety of Blackfoot Dam would also be increased through the improvement of its embankment stability and the increasing of its spillway capacity. Also included is the modification of Chiva Hat Dam. The modification would result in the inundation of an additional one mile of free-flowing stream and 1,600 acres of shoreline, which would include archeologically significant sites. Seven families and 16 persons would be displaced. (130 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40546)

Lucky Peak Dam and Lake, Idaho

04/08

Idaho

The statement evaluates the continued operation, management, and maintenance of Lucky Peak Dam and Lake on the Boise River. Project purposes include flood control, water quality control, supplemental irrigation storage, recreation, and fish and wildlife resources. Adverse impact results from seasonal fluctuations in reservoir water levels. There has been a loss of mule deer habitat, and the reservoir presents an obstacle to deer migration. (Walla Walla District) (156 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40558)

Flood Control, Water Quality Improvement, Chicago

04/01

Illinois

County: Cook

The statement refers to a proposed plan for flood control and water quality improvements in Chicago. The plan has been developed by the Metropolitan Sanitary District of Greater Chicago. The proposal deals with the assessment of a tunnel and reservoir plan which is intended to correct a situation in which the overflow from combined sewers produces pollution and flooding in the waterways of the Chicago region and Lake Michigan.
(ELR ORDER # 40498)

Rock Island Local Protection Project

04/08

Illinois

County: Rock Island

The statement refers to a proposed local flood protection project for Rock Island. Project measures will include an earthen levee, floodwall with removable steel top section, access ramps, pumping stations and landscaping. The project would protect the city from a 200 year frequency flooding of the Mississippi. The project will adversely affect wildlife by acting as a barrier to river access.

(Rock Island District) (32 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40554)

Kaskaskia Navigation Project, Illinois

04/24

Illinois

Proposed is the operation and maintenance of the Kaskaskia Navigation Project, from the mouth of the Kaskaskia River to Payetteville, Illinois. There will be dredging of the river channel and deposit of spoils on riparian project lands; stabilization and maintenance of banks; regulation of the pool level; and operation and maintenance of the lock and dam. There will be impact on water quality and the riparian environment. (St. Louis District) (195 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40645)

Blue River Basin Projects, Kansas and Missouri

04/11

Kansas Missouri

The statement refers to the construction, operation, and maintenance of four authorized lakes; Wolf-Coffee, Indian, Tomahawk, and Mill, and the authorized channel modification in the Blue River basin. Adverse impacts consist of inundation of wildlife and stream fish habitat, loss of existing and potential residential lands, temporary noise, air, and water pollution, and the displacement of people from private lands. (Kansas City District)

(ELR ORDER # 40573)

Cedar Point Lake, Cedar Creek, Kansas

04/15

Kansas

County: Chase

The statement refers to the proposed Cedar Creek Dam, to be located at stream mile 4.2. Project purposes are flood control, water supply, and recreation. Project measures would include an earthfill embankment, an uncontrolled spillway, a reinforced concrete gated outlet, access roads, and project buildings. The conservation pool of the project would inundate 4,330 acres of land; several archeological sites exist in the project area. (Tulsa District)

(ELR ORDER # 40583)

Draft

Date

Perry Lake Multi-Purpose Project, Kansas

04/25

Kansas

County: Jefferson

The statement refers to the impact of continued operation and maintenance of Perry Lake, a multi-purpose project on the Delaware River. Impact results from heavy recreational use and from lake fluctuations due to water regulation.

(Kansas City District) (77 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40661)

Laurel River Lake

04/01

Kentucky

The statement refers to the proposed construction of a dam which will form Laurel River Lake. Also included in the project are a spillway, powerhouse, and development of outdoor recreational facilities. Primary project purposes are recreation and production of hydroelectric power. Adverse impacts are the inundation of 6,060 acres of land, reduction of wildlife habitat and timber production area, relocation of 18 family units, and temporary negative effects on air and water quality.

(ELR ORDER # 40507)

Removal of Water Hyacinth, Aquatic Plant Control

04/08

Louisiana

The statement refers to a program which provides for the extermination or removal of plants from the navigable waters of Louisiana, and from certain feeder streams in Texas, Arkansas, and Mississippi. Water hyacinth, alligatorweed, Eurasian watermilfoil, and other obnoxious aquatic plant growths are among those to be removed. The primary removal effort consists of spraying with 2,4-D under strictly controlled conditions. The statement indicates that because of controls, there are no known adverse effects to fish and wildlife. (New Orleans District) (143 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40556)

Coal Unloading, Lake Superior and Ishpeming RR

04/08

Michigan

The statement refers to the proposed granting of a permit by the Corps of Engineers for construction by the Lake Superior and Ishpeming Railroad of a new coal unloading facility in the Upper (Presque Isle) Harbor at Marquette, Michigan. Negative factors resulting from the construction would include increased water turbidity and reduced visual attractiveness. (St. Paul District) (188 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40549)

Duluth Superior Harbor, Minnesota and Wisconsin

04/25

Minnesota Wisconsin

Proposed is the continued maintenance dredging of Duluth-Superior Harbor with disposal of spoil in diked disposal areas. There will also be some breakwater repair. Ninety acres of shoreline and shallow water would be committed to the disposal sites; there would be adverse impact to marine biota. (St. Paul District) (241 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40659)

Bulk Transfer Terminal, Bayou Casotte

04/15

Mississippi

County: Jackson

Proposed is the issuance of a Section 10 Permit to the Jackson County Port Authority for the construction of a bulk transfer terminal at Bayou Casotte. Approximately 980,000 cu.yds. of material will be dredged; 266 acres of state owned water bottom, and 50 acres of productive salt marsh would be filled; 10 acres of salt marsh would be dredged. (Mobile District) (48 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40585)

Okatibbee Dam and Lake, Operation and Maintenance

04/25

Mississippi

County: Lauderdale

The statement refers to the continuation of operation and maintenance of an existing multipurpose dam and reservoir located on Okatibbee Creek in Lauderdale County. The project provides flood control, water quality control, water supply, and recreation. The major adverse impact is that operation of the project creates an oxygen sag in Okatibbee Creek downstream from the dam. (Mobile District) (20 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40658)

Union Lake, Bourbeuse River, Missouri

04/01

Missouri

County: Franklin

Proposed is the construction of a dam on the Bourbeuse River at river mile 32.5. The purposes of the project are recreation, flood control, water quality, water supply, fish and wildlife, navigation, and area development. The lake will have a normal pool of 6,600 acres, and a maximum flood control pool of 12,900 acres. Adverse impact will include the loss of terrestrial wildlife habitat and the relocation of 100 families. (St. Louis District) (two volumes)
(ELR ORDER # 40503)

St. Johns Bayou and New Madrid Floodway

04/08

Missouri

The statement refers to a proposed flood control and drainage project which will include a 2,000 cfs pumping station, 64.2 miles of channel enlargement in the St. Johns Bayou area; channel clean-out on 5.8 miles of stream in Sikeston; a 500 cfs pumping station in the lower Madrid Floodway; a 500 cfs pumping station, outlet structure, and channel enlargement on 15 miles of stream in the St. James Bayou area; purchase of 2,500 acres in Tenmile Pond for fish and wildlife management; and purchase of easements on 4,900 acres of lowlands to permit annual flooding. An estimated 7,200 acres of woodlands are expected to be cleared as a result of the project. (Memphis District) (69 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40557)

Navigation Project, Davis, North Carolina

04/08

North Carolina

County: Carteret

The statement refers to the proposed construction and maintenance of a deeper navigation project at Davis. Construction consists of deepening the existing project by 2 feet to provide a channel 7 feet deep, 75 feet wide, and 3,500 material in diked areas. Adverse impact will result from increases in temporary turbidity. (Wilmington District) (34 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40553)

Waurika Lake Beaver Creek

04/01

Oklahoma

County: Jefferson Stephens Cotton
The statement refers to the proposed Waurika Lake which will extend into Stephens and Cotton counties. Project purposes are flood control, water supply, water quality, water control, irrigation, recreation, and fish and wildlife. The project consists of an earthfill embankment, a reinforced concrete gate tower and conduit, an uncontrolled spillway, access roads, project buildings and water conveyance facilities. Adverse impacts are the inundation of 10,100 acres of land, relocation of 37 families, and the damage done to 7 archeological sites. (Tulsa District) (127 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40502)

Eufala Lake, Canadian River, Oklahoma

04/25

Oklahoma

The statement evaluates operation and maintenance activities at Eufala Lake, a multi-purpose project on the Canadian River. The major impacts of project operation are those which result from heavy recreational use and from lake fluctuations. (Tulsa District) (84 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40660)

Draft

Date

McClellan-Kerr Arkansas River System

04/25

Oklahoma

The statement refers to operation and maintenance activities associated with the McClellan-Kerr Arkansas River Navigation System. Included are the operation of locks; maintenance of project structures; hydroelectric power generation; and control of erosion. Adverse impacts include those associated with dredging; and the disturbance of waterfowl. (Tulsa District)
(ELR ORDER # 40662)

McNary Project, Columbia River

04/02

Oregon

Washington

The statement discusses the impacts of continued operation and maintenance of the McNary Lake and Dam Project, a navigation and power production project on the Columbia River. Adverse impact includes the impairment of salmonid migration; the causing of sedimentation problems in the lower Walla Walla River; the effects resulting from the fluctuation of the lake. (Walla Walla District) (277 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40520)

Trexler Lake, Supplement

04/04

Pennsylvania

County:

Lehigh

The document supplements a final statement on the proposed Trexler Lake Project. The project involves the construction of an earth and rockfill embankment 130 feet high, with a crest length of 820 feet, on Jordan Creek. The lake, which is intended to provide water supply, flood control, and recreational uses, would have a surface area of 1,220 acres, and would extend 8.6 miles upstream when filled to the top of the conservation pool. Fifty percent of Lowhill Township will be acquired for the project. (Philadelphia District)
(ELR ORDER # 40542)

Saw Mill Run, Pittsburgh

04/16

Pennsylvania

County:

Allegheny

The statement refers to a proposed flood control project on the Saw Mill Run through the West End of the City of Pittsburgh. Project measures will include the widening and deepening of the channel; there will also be some channel realignment. Adverse impact will include the displacement of eight families, as well as the temporary impacts of construction disruption. (Pittsburgh District) (32 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40593)

Draft

Date

Texas City Channel, Maintenance Dredging

04/11

Texas

The statement refers to the proposed maintenance dredging of the Texas City Channel, an existing Federal navigation project in Galveston County. The authorized project includes a 6.7 mile long channel, 40 ft. deep and 400 ft. wide, from Galveston Harbor Channel to a turning basin, 40 ft. deep, 1,000 ft. wide, and 4,253 ft. long at Texas City. Dredging will be performed by hydraulic pipeline dredge with material being disposed of in open water and land disposal areas. Adverse impacts involve the loss of motile and benthic organisms, cover marsh and land vegetation, and increased turbidity. (Galveston District) (55 pages) (ELR ORDER # 40576)

Lavon Lake, East Fork Trinity River

04/16

Texas

The statement refers to the on-going modification of Lavon Lake, East Fork Trinity River, for increased storage of conservation water. The project is operated for flood control, water conservation, and recreational purposes. Adverse impact of the action includes the commitment of 10,230 acres of agricultural lands to project measures. (Fort Worth District) (116 pages) (ELR ORDER # 40598)

Little Dell Lake Project

04/04

Utah

The statement refers to the proposed Little Dell Lake Project, which will be a 275 foot high dam across Dell Creek. The dam will impound 30,000 acre-feet of water. The project will include diversion structures, and will necessitate the relocation of Highway 65. Project purposes include flood control, municipal and industrial water supply, recreation, and fish and wildlife measures. The project will inundate 340 acres of land and will require an additional 849 acres (in fee or easement) for project measures; much of this land is wildlife habitat. A 1.5 mile section of the the Mormon and Pony Express Trail, and the site of the Little Dell Pony Express Station will be inundated. (ELR ORDER # 40540)

Captain's Cove Development, Chincoteague Bay

04/01

Virginia

County:

Accomack

Proposed is the granting of a permit for dredge and fill operations at Captain's Cove Development, a recreational

second home development which is currently under construction on the navigable waters of Chincoteague Bay. The permit will allow construction of water-oriented recreational facilities and the development of water-front property. Adverse impact which has or will take place includes the loss of salt marsh areas and the induced development of homes within the flood plain.

(Norfolk District) (96 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40501)

Deep Creek Navigation, Accomack Co., Virginia

04/25

Virginia

County: Accomack

Proposed is the maintenance dredging of an existing channel and turning basin in Deep Creek, on the Pocomoke Sound of the upper Chesapeake Bay. Dredging would destroy most benthic species within the dredging area; spoil would be deposited on previously used high marsh sites. (Norfolk District) (16 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40656)

Starlings Creek Navigation Project, Virginia

04/25

Virginia

County: Accomack

Proposed is the maintenance dredging of a navigation channel from Pocomoke Sound into Starlings Creek, where a turning basin will also be dredged. An estimated 55,000 cu. yds. of bottom material will be removed, and deposited offshore along Saxis Island. Adverse impact would occur to marine biota. (Norfolk District) (21 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40663)

Ports of Whitman Co., Clarkston and No. Lewiston

04/03

Washington

The project consists of the sale of 143 acres of land to the Port of Whitman County and 67 acres to the Port of Clarkston. The Ports intent is to develop the land as an industrial site as well as a loading and unloading point for cargo. The statement also deals with the possible easement of one other port and industrial site known as the North Lewiston site. Adverse impacts are increased air and noise pollution, and the likelihood of oil, fuel or other spills that would cause the water quality to deteriorate. (Walla Walla District) (62 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40530)

Everett Harbor and Snohomish River Navigation

04/09

Washington

County: Snohomish

The statement refers to the maintenance of a 15 foot deep navigation channel from Puget Sound one mile up the

Snohomich River and an upper channel 8 feet deep and 4 1/2 miles long, two settling basins, and a deep draft harbor. Project maintenance over the next 25 to 30 year period will cause conversion of 400 acres of lowlands, tidelands, and deltas to upland by filling with dredged spoil. Waterfowl habitat will be reduced. (Walla Walla District) (53 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40562)

Tacoma Harbor Project, Washington

04/17

Washington

County:

Pierce

Proposed is the maintenance dredging of Tacoma Harbor. Three sections of the Blair Waterway will be dredged to a depth of 40 feet; dredged spoil will be placed behind dikes on an 82 acres disposal site. Adverse impact will include the effects upon the benthic community. (Seattle District)
(ELR ORDER # 40610)

Mill Creek flood control, Walla Walla, Wash.

04/30

Washington

County:

Walla Walla

The statement refers to the impacts of continued operation and maintenance of a diversion dam, an off-channel storage reservoir, and surrounding lands which comprise the Mill Creek project. The major impact is that of poor water quality of the reservoir due to high turbidity. (Walla Walla District)
(53 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40695)

East Lynn Lake, Twelvepole Creek

04/10

West Virginia

County:

Wayne

The statement refers to the operation and maintenance of a dam and management of a 1,005-acre multiple-purpose lake (23,921 acres of land) and other facilities for floodcontrol, recreation, fish and wildlife conservation, and incidental redevelopment benefits. The project is located in the East Fork of Twelvepole Creek, about 6 miles southeast of the city of Wayne. Adverse impacts include the loss of land; conversion of natural stream reach with associated aquatic and terrestrial habitat to a lake environment; period fluctuation of pool levels; loss of nutrient recharge on lands previously flooded downstream; and, the disruption of the lives of the people living on the acquired land.
(ELR ORDER # 40564)

Columbia Generating Station, Columbia County

04/08

Wisconsin

County: Columbia

The statement refers to the proposed construction and operation of 527,000 kilowatt fossil fuel generating plant on the Wisconsin River in Columbia County. Facilities to be constructed or incorporated into the plant include a 22,000 volt tandem-compound turbine generating unit, a shell and tube surface condenser; feed water pumping equipment; two hot-side electrostatic preceipitators; a water treatment system; accessory power station equipment; transmission facilities; a cooling lake; an ash basin; a coal yard; and an intake structure on the river. Adverse impacts are the loss of 850 acres of land, and increased air and water pollution. (St. Paul District)
(ELR ORDER # 40560)

Final

Date

Lakeport Lake

04/08

California

County: Lake

The statement refers to the proposed construction of a 1,540' long earth and rockfill dam on Scott's Creek, for the purposes of flood control and irrigation. Approximately 700 acres of land and 8 miles of riparian habitat will be inundated by the project. (150 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI USDA EPA
state and local agencies and
concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 40551)

Kern River, California Aqueduct Intertie,

04/16

California

County: Kern

The proposed project is a flood control project consisting of a concrete chute, gate structure and sedimentation basin located on the Kern River in the San Joaquin Valley. The project will acquire 50 acres of land. (65 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOI USDA DOT
state and local agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40594)

Kaneohe-Kailus Area

04/25

Hawaii

The statement refers to the proposed construction of a detention dam and reservoir in the headwaters of Kaneohe Stream, for the purpose of flood control. One thousand feet of stream will be channelized. Approximately 295 acres will be acquired for the project. Salvage work on four archeological sites will be completed before inundation. (80 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA DOC HEW DOI EPA DOT

state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 40655)

Meredosia Levee and Drainage District

04/17

Illinois

County: Rock Island Whiteside

The proposed project is local flood protection for Meredosia Levee and Drainage District located between miles 510.7 and 512.1 of the Mississippi River. Approximately 10,400 acres of agricultural land and 85 farmsteads will be protected from Mississippi River floods to a 100-year frequency by raising existing State Highway No. 84 along its present alignment. Additional features include hydraulic borrow, borrow for topsoil, raising of four existing road ramps, drainage structures, and modifications to the pumping plant. Approximately 57.2 acres will be committed to the project. (Rock Island) (56 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA USDA DOI HUD DOT
state and local agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40609)

Confined Disposal Area, Pointe Mouillee

04/05

Michigan

The project consists of the construction of a diked disposal area for polluted dredge material from the lower Detroit and Rouge Rivers, at Pointe Mouillee. The facility would also include an access channel, turning basin, mooring facility, and pumpout station. Adverse impact will include the loss of productive marsh and 700 acres of Lake Erie bottom. (Detroit District) 272 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA USDA DOC DOI USCG
state and local agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40543)

Falls Lake, Neuse River

04/30

North Carolina

County: Wake Durham Granville

The statement refers to the proposed construction and operation of a multi-purpose (flood control, water supply and quality control, recreation, and fish and wildlife conservation) reservoir project on the Neuse River, near Raleigh. The project will require the acquisition of 42,259 acres, of which 12,490 acres, along with 22 miles of stream, will be inundated. There will be changes in land use, as well as economic impact, potential impact to rare and endangered species, and loss of archeological sites, along other impacts. (Wilmington District) (825 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA AEC HEW DOC USDA
state and local agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40703)

Final

Date

East Fork Lake (2)

04/15

Ohio

County: Clermont

The updated statement refers to the completion of construction of the remaining 63 percent of the East Fork Lake project on the East Fork of the Little Miami River. Project purposes are flood control, water supply and quality, recreation, and fish and wildlife activities. A total of 10,678 acres of land would be placed in public ownership for project purposes; 2,160 acres of land and 12 miles of free-flowing stream would be inundated. Several hundred buildings seven historic sites, and one archeological site would be inundated. (Louisville District)

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA EPA DOI HUD DOC FPC
state and local agencies and
concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 40590)

Caesar Creek Lake (2)

04/15

Ohio

County: Warren

The updated statement refers to the completion of construction of the Caesar Creek Lake Project and related works on the Little Miami River. Project purposes are flood control, recreation, water supply and quality control, and fish and wildlife activities. A total of 10,530 acres of land, 2,800 acres of which will be inundated, will be committed to the project. Three covered bridges and 5 archeological sites will be inundated by the project pool.

(Louisville District)

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA DOI EPA HUD DOC HEW FPC
state and local agencies and concerned

(ELR ORDER # 40591)

Union City Dam

04/30

Pennsylvania

County: Erie

The statement refers to the proposed construction of a 580 acre conservation pool at the existing detention reservoir. Approximately 7.4 miles of stream environment would be eliminated. Wildlife habitat would be eliminated on the inundated 580 acres, and reduced on 2,120 acres of surrounding Federal land. (92 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOI USDA
state and local agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40702)

Draft

Lynnhaven Bay Dredging

04/01

Virginia

Proposed is the maintenance dredging of Lynnhaven Inlet, Lynnhaven Bay, and connecting waters. Approximately 190,000 cu.yds. of material will be removed from project channels at two year intervals. There will be some adverse impact to marine biota. (Norfolk District) (28 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40515)

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, Navy

Contact: Mr. Joseph A. Grimes, Jr.
Special Civilian Assistant to the
Secretary of the Navy
Washington, D.C. 20350
(202) 697-0892

Draft

Date

Air Combat Maneuvering Range (ACMR) (2)

04/08

North Carolina

The statement refers to the proposed establishment of an ACMR, 30 nautical miles in diameter between the altitudes of 5,000 and 50,000 feet over the Atlantic Ocean, 26 nautical miles east of Kitty Hawk, North Carolina. Within the range, aircrews will engage each other in simulated combat. (Because of public opposition, the site has been relocated from the earlier selection over land at Pamlico Sound.) Adverse impact will include engine noise, and occasional sonic boom, which will be heard on the ocean surface under the range. (47 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40548)

Final

Date

Bomb Loading Plant Modernization, McAlester

04/24

Oklahoma

County: Pittsburg

Proposed is the modernization and reactivation of an inactive bomb loading plant (Loading Plant "A") at the Naval Ammunition Depot at McAlester, Oklahoma. The new loading plant is designed to provide a greater bomb loading capacity using fewer production personnel. The principal adverse environmental effect associated with the project is the risk of an accidental explosion with resultant injury and damage to personnel, equipment, and the surrounding area.
(117 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOI USDA DOC HEW
state agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40649)

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Contact: Mr. Sheldon Meyers
Director, Office of Federal Activities
Room 3630 Waterside Mall
Washington D.C. 20460
(202) 755-0940

Final

Date

Indian Creek Main Sewer District No. 1

04/22

Kansas

County: Johnson

The statement refers to the proposed improvement of an existing treatment plant site, including creek relocation, access driveway, storm sewer, and miscellaneous site work. The project is the preliminary stage in preparing for expansion from 70,000 PE to 110,000 PE. Ultimate development will increase average daily flow from 7 mgd to 42.8 mgd. There may be additional odor problems at the site. (223 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI USDA HUD COE GSA DOT
citizens

(ELR ORDER # 40639)

Draft

Date

Central Service Area, Ocean County, New Jersey

04/12

New Jersey

County: Ocean

The statement refers to the proposed granting of funds by EPA to the Ocean County Sewerage Authority for new sewage facilities. Included would be a secondary sewage treatment plant, interceptor sewers and force mains, and an ocean outfall. The project will allow cessation of wastewater discharge into inland streams; the highly treated effluent will be discharged into the Atlantic Ocean. Waste sludge will be disposed of in an approved sanitary landfill.

(ELR ORDER # 40603)

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

Contact: Dr. Richard F. Hill
Acting Advisor on Environmental Quality
441 G Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20426
(202) 386-6084

Draft

Date

Dallas Center Underground Storage Field

04/17

Iowa

County: Dallas

The statement refers to the proposed granting of a certificate of public convenience and necessity to the Northern Natural Gas Company for the construction and operation of underground natural gas storage facilities at the Dallas Center Underground Storage Field. Project measures would include the drilling of injection-withdrawal wells and observation wells; the installation of pipeline; and the installation of a compression plant and related facilities. Environmental impact would occur with respect to man, soil, vegetation, wildlife, water quality, and noise levels.

(213 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40607)

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Contact: Mr. Andrew E. Kauders
Executive Director of Environmental Affairs
General Services Administration
18th and F Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20405
(202) 343-4161

Draft

Date

Federal Office Building, Topeka

04/22

Kansas

County: Shawnee

Proposed is the construction of an eight story Federal Office Building, with a four story open parking structure in Topeka. The facility will have a gross area of 361,000 square feet, and will house 690 employees. The primary impact anticipated is that of construction disruption. (73 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40633)

Final

Date

North American Rockwell Building, Occupancy

04/04

California

The statement refers to the occupancy of the North American Rockwell building in Laguna Niguel. The facility will provide additional space needed by the Federal government in southern California for records storage, research facilities and office space. Adverse impacts include potential for air quality degradation because of automobiles, and the removal of property from local tax rolls. (127 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: HEW DOC EPA HUD DOI COE

state and local agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40541)

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMM.

Contact: Mr. T.R. Martin
ARA/Mex.
State Department
Room 3906 A
Washington, D.C. 20520
(202) 632-1317

Draft Date
Tijuana River Flood Control Project 04/26

California

County: San Diego

The statement refers to a proposed flood control project on the Tijuana River near the international boundary with Mexico. Project measures will include 300 feet of concrete lined trapezoidal channel; a 3,650 foot long energy dissipator; and 1.3 miles of levee. Adverse impact will include the loss of some riparian habitat. (75 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40676)

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

Contact: Mr. Bruce Blanchard
Director, Environmental Project Review
Room 7260
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240
(202) 343-3891

Bureau of Land Management

Draft

Date

Livestock Grazing on National Resource Lands

04/11

The statement analyzes the livestock grazing management program on lands administered by the BLM. The analysis includes the improvement of rangeland conditions for watersheds and wildlife habitat, and provision of a sustained yield of livestock forage consistent with environmental protection and enhancement. About 20,000 livestock operations and 13 million animal unit months annually are involved. Among the impacts of the program are continued competition for forage among livestock, wildlife, and wild horses and burros; and the effects of fence, water facility, and land treatment developments.
(ELR ORDER # 40577)

Bureau of Reclamation

Draft

Date

Palmetto Bend Project, Texas

04/30

Texas

County: Jackson

The statement refers to the Palmetto Bend Project, which is intended to provide municipal and industrial water supply and associated recreational, fish, and wildlife facilities. Project measures will include an earthfill dam, concrete spillway, multiple level river outlet works, and a dual-level outlet for municipal water releases. A total of 16,300 acres of land, including 1,000 acres of cropland and 8,300 acres of pasture, will be committed to project measures; 11,000 acres of wildlife habitat and 47 miles of fish stream habitat will be inundated. Downstream freshwater and nutrient inflow to the Lavaca-Matagorda estuarine system will be reduced by as much as 15 percent.
(ELR ORDER # 40694)

Final

Date

Gila Gravity Main Channel

04/26

Arizona

The statement refers to the proposed rehabilitation and im-

provement of the Gila Main Canal. Included would be the benching of rock cuts, modifying of wash inlet structures, and construction of new maintenance roads. Adverse impact will include the loss of a small seepage pond and some waterline habitat; disturbance to wildlife; and changes in aesthetics.

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI EPA USDA COE
state and local agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40670)

San Luis Water District

04/16

California

County: Merced Fresno

Proposed is the construction of an irrigation water distribution system, which will consist of a pressure pipeline system and five miles of open canal. Water will be supplied for 19,800 acres now irrigated; 15,800 acres presently not irrigated will be irrigated. The blunt-nosed leopard lizard and the San Joaquin kit fox, both endangered species, will lose a small part of habitat. (62 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI EPA COE USDA
state agencies and
concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 40592)

Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife

Draft

Date

Bombay Hook National Wildlife Refuge

04/26

Delaware

County: Kent

Proposed is the legislative designation of two islands, totalling 120 acres, of the Bombay Hook National Wildlife Refuge as wilderness within the National Wilderness Preservation System. The option to intensively manage for maximum wildlife production would be foregone by the action. (47 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40668)

National Park Service

Draft

Date

Proposed Buffalo National River Master Plan

04/26

Arkansas

County: several

The statement refers to the proposed master plan for the Buffalo National River. The plan includes the acquisition of 95,730 acres of land. The action will result in increased visitation to the river; approximately 330 area residents will be displaced due to the acquisition.
(ELR ORDER # 40669)

Proposed Wilderness, Everglades National Park

04/03

Florida

County: Dade Monroe

The statement refers to the proposed legislative designation of 764,700 acres (54.4 percent of the Park's land and water area), of the Everglades National Park as wilderness. The proposal would result in the preservation of natural ecosystems, including the habitats for several rare and endangered species. Management, research, and development options will be restricted by the action.
(135 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40528)

Mammoth Cave National Park, Master Plan

04/22

Kentucky

The statement refers to a proposed master plan for the Mammoth Cave National Park. Among the aspects of the plan are: the construction of a new staging area for visitor parking; the development of an orientation facility, the bridging of the Green River, the construction of a cross - park road, in order to make the scenic hilly country more accessible; and the restoration of a natural flow of water to the cave system on Flint Ridge. Overnight accommodations at the park would be phased out. (two volumes)
(ELR ORDER # 40637)

Master Plan, Fort Sumter National Monument

04/03

South Carolina

The statement refers to the proposed master plan for the

Fort Sumter National Monument and a development plan for the Fort Moultrie unit. Construction activities include: the development of a harborfront tour boat base; a visitor center interpretive facility at Fort Moultrie; offstreet parking; and the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the fort complex. Also included is the acquisition of land, the addition of Battery Logan to the park, and the extension of tour boat service to Fort Moultrie. There will be some displacement of residents along with construction disruption; turn-of-the-century historic features will be lost in the restoration of older historic features.
(ELR ORDER # 40524)

Proposed Klondike Gold Rush N.P.

04/26

Washington Alaska

The statement refers to the proposed legislative designation of a national historical park of four separate units to commemorate the Klondike Gold Rush epic. The proposed park will join at the international boundary with the Canadian Klondike Gold Rush Park, creating the first Canada-United States international historical park. Impact includes the the removal of land from tax rolls; temporary construction disruption; and the effects of increased visitation. (two volumes)
(ELR ORDER # 40673)

Final

Date

Point Reyes National Seashore

04/26

California

The statement, a revised draft, proposes the legislative designation of 10,600 acres of the Point Reyes National Seashore as wilderness within the National Wilderness Preservation System. Various land and marine life systems will thereby be protected; there will be restrictions on certain consumptive types of visitor use. (168 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA COE DOI EPA

state agencies and concerned citizens
(ELR ORDER # 40667)

Lake McDonald Sewerage , Glacier National Park

04/15

Montana

The proposal is for the construction of a master sewerage system, including a treatment facility, pumping stations, and related works, for the Lake McDonald Region of the Park. There will be construction disruption; McDonald Creek may remain subject to some nutrient pollution. (124 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA DOI HEW EPA
state agencies and
concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 40578)

Transpark Road, Bighorn National Recreation Area

04/26

Montana

Wyoming

The proposal call for the construction of a 50 mile roadway from Horsehoe Bend, Wyoming to Fort Smith, Montana including a major bridge over Dryhead Canyon. The primary purpose of the road is that of increasing access to the National Recreation Area. Adverse impacts will include increased visitor impact, scarring by construction, bisecting of a wild horse range, the loss of some archeologic values, animal road mortality, and the visual impact of fencing. The Crow Indian Reservation will be crossed by the roadway. (two volumes)

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA DOI EPA DOT
state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 40666)

Bureau of Reclamation

Draft

Elwood Dam and Reservoir, Nebraska

04/22

Nebraska

County: Gasper Phelps

Proposed is the construction of Elwood Dam and Reservoir, which will provide a 40,500 acre-foot capacity pump storage conservation reservoir, and provisions for a 9,600 acre-foot capacity for flood storage. Other construction includes enlargement of 27 miles of main canal; enlargement or replacement of 30 canal structures; automation of 39 checks and one telemetry station; and lining of 170 miles of canal. The project would provide supplemental irrigation water to 33,700 acres and full water supply to an additional 9,100 acres. Nearly 1,180 acres would be inundated by the project; a total of 1,930 acres of private land would be acquired for project measures, with adverse impact upon the economic viability of ranch or farm units. (168 pages) (40641)

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

Draft

Date

Increased Freight Rates on Recyclable Commodities

04/18

The statement refers to a proposed three percent increase in the freight rate on recyclable commodities shipped by railroad. The major impact anticipated is a decrease by one percent in the consumption of ferrous and non-ferrous metals there is no expected diversion to other forms of transportation. (343 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40617)

STATE DEPARTMENT

Contact: Mr. Christian Herter, Jr.
Special Assistant to the Secretary
for Environmental Affairs
Room 7819
Washington, D.C.
(202) 632-7964

Draft

Date

Colorado River International Salinity Control

04/01

The statement refers to a project which is intended to improve the quality of water delivered to Mexico, as stipulated in Minute No. 242 of the International Boundary and Water Commission, signed and approved on August 30, 1973. Project measures will include: a desalting plant at the Gila Project near Yuma, Arizona; a concrete-lined bypass drain to the Santa Clara Slough in Mexico; the replacement of a metal flume on the Gila Main Outlet extension with a buried syphon; the implementation of improved irrigation efficiencies on the Gila's Wellton-Mohawk Division; and the modification of existing Gila River Control measures at Painted Rock Dam.
(ELR ORDER # 40496)

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

Contact: Dr. Francis Gartrell
Director of Environmental Research and
Development
720 Edney Building
Chattanooga, Tennessee 37401
(615) 755-2002

Draft

Date

Duck River Project, Supplement

04/19

The document supplements a final statement which was filed with the Council on May 8, 1972. The supplement, which was prepared in response to a court order, contains information on: the Duck River project's impact on agriculture; the costs to be paid under the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970; the possibility of a wildlife management area near Normandy Reservoir; and the impact of the project on future canoeing and floating recreational demands. (104 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40688)

Final

Date

Vector Control Program

04/15

The statement considers a continuing annual program which involves the control of mosquitoes and other arthropods of public health significance on TVA lands and waters. Among the methods used are water level management, control of plant growth, and the use of larvicides and insecticides. The program is carried out in the states of Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia. (123 pages)
COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA DOC DOD COE HEW DOI EPA
state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 40580)

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Contact: Mr. Martin Convisser, Director
Office of Environmental Quality
400 7th Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20590
(202) 426-4357

Federal Aviation Administration

Draft

Date

Noise Standards, Propeller-Driven Small Airplanes

04/03

The statement refers to the amendment of Federal Aviation Regulations to add noise standards and noise type certification procedures for propeller driven small airplanes. The proposed standards have potential direct impact upon noise, air quality, and energy usage. Adverse impacts of the regulations are a slight increase in fuel consumption, and a negligible deterioration in air quality due to a very small increase in undesirable engine emissions. (38 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40533)

Southern Idaho Regional Airport, Jerome County

04/02

Idaho

County: Jerome

The statement refers to the Southern Idaho Regional Airport Authority proposal for a new regional airport in southern Jerome County. The airport would consist of a main runway, parallel taxiway, terminal building, aprons, lighting, fencing and parking facility. Adverse impact of the project will be the increase in the levels of air and noise

pollution. (35 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40522)

Independence Municipal Airport

04/01

Iowa

County: Buchanan

The statement refers to the city of Independence Airport Layout Plan for the expansion of the Independence Municipal Airport. The project proposes the lengthening and widening of the existing N/S runway to 4000' x 75' as the first stage of construction of the ultimate development plan. Adverse impacts include the relocation of a portion of a county secondary road, increases in air and noise pollution, and some surface runoff. (27 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40513)

Elizabethtown-Hardin County Airport

04/04

Kentucky

County: Hardin

The statement refers to the proposed construction of a new general aviation airport serving the Elizabethtown-Hardin County area. The project consists of acquisition of 620 acres of land, construction of a runway, installation of lighting, and construction of a taxiway, apron and airport entrance road. Adverse impacts include the loss of 620 acres, the destruction of 5 ponds, increased air and noise pollution, and the displacement of an unspecified number of families. (57 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40539)

Radar Surveillance Facility, West Cummington

04/10

Massachusetts

County: Hampshire

The statement refers to the construction and operation of an Air Route Surveillance Radar (ARSR) facility to be located on Bryant Mountain, West Cummington. Adverse impacts of the facility include fossil fuel emissions, negative effect on water quality, and radiation. (52 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40566) (NTIS ORDER # (none))

Mason County Airport, Ludington

04/10

Michigan

County: Mason

The statement refers to the proposed development of the Mason County Airport in Ludington. The project consists of land acquisition for runway extension and clear zone, surfacing of a runway and taxiway, installation of a two-box visual approach slope indicator (VASI) on each end of Runway 7-25, and construction and installation of lighting on a northeasterly extension of Runway 7-25. Adverse impacts

are road closures, loss of wildlife habitat and increases in air and noise pollution. (62 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40570)

Johnston County Airport

04/04

North Carolina

County: Johnston

The statement refers to the construction of a new general aviation airport to serve Johnston County. The initial project consists of construction of a runway, apron, and parallel taxiway, installation of lighting, wind cone, segmented circle, and fencing, construction of a parking area and a non-directional radio beacon. The airport will increase the levels of air and noise pollution. (80 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40538)

Final

Date

Wichita Municipal Airport

04/18

Kansas

County: Sedgwick

The statement refers to the proposed designation of a development plan for the airport that will accommodate anticipated air traffic volumes through 1990 and be compatible with the environment and other community development. The improvement program, scheduled for completion over a 20-year period, consists of new runway construction, acquisition of land, extensions to existing runways, construction of taxiways, and other airfield and terminal building developments.

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA COE DOC DOI HUD EPA
state and local agencies and
concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 40621)

Madison Airport

04/03

Kentucky

County: Madison

The project involves the construction of an airport centrally located between Richmond and Berea. Approximately 200 acres are to be used to build a runway, an aircraft apron, and a 5,000 square yard automobile parking area and access road. There will be an increase in the noise level. There will also be short term adverse effects associated with construction. (88 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI EPA DOT
state and local agencies and
concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 40532)

Detroit Metropolitan Wayne County Airport

04/10

Michigan

County: Wayne

The proposed project is the expansion of the existing facility to provide increased runway capacity. The action consists of acquiring 1,524 acres of land; constructing a 10,000' x 150' runway with parallel and connecting taxiways; installing runway and taxiway lights and navigational aids; relocating Eureka road; constructing perimeter fencing; and landscaping. Twelve businesses and 109 residential units housing 315 persons will be displaced. Adverse effects include loss of agricultural land; loss of 1300 acres of wildlife habitat; increased storm water runoff and increased noise and air pollution. (440 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOT USDA DOC HUD EPA DOI COE
state and local agencies and
concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 40568)

Federal Highway Administration

Draft

Date

Colbert-Lawrence County Road

04/26

Alabama

County: Colbert Lawrence

The statement refers to construction of a highway section beginning at a point in Colbert County Road # 70 and running easterly crossing the Colbert-Lawrence town line reaching its terminus east of Big Nance Creek on Lawrence County Road # 29. The two lane facility will have a length of 3.20 miles. Adverse impacts include acquisition of 78 acres of rural land, increased levels of air, water, and noise pollution, and the displacement of 5 families (30 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40671)

Western Access Road, Kougarok to Kobuk

04/30

Alaska

The statement refers to the construction of the Western Access Road, approximately 340 miles in length, from the Kougarok Road on the Seward Peninsula to the Village of Kobuk on the Alaska mainland. Adverse impact will include the loss of vegetation, and increases in stream turbidity, and air and noise pollution.

(245 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40693)

Route 99, Sacramento and Sutter Counties

04/08

California

County: Sacramento Sutter

This statement refers to the construction of approximately

13 miles of 4 lane freeway in Sacramento and Sutter Counties from the junction of Rte. 99 with I-5 to the junction of Rte. 99 with Rte. 70. The proposed Rte. 99 would utilize the existing 2 lane facility. Adverse impacts include the loss of 540 acres of agricultural land, increased urbanized growth and the displacement of 3 families.
(ELR ORDER # 40550)

103rd St., and Timuquana Road, Jacksonville

04/29

Florida

The statement refers to the proposed upgrading of 103rd Street and Timuquana Road in Jacksonville from an existing two-lane facility to a modern multi - lane urban facility. The project follows the existing alignment to Westcornett Boulevard then eastward on new alignment north of Manor Drive, then southeastward across Fishing Creek to Timuquana Road. Adverse impacts include increased noise levels, loss of frontage property, temporary degradation of water quality in Fishing Creek, and the displacement of 18 families and 11 businesses. (55 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40684)

)

U.S. 95, Between Coeur d' Alene and Bellgrove

04/04

Idaho

The project involves the improvement of a section of U.S. 95 between Coeur d' Alene and Bellgrove. The improvement would involve construction of approximately 12.5 miles of roadway. Adverse impacts include the loss of some forest land, wildlife habitat and wetlands, the displacement of families and businesses, and temporary construction inconveniences. The exact number of displacements, and of acreage lost can not be definitely stated until one option is chosen. (125 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40536)

)

F.A.P. 409, St. Claire and Clinton Counties

04/22

Illinois

County: St Claire Clinton

The statement refers to the construction of a portion of a highway facility identified as FAP Route 409. This four lane facility will begin at U.S. 50 and continue easterly for 18.8 miles reaching its terminus at Township Road 104. Adverse impacts include the use of 820 acres for right-of-way, increased noise, air and water pollution, and displacement of 5 families and 1 business. (175 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40634)

)

F.A. 412, LaSalle and Lee Counties

04/22

Illinois

County: LaSalle Lee

The project consists of the construction of a portion of F.A. 412, a 4 lane freeway, from I-80 in LaSalle County to the East-West Tollway in Lee County. The total length of the project is 37 miles. Three alignments, plus a do-nothing alternate have been studied within the corridor. Adverse impacts include increased levels of water, air and noise pollution, and displacement of people. The number of displacements varies by alternative. (114 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40635)

Freeway 520, Iowa

04/02

Iowa

County: Delaware Dubuque

The project involves the proposed construction of approximately 35 miles of Freeway 520. It will consist of a four-lane divided roadway consistent with the freeway concept in design and access control. The project will begin in Delaware County and terminate in Dubuque County. Adverse impacts include the loss of agricultural and timber land, the rechannelization of Catfish Creek, and the displacement of families and businesses. The number of displacements vary by alternative.

(ELR ORDER # 40523)

U.S. 71, Sac and Buena Vista Counties

04/25

Iowa

County: Sac Buena Vista

The statement refers to the construction of a portion of U.S. 71. The highway, which is to be built to expressway standards, will be at least partially relocated. The project will extend north from the north junction of U.S. 71 and U.S. 20 in Sac County, through its junction with Iowa 3 in Buena Vista, a distance of 19.0 miles. Adverse impacts include removal of quality farmland, displacement of farmsteads, and increased noise levels.

(125 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40654)

U.S. 24, Jefferson County, Supplement

04/17

Kansas

County: Jefferson

The draft supplement is an air study and noise analysis of US 24 in Jefferson County through 1994. If alterations are not made there will be some increase in noise pollution by 1994. (25 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40604)

I-475, Genesee County

04/10

Michigan

County: Genesee

The statement refers to the proposed construction of I-475 in the city of Flint and Genesee County, and for reconstruction of Pierson Road between Dart Highway and west of Selby Road. Adverse impacts include disruption of established urban land use and transportation patterns, and displacement of 25 families and 2 businesses. A 4(f) determination is necessary for Dayton Park, Kearsley Park, St. John Street Park, West Boulevard Drive Park, and the Flint River Dam Area.
(ELR ORDER # 40571)

Southern Tier Expressway, New York

04/02

New York

The statement refers to a section of highway construction that is part of the Southern Tier Expressway, which has been planned to extend from Orange County, north of New York city, to the vicinity of Erie, Pennsylvania. This section extends easterly from South Main Street through the southerly portion of the City of Salamanca, proceeding parallel to the Allegheny to a river crossing approximately one mile downstream from the Village of Allegany. Project length is 16.3 miles. There will be increased air and noise pollution, and some displacements caused by the project.
(ELR ORDER # 40521)

State Highway 30, Stutsman County

04/01

North Dakota

County: Stutsman

The project consists of acquiring additional right-of-way and constructing a 2 lane hard surfaced roadway from I-94 southerly to S.H. 46. The proposed improvement will be on the same alignment as existing S.H. 30. The project will require the acquisition of 100 acres of agricultural land. Some of this additional land consists of slough areas that are under Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife wetlands easements. There will also be normal negative construction impacts. (43 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40508)

County Road, Bottineau County

04/01

North Dakota

County: Bottineau

The statement refers to a improvement of a county road in Bottineau County. The project runs from S.H. 14, four miles north of Carbury, easterly approximately 10 miles to a point near the south edge of Lake Metigoshe. The proposed route follows the existing road except for relocations that are necessary to provide curvature meeting present standards. Adverse impacts are increases in the levels of air and noise pollution, and negative effects normally associated with construction. (26 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40509)

US 22, Guernsey County

04/16

Ohio

County: Guernsey

The statement refers to the proposed grading, draining, and paving of an improved highway facility, US 22, between Interstate 77 to the west and the entrance of Salt Fork Lake Park to the east to replace an inadequate facility along existing US 22. The project length is six miles. Adverse impacts include the loss of 5 acres of recreational lands, 35 acres of agricultural land, and 148 acres of wildlife habitat. A 4(f) determination is necessary concerning Salt Fork Lake State Park. (53 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40599)

U.S. 75, Cherokee Expressway, Tulsa

04/01

Oklahoma

County: Tulsa

The project involves the construction of U.S. 75, a ground level, 4 to 6 lane expressway in the northern section of the city of Tulsa. The 2.5 mile facility is the final phase of construction of the Cherokee Freeway. Adverse impacts are displacements, and the removal of privately owned lands from the tax rolls. There will also be a slight increase in noise levels. (39 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40510)

U.S. 62, McClain County

04/24

Oklahoma

County: McClain

The statement refers to the proposed upgrading of a section of U.S. 62 from S.W. 9 northerly 6.7 miles to the U.S. Bailey Turnpike. The project also includes a bypass facility at Newcastle. Adverse impacts are the displacement of 10 families and 1 business, and the reduction of 250 acres of private rural lands. (43 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40651)

I-440, Oklahoma City

04/29

Oklahoma

County: Oklahoma

The statement refers to the proposed upgrading of existing US 66, a ground - level four-lane expressway to provide the north leg of the I-440, a six - laned freeway with full control of access through Oklahoma City. Adverse impacts are the displacement of 27 families and 12 businesses (already have been relocated), the reduction of privately owned lands and the disruption of traffic services during construction. (45 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40685)

US 278, Beaufort County

04/15

South Carolina

County: Beaufort

The statement refers to the proposed construction of US 278, beginning at S.C. Rte. 46 and terminating 0.3 miles south-east of Skull Creek in Beaufort County, a distance of approximately 5.7 miles. Adverse impacts include temporary siltation and water turbidity, disruption of marshland, and 2 families. (27 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40587)

S.R. 9, Horry County

04/25

South Carolina

County: Horry

The statement refers to the proposed multi-lane widening of S.C. Route 9 in Horry County. The 30-mile project would extend from U.S. 17 near the Intracoastal Waterway to west of Green Sea. Adverse impacts include loss of some farm and woodland, temporary affects on wildlife, and displacement of families and businesses.

(22 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40652)

SH 288, Houston

04/29

Texas

County: Harris

The statement refers to SH 288 on new location from Bellfort northward 4.5 miles to Elgin Street in the southerly portion of Houston. It is proposed as a dual - dual freeway consisting of 4 service lanes in each direction. Adverse impacts consist of small amounts of erosion and sedimentation during construction, and increased noise levels. (80 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40686)

Washington Forest Highway 7, Snohomish Co.

04/01

Washington

County: Snohomish

The statement refers to the proposed construction of Washington Forest Highway 7, Mountain Loop Highway, beginning at Barlon Pass in Snohomish County, and extending northerly 23 miles connecting to SR 530 in Darrington. The purpose of the road is to provide good access between Granit Falls and Darrington, completing an 85 mile scenic loop highway. Adverse impacts are the loss, at least temporarily of 235 acres of land, increased possibility of landslides and sedimentation, increase air pollution, and the taking of 12 to 15 residences, depending upon the corridor selected,

(144 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40506)

Randall Road Interchange, Thurston Co.

04/29

Washington

County: Thurston

The statement proposes the replacement of a grade inter-section with a new one on SR 101, a principal highway linking Puget Sound with points west and the Olympic Peninsula. The interchange will consist of 4 ramps, providing traffic movements in all directions, crossroads, with bridge structure, and a frontage road. Adverse impacts include the acquisition of 3 acres for right-of-way, displacement of 1 business, and Perry Creek and Mud Bay will receive increased run off because of the improvement.

(63 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40682)

)

I-64, Appalachian Corridor "L"

04/08

West Virginia

County: Raleigh

The statement discusses the anticipated social, economic, and environmental effects of seven proposed alternates schemes for I-64, Beckley to Bragg, and WVA Turnpike, Appalachian Corridor "L" from Beckley to Bradley. Adverse effects of the projects will be right-of-way acquisition, increased levels of air, noise and water pollution, and disturbance to wildlife. The exact number of miles, acres and displacements will not be known until one option is chosen.

(ELR ORDER # 40552)

Monroe Bypass, STH 11, Green County

04/01

Wisconsin

County: Green

The project involves the completion of a northerly bypass of the city of Monroe in Green County. The project length is 4.8 miles. Adverse impacts include the use of 226 acres of land, temporary stream sedimentation, increased air pollution, and normal negative impacts associated with construction. (34 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40516)

S.T.H. 85, Claire and Dunn Counties

04/03

Wisconsin

County: Claire Dunn

The statement assesses the environmental impact of an improvement of STH 85 between the community of Rock Falls and STH 37 in Dunn and Eau Claire Counties. Five alternatives are considered in the statement with no single option re-

commended. Any road reconstruction or relocation will result in changing farmland, wetland or forest land to highway use. During construction there would be a temporary increase in noise and dust levels, and there would also be some disruption of stream bottoms along the corridor.
(106 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40531)

Rock Springs Circumferential Rte. (Belt Loop)

04/30

Wyoming

The statement refers to the construction of a circumferential route (Belt Loop) around the developed areas lying south of the Union Pacific Railroad in Rock Springs. The length of the project is 4.1 miles. Adverse impacts include the taking of right-of-way, the displacement of people, and the increase of noise levels.
(47 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40699)

Final

Date

Chena Hot Springs Road
Alaska

04/22

The statement refers to the proposed reconstruction of 34 miles of the Chena Hot Springs Road. The project includes roadway repair, bank protection, bridge lengthening, dikes and other necessary minor construction. The reconstruction is necessary as a result of damage caused by a flood in August of 1967. A Section 4(f) determination for encroachment on the Chena River Recreation Area has been filed. (100 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: HUD HEW DOI USDA EPA USCG
state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 40629)

U.S. 278, Alabama

04/26

Alabama

County: Cullman

Proposed is the reconstruction and conversion of 1.51 miles of U.S. 278 from two lanes to four lanes. The project begins east of I-65 and extends to Main Street in Cullman. Adverse impacts of the action are the acquisition of land for right of way and the displacement of three families and four businesses. (60 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: COE USDA HEW DOT HUD DOI EPA
state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 40675))

Denali Rest Area

04/16

Alaska

The statement refers to the proposed development of a

Safety Rest Area at Mile 147 on Alaska State Route #3 (the Anchorage-Fairbanks Highway) within Denali State Park and about 13 miles north of the Chulitna River Bridge. The 20-acre area will provide vehicle parking, including space for long trucks, picnic facilities, and a latrine building with flush toilets and hot water. (89 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOI HUD USDA
state and local agencies and
concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 40595)

State Route 395

04/01

California

County: Inyo

The proposed project is the construction of a 4-lane expressway on Route 395. Project length is 7.5 miles. The amount of land acquisition will depend upon the route chosen. The road will traverse Birmingham Canyon, causing water pollution and damage to the fish life in the water. Archeological sites will also be affected. (132 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA DOI DOT COE HUD
state and local agencies and
concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 40500)

Replacement of Third Street Bridge, Wilmington

04/17

Delaware

County: New Castle

The proposed project involves replacement of the existing Third Street Bridge over the Christina River. The new bridge will be located approximately 155 feet downstream and parallel to the existing bridge. A small corner of Section 4(f) land from Christina Park will be committed to the project and 0.81 acres will be returned to the same park.

COMMENTS MADE BY: HUD DOT DOI DRBC
state agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40613)

U.S. 38, Bannock and Caribou Cos.

04/22

Idaho

County: Bannock Caribou

The statement refers to the proposed construction of US 30 from Lava Springs to Bancroft, a total distance of approximately 20.7 miles. Adverse impacts of the project consist of the use of 525 acres of land, the displacement of 1 family relocation of some underground water supply lines, increased noise levels, and disruption to deer migration routes. A 4(f) determination is necessary concerning Lava Hot Springs. (120 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: HEW DOI EPA USDA HUD
state and local agencies and

concerned citizens
(ELR ORDER # 40625)

US 6 and Illinois Route 47

04/01

Illinois

County: Grundy

The statement considers the reconstruction of 2.74 miles of the 2 highways; the project is located entirely with the City of Moins. Displacements will include 12 businesses and 54 families. (86 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA HEW DOI DOT FPC EPA
state and local agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40499)

US 45, Mannheim Road, Cook Co.

04/10

Illinois

County: Cook

The project involves the widening of U.S. 45 (Mannheim Road) from Lake Street and Irving Park Road in Cook County for a distance of approximately 4.5 miles. The road will be widened from 4 to 6 lanes. Adverse impacts are increased noise pollution, acquisition of a small amount of land, and the displacement of 4 families and 10 businesses.

COMMENTS MADE BY: HUD USDA DOC HEW DOI USCG
state agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40567)

Iowa 330

04/16

Iowa

County: Jasper Story Marshall

The proposed project is an upgrading of present Iowa 330 on the existing alignment. It would involve either building two new lanes or reconstructing the existing roadway and purchasing additional right-of-way for an eventual four-lane facility. Two residences and two farmsteads will be displaced. The project would remove cropland from productivity and several timbered tracts which constitute wildlife habitat will be lost. Noise and exhaust emissions will increase. (111 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: HUD USDA DOI EPA COE
state and local agencies and
concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 40596)

U.S. 81, Kansas

04/24

Kansas

County: Sedgwick

Proposed is the improvement of three miles of U.S. 81, including right-of-way acquisition, drainage, grading, bridge construction, and landscaping. Adverse impacts

include temporary air and surface water pollution; displacement of families and businesses; and loss of natural growth. (77 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: HUD USCG COE USDA DOI DOC
state and local agencies and
concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 40648)

I-95, Caton Avenue to Hanover Street, Baltimore

04/17

Maryland

The project involves the construction of an 8 lane interstate expressway, I-95, from Caton Avenue to Hanover Street, including connections to I-70N and I-395, in Baltimore City. Adverse impacts are increased noise levels, changed land use patterns, relocation of 2,000 feet of Gwynns Falls Stream, and displacement of 14 businesses and 20 families. A 4(f) determination is necessary concerning Carroll Park.

COMMENTS MADE BY: HEW COE DOT USDA
state agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40608)

Madison North and South (US 81)

04/29

Nebraska

County: Madison

The proposed project is the reconstruction of a 7.39 mile segment of U.S. Highway 81, including a proposed bypass section east of Madison. The improvements include grading, full safety sections, roadway drainage structures, and a crossing of Union Creek (47 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOT COE USDA HUD DOI EPA
state agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40680)

S.R. 14, Bernalillo County

04/24

New Mexico

County: Bernalillo

The project consists of widening and realigning SR 14 from US 66 north approximately 6 miles to the junction with SR 44 and, then northwesterly on SR 44 for 0.6 miles. The new facility will have 4 lanes. Adverse impacts are increased air pollution, loss of several hundred pinon and juniper trees, and the displacement of 7 families and three businesses. (56 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOI USDA
state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 40650)

SR 68, Guilford County

04/08

North Carolina

County: Guilford

The statement refers to the proposed construction of Route 68 in Guilford County. The highway will be a basic four lane divided facility with a length of 4.9 miles. Adverse impacts include siltation of the East Prong Deep River drainage basin, increased noise pollution, and the displacement of 7 families and 2 businesses. (92 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA COE EPA GSA HUD DOI
state and local agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40555)

US 23-441, Jackson and Macon Cos.

04/17

North Carolina

County: Jackson Macon

The statement refers to the proposed widening of US 23-441 highway from a two-lane to a four lane facility. The project will begin at the Franklin Bypass and end north of the existing US 23-441-SR 1300 intersection, a distance of approximately 8.1 miles. The adverse impacts are the displacement of 36 families and 5 businesses,, and possible siltation of Coon Creek and its tributaries during construction. (93 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA COE GSA DOI TVA
state and local agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40614)

Charlotte Avenue Extension, Monroe

04/26

North Carolina

County: Union

The proposed project is the construction of a four-lane curb and gutter extension of Charlotte Ave. Length is 0.3 mile. Sixteen families will be displaced and two acres will be acquired for right-of-way. Increases in noise and air pollution will occur. (55 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA COE DOC GSA HEW DOI EPA
state and local agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40674)

Ohio

County: Franklin

The project involves the construction of a 138 kV Transmission line within the limited access right-of-way of I-270. The line is to run from the Linworth Substation to the Huntley Substation. The transmission line is essential to the area so that it can have sufficient and reliable electric power. Adverse impacts include the visual disruption of the area, and the loss of some trees. (44 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOI HUD HEW USDA COE USCG
state and local agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40545)

Avery Drive, Tulsa Co.

04/17

Oklahoma

County: Tulsa

The project involves the up-grading of the existing two-lane roadway to a four-lane facility for a distance of 3.5 miles. Construction of this project will require removal of a great many trees and rustic rock formation, which will affect the existing environmental and aesthetic or visual qualities. A 4(f) determination is necessary concerning Chandler Park.

COMMENTS MADE BY: HEW EPA DOI USDA COE
state and local agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40612)

SH 199, Carter County

04/17

Oklahoma

County: Carter

The project involves the construction of a new segment of SH 199 from the junction of US 77 and US 77B approximately 1 mile south of Ardmore, easterly 10.5 miles, to existing SH 199 at the Carter-Marshall County Line. The project will require the use of 125 acres of grasslands and 255 acres of woodlands. A 4(f) determination is necessary concerning Lake Murray State Park.

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI USDA COE
state agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40613)

I-20, I-26 Connector

04/12

South Carolina

County: Lexington Richland

The proposed project involves the construction of a connector between I-26 and I-20. Depending upon the alternative chosen, between 65 and 194 acres of land will be acquired for right-of-way. An unspecified number of families and businesses will be displaced. The project will include a bridge across the Saluda River. Adverse impact will include siltation, erosion, loss of fish and wildlife, and increased water, air, and noise pollution levels.

(ELR ORDER # 40611)

(150 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: HUD COE DOI EPA DOC USDA
state agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40611)

US 281, Hidalgo County

04/26

Texas

County: Hidalgo

The project involves the construction of a four-lane full control access highway (US 281) with interchanges and frontage roads, from existing US 281, two miles north to Edinburg to US 83 in Pharr. Length is 10.6 miles. Adverse impact will be the use of a large amount of agricultural land. (90 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: HEW HUD COE USDA DOI EPA
state and local agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40678)

Monroe Boulevard Extension, Ogden

04/24

Utah

County: Weber

The proposed project is the initial 1.6 mile extension of Monroe Boulevard and a future 1.2 mile extension to the route. The facility will displace five homes. Increases in air, noise, and water pollution will occur; soil erosion and siltation to the Ogden River will affect fish (239 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI USDA EPA HUD DOC
state agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40647)

I-91, Vermont

04/10

Vermont

County: Caledonia

The proposed project is the completion of 24 miles of I-91. Right-of-way acquisition will include approximately 2279 acres of land, 100 family units, 7 businesses, and 2 farms. Approximately 1200 acres of woodland with water storage properties and wildlife will be lost. Other adverse effects stemming from the project are increased soil erosion causing siltation in surrounding streams and increased air and noise pollution levels. (251 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: HUD EPA DOC DOI COE USDA PPC HEW DOT
state and local agencies
and concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 40565)

Southeast Boulevard, Spokane

04/22

Washington

County: Spokane

The proposed project is the improvement of Southeast Boulevard in the City of Spokane. The action consists of widening the existing road to a minimum 44-foot width for a length of 1.63 miles beginning at 29th Avenue and terminating at 14th Avenue. Increased traffic volumes on the facility will cause increases in air and noise

pollution levels. (200 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI USDA HUD EPA
state and local agencies
and concerned citizens
(ELR ORDER # 40632)

I-82, Yakima and Benton Counties, Washington

04/30

Washington

County: Yakima Benton

The project consists of the construction of a 42 miles section of I 82 from Union Gap to Prosser. Adverse impacts include the displacement of 78 families, and the increase of air and noise pollution.

(three volumes)

COMMENTS MADE BY: HUD DOI EPA DOC USDA
(ELR ORDER # 40692)

S.T.H. 70, Wisconsin

04/29

Wisconsin

County: Oneida Vilas

The proposed project is the reconstruction and realignment of S.T.H. 70 for a distance of 10.6 miles. The facility will traverse portions of the Chequamegon National Forest and the Lac du Flambeau Indian Reservation. One hundred and forty acres of timberland will be acquired for right-of-way. The facility will traverse the Squaw, Koernet and Lower Creeks. Adverse affects are loss of timberland and wildlife habitat. (38 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOI USDA
(ELR ORDER # 40679)

Federal Aviation Administration

Draft

City - County Airport, Tulia, Texas

04/22

Texas

County: Swisher

The statement refers to the proposed development of the City-County Airport in Tulia, Texas. The project consists of acquisition of 230 acres of land, construction and installation of lighting on a new NE/SW runway and associated taxiways, and installation of fencing, segmented circle, lighted wind cone, and beacon. There will be a slight increase in noise levels. (15 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40643)

Federal Highway Administration

Draft

Date

Twelfth Street, Detroit

04/29

Michigan

County: Wayne

The statement refers to the proposed widening of Twelfth Street. The southerly portion, between Fort and Howard, 0.14 miles in length and the northerly portion from south of Bagley to Fisher Freeway South Service Drive is about 0.43 miles in length. Adverse impacts include disruption of local traffic, displacement of people and businesses, and increased levels of air and noise pollution. (52 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40689)

U.S. 78, Lee and Itawambe Cos.

04/17

Mississippi

County: Lee Itawambe

The project consists of the relocation of US 78 from Belder to the Alabama state line, a distance of approximately 39 miles. The proposed relocation would provide a 4-lane, divided facility, with full control of access, meeting interstate highway standards. Adverse impacts include increased air pollution, water, and noise pollution, two channel changes, and a 4(f) determination for the crossing of the Natchez Trace. (104 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY:

(ELR ORDER # 40616)

U.S. WATER RESOURCES COUNCIL

Contact: Mr. Don Maughan, Director
2120 L Street, N.W.
8th Floor
Washington, D.C. 20037
(202) 254-6303

Draft Date
Big Black River Basin 04/01

Mississippi

The statement refers to the Comprehensive Basin Study of the Big Black River, Mississippi. The study considers the problems and needs of the Basin, with particular regard to recreation opportunities and flood control measures. Proposals of the plan include land treatment measures, 186 floodwater retarding structures, 17 multiple-purpose structures, and 937 miles of channel modifications. (43 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40512)

Final Date
Puget Sound and Adjacent Wters Comprehensive Study 04/15

Washington

The statement refers to the development of a comprehensive plan for the conservation, development, and management of the water and related land resources of the Puget Sound and Adjacent Wters Study Area. The plan contains both structural and nonstructural solutions to existing and anticipated problems and needs. Adverse impacts consist of loss of wildlife habitat and timber producing lands, changed ecology of two rivers, loss of agricultural and recreational lands, and possible turbidity caused by dredging. (two volumes)
COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA DOD DOC HUD DOI DOT HEW EPA FPC
state agencies
(ELR ORDER # 40589)

Red River Below the Denison Dam 04/01

Arkansas Oklahoma Louisiana

The statement is a proposed comprehensive plan for the development of the Red River Basin below the Denison Dam in the states of Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas. Flood protection, water supply, navigation, power, and wildlife needs are considered. Dams, reservoirs, flood control structures and channelization project are proposed. Implementation of recommended water and related land resource projects and programs would require land use which would change existing water course environments and thus have adverse effects on fish and wildlife in the area.
COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA USDA DOI
state agencies
(ELR ORDER # 40497)



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF THE
ADMINISTRATOR

AVAILABILITY OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
AGENCY COMMENTS ON ENVIRONMENTAL
IMPACT STATEMENTS AND OTHER
ACTIONS IMPACTING THE ENVIRONMENT

Pursuant to the requirements of section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, and section 309 of the Clean Air Act, as amended, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has reviewed and commented in writing on Federal agency actions impacting the environment contained in the following appendices during the period of April 1, 1974 and April 30, 1974.

Appendix I contains a listing of draft environmental impact statements reviewed and commented upon in writing during this review period. The list includes the Federal agency responsible for the statement, the number and title of the statement, the classification of the nature of EPA's comments as defined in Appendix II, and the EPA source for copies of the comments as set forth in Appendix V.

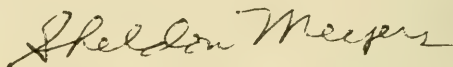
Appendix II contains the definitions of the classifications of EPA's comments on the draft environmental impact statements as set forth in Appendix I.

Appendix III contains a listing of final environmental impact statements reviewed and commented upon in writing during this reviewing period. The listing will include the Federal agency responsible for the statement, the number and title of the statement, a summary of the nature of EPA's comments, and the EPA source for copies of the comments as set forth in Appendix V.

Appendix IV contains a listing of proposed Federal agency regulations, legislation proposed by Federal agencies, and any other proposed actions reviewed and commented upon in writing pursuant to section 309(a) of the Clean Air Act, as amended, during the referenced reviewing period. The listing includes the Federal agency responsible for the proposed action, the title of the action, a summary of the nature of EPA's comments, and the source for copies of the comments as set forth in Appendix V.

Appendix V contains a listing of the names and addresses of the sources for copies of EPA comments listed in Appendices I, III, and IV.

Copies of the EPA Manual setting forth the policies and procedures for EPA's review of agency actions may be obtained by writing the Public Inquiries Branch, Office of Public Affairs, Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C. 20460. Copies of the draft and final environmental impact statements referenced herein are available from the originating Federal department or agency or from the National Technical Information Service, U.S. Department of Commerce, Springfield, Virginia 22151.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Sheldon Meyers".

Sheldon Meyers
Director
Office of Federal Activities

Dated: **MAY 10 1974**

APPENDIX I

DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENTS FOR WHICH COMMENTS WERE ISSUED BETWEEN APRIL 1, 1974 AND APRIL 30, 1974

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	SOURCE FOR COPIES OF COMMENTS
<u>ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION</u>			
D-AEC-00101-SC:	ADDITIONAL HIGH LEVEL WASTE FACILITY, SAVANNAH RIVER PLANT, SOUTH CAROLINA	ER-2	A
D-AEC-00102-ID:	NEW WASTE CALCINING FACILITY, NATIONAL REACTOR TEST STATION, IDAHO	LO-2	A
D-AEC-00103-ID:	HTGR FUELS REPROCESSING FACILITY, NATIONAL REACTOR TEST STATION, IDAHO	ER-2	A
D-AEC-00104-TN:	RADIOACTIVE WASTE FACILITIES, OAK RIDGE NATIONAL LABORATORY, TENNESSEE	ER-2	A
D-AEC-00105-TN:	HTGR FUEL REFABRICATION PLANT, OAK RIDGE NATIONAL LABORATORY, TENNESSEE	ER-2	A
D-AEC-06122-NC:	GENERAL ATOMIC FUEL FABRICATION FACILITY, NORTH CAROLINA	ER-1	A
D-AEC-06124-FL:	ST. LUCIE NUCLEAR POWER PLANT NO. 2, FLORIDA	ER-1	A
D-AEC-06125-VA:	SURRY POWER STATION, UNITS 3&4, SURRY COUNTY, VIRGINIA	ER-2	A
<u>DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE</u>			
D-AFS-60095-MT:	LIBBY FACE MULTIPLE USE PLAN, MONTANA	LO-1	I
D-AFS-60096-MT:	MULTIPLE USE FOR MURR-BALDY PLANNING UNIT, MONTANA	LO-1	I

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	SOURCE FOR COPIES OF COMMENTS
D-AFS-61220-OO:	ABSAROKA, BEARTOOTH AND CUTOFF WILDERNESS, MONTANA AND WYOMING	LO-1	I
D-AFS-61221-WV:	EAGLE LAKE AND ASSOCIATED RECREATION DEVELOPMENTS, WEST VIRGINIA	LO-2	D
D-AFS-61225-OO:	MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR COHUTTA MOUNTAINS, CHATTAHOOCHEE NATIONAL FOREST IN TENNESSEE AND CHEROKEE NATIONAL FOREST IN GEORGIA	LO-1	E
D-AFS-65061-UT:	AMERICAN FORK CANYON; PROVO PEAK PLANNING, UTAH	LO-1	I
D-AFS-65062-CO:	MEADOW MOUNTAIN, WHITE RIVER NATIONAL FOREST, COLORADO	3	I
D-AFS-65067-MT:	BITTERROOT NORTH PLANNING UNIT, STEVENSVILLE DISTRICT, MONTANA	LO-1	I
D-AFS-65068-ID:	SALMON RIVER WILDERNESS AND IDAHO WILDERNESS, IDAHO	LO-1	K
D-AFS-65069-MT:	SWAN LAKE PLANNING UNIT, FLATHEAD NATIONAL FOREST, MONTANA	LO-1	I
D-AFS-65077-OR:	ELGIN PLANNING UNIT, UMATILLA NATIONAL FOREST, OREGON	ER-2	K
D-AFS-65078-VA:	LAUREL FORK UNIT PLAN, GEORGE WASHINGTON AND MONONGAHELA NATIONAL FOREST, VIRGINIA	ER-2	D
D-AFS-65079-FL:	WITHLACOOCHEE STATE FOREST, LIMESTONE MINING, FLORIDA	ER-2	E
D-AFS-65080-OR:	TIMBER MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR DESCHUTES NATIONAL FOREST, OREGON	LO-1	K
D-AFS-65083-MT:	SPOTTED BEAR PLANNING UNIT, MONTANA	LO-1	I
D-AFS-65084-VA:	BAY LEVELS MANAGEMENT UNIT, GEORGE WASHINGTON NATIONAL FOREST, VIRGINIA	LO-1	D
D-AFS-65085-VA:	NORTH RIVER UNIT PLAN, GEORGE WASHINGTON NATIONAL FOREST, VIRGINIA	LO-1	D
D-AFS-65086-ID:	ELK CITY PLANNING UNIT, IDAHO	3	K

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	SOURCE FOR COPIES OF COMMENTS
D-AFS-65089-ID:	ELK SUMMIT PLANNING UNIT, IDAHO	LO-2	K
D-AFS-65090-WN:	TIMBER MANAGEMENT PLAN, CHIPPEWA NATIONAL FOREST, MINNESOTA	LO-1	F
D-AFS-65091-AK:	CHUGACH NATIONAL FOREST, WESTSIDE TIMBER SALE, ALASKA	LO-1	K
D-AFS-65092-VA:	CAVE MOUNTAIN LAKE UNIT MANAGEMENT PLAN, VIRGINIA	LO-1	D
D-AFS-82085-OO:	AQUATIC WEED CONTROL, APACHE NATIONAL FOREST, ARIZONA AND NEW MEXICO	LO-1	J
D-SCS-64034-AR:	WHITE OAK CREEK FISH AND WILDLIFE DEVELOPMENT, ARKANSAS	LO-1	G
<u>CORPS OF ENGINEERS</u>			
D-COE-07083-WI:	COLUMBIA GENERATING STATION, PORTGAGE, WISCONSIN	ER-2	F
D-COE-30075-SC:	HUNTING ISLAND BEACH, BEAUFORT COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA	LO-2	E
D-COE-32488-OO:	LOCKS AND DAM NO. 26, MISSISSIPPI RIVER, MISSISSIPPI AND ILLINOIS	ER-2	H
D-COE-32494-NJ:	COASTAL INLETS AND BEACHES FROM BARNEGAT INLET, NEW JERSEY	LO-2	C
D-COE-32498-MS:	GULFPORT HARBOR NAVIGATION, MISSISSIPPI	ER-2	E
D-COE-32501-AK:	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE DILLINGHAM SMALL BOAR HARBOR, ALASKA	LO-1	K
D-COE-34108-WA:	LITTLE GOOSE LOCK AND DAM ON THE SNAKE RIVER, WASHINGTON	LO-1	K
D-COE-34113-WA:	MCNARY DAM PROJECT, WASHINGTON	LO-1	K
D-COE-34115-OK:	WAURIKA LAKE, BEAVER CREEK, OKLAHOMA	LO-2	G

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	SOURCE FOR COPIES OF COMMENTS
D-COE-35113-WI:	DREDGING DISPOSAL FOR MANITOWOC AND TWO RIVERS, WISCONSIN	LO-2	F
D-COE-35116-MI:	MODIFICATION OF LUDINGTON HARBOR AND CHANNEL, MICHIGAN	LO-2	F
D-COE-36367-IL:	ROCK ISLAND LOCAL PROTECTION PROJECT, ILLINOIS	LO-2	F
D-COE-39093-MO:	UNION LAKE, BOURBEUSE RIVER, MISSOURI	ER-2	H
<u>DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE</u>			
D-EDA-03048-HI:	PROPOSED EXPANSION FOREIGN TRADE SUBZONE 9A, HIRI OIL REFINERIES, HAWAII	ER-2	J
D-EDA-03049-HI:	HONOLULU HARBOR TERMINAL FOREIGN TRADE SUBZONE 9A, HAWAII	ER-2	J
<u>DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE</u>			
D-USA-10041-AK:	MALEMUTE ZONE DROP AND SHORT FIELD ASSAULT LANDING STRIP, ANCHORAGE, ALASKA	LO-1	K
<u>DELAWARE RIVER BASIN COMMISSION</u>			
D-DRB-07084-NJ:	ADDITION TO GILBERT GENERATING STATION, HUNTERDON, NEW JERSEY	ER-2	C
<u>FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION</u>			
D-FPC-03050-OO:	LOUDOUN-LEIDY, CONSOLIDATED LIQUID NATURAL GAS COMPANY, VIRGINIA, MARYLAND, PENNSYLVANIA	LO-2	D
<u>DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT</u>			
D-HUD-85014-CA:	PARKWAY PLAZA NEIGHBORHOOD DEVELOPMENT, NAPA, CALIFORNIA	ER-2	J
D-HUD-85015-IL:	RUSH-HUBBARD APARTMENTS, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS	LO-2	F
D-HUD-89139-VA:	ST. PAUL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT, ST. PAUL, VIRGINIA	ER-2	D

IDENTIFYING
NUMBER

TITLE

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COPIES OF COMMENTS	SOURCE FOR COPIES OF COMMENTS
DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR			
D-BPA-08019-WA:	MAPLE VALLEY 500 KV TRANSMISSION LINE, WASHINGTON	LO-1	K
D-BPA-08020-WA:	SAN JUAN ISLAND ELECTRICAL SERVICE, WASHINGTON	LO-1	K
D-BPA-08021-WA:	ASHE-HANFORD 500 KV TRANSMISSION LINE, WASHINGTON	LO-1	K
D-BPA-08022-WA:	RICHLAND AREA ELECTRICAL SERVICE TRANSMISSION LINE, WASHINGTON	LO-1	K
D-BPA-09011-WA:	MOUNT PLEASANT SUBSTATION, WASHINGTON	LO-1	K
D-BPA-09012-WA:	STEVENSON SUBSTATION, WASHINGTON	LO-1	K
D-BPA-09013-WA:	EASTERN CLARK COUNTY, SIFTON SUBSTATION, WASHINGTON	LO-1	K
D-BPA-09014-WA:	LANE ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE, LOWELL SUBSTATION, WASHINGTON	LO-1	K
D-BPA-09015-WA:	SAPPHO SUBSTATION, WASHINGTON	LO-1	K
DRDOI-67007-OO:	OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF, HARD MINERAL MINING, OPERATION LEASING REGULATIONS	ER-2	A
D-BIA-60097-CA:	RESOLUTION OF TITLE TO CHEMEHUEVI SHORELINE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	LO-1	J
D-IBR-38008-OO:	KLAMATH STRAITS DRAIN ENLARGEMENT, CALIFORNIA AND OREGON	LO-1	K
D-NPS-61223-OO:	PROPOSED WILDERNESS, DEATH VALLEY NATIONAL MONUMENT, NEW MEXICO, CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA	LO-2	J
D-NPS-61236-CA:	MASTER PLAN, PINNACLES NATIONAL MONUMENT, MONTEREY COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	LO-2	J
D-SFW-61215-NB:	FORT NIOBRARA WILDERNESS AREA, NEBRASKA	LO-2	H
D-SFW-61224-FL:	LAKE WOODRUFF WILDERNESS, VOLUSIA AND LAKE COUNTY, FLORIDA	LO-1	E
D-BPA-08018-WA:	RAVER-TACOMA 500 KV TRANSMISSION LINE, WASHINGTON	LO-2	K

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	SOURCE FOR COPIES OF COMMENTS
D-SFW-61241-MS:	NOXUBEE WILDERNESS AREA, OKTIBBEHA COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI	LO-1	E
<u>INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION</u>			
D-ICC-99081-PA:	DOCKET NO. 8705, PASSENGER FARES BETWEEN PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW JERSEY	ER-1	D
<u>NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION</u>			
D-NAS-24056-MD:	GRANTING OF EASEMENT FOR SEWER OUTFALL, GREENBELT, MARYLAND	ER-2	D
<u>DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION</u>			
D-FAA-51834-IA:	WATERLOO MUNICIPAL AIRPORT, WATERLOO, IOWA	ER-2	H
D-FAA-51835-OR:	PORTLAND HILLSBORO AIRPORT, HILLSBORO, OREGON	LO-1	K
D-FAA-51838-GA:	WASHINGTON COUNTY AIRPORT, SANDERSVILLE AND TENNILLE, GEORGIA	LO-2	E
D-FAA-51841-IA:	INDEPENDENCE MUNICIPAL AIRPORT, INDEPENDENCE, IOWA	LO-2	H
D-FAA-51842-AL:	ANDALUSIA-OPP AIRPORT, ALABAMA	LO-2	E
D-FAA-51844-IA:	OELWEIN MUNICIPAL AIRPORT, OELWEIN, IOWA	LO-2	H
D-FAA-51845-AL:	MOTON FIELD MUNICIPAL AIRPORT, TUSKEGEE, ALABAMA	LO-2	E
D-FAA-51847-TN:	ELIZABETHTOWN-HARDIN COUNTY AIRPORT, TENNESSEE	ER-2	E
D-FAA-51849-ID:	SOUTHERN IDAHO REGIONAL AIRPORT, JEROME COUNTY, IDAHO	LO-1	K
D-FAA-51853-TX:	ALPINE MUNICIPAL AIRPORT, ALPINE, TEXAS	LO-2	G

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	SOURCE FOR COPIES OF COMMENTS
D-FHW-42124-VA:	I-66, FRONT ROYAL TO GAINSVILLE, VIRGINIA	ER-2	D
D-FHW-42157-CA:	SAN BERNARDINO NATIONAL FOREST HIGHWAY, SR 38, CALIFORNIA	LO-1	J
D-FHW-42158-CA:	SOUTH FORK ROAD, SIX RIVERS NATIONAL FOREST, DEL NORTE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	LO-1	J
D-FHW-42159-CA:	I-210 FREEWAY, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA	ER-2	J
D-FHW-42161-MI:	GALLAGHER-HESS ONE-WAY STREET SYSTEM, MICHIGAN	ER-1	F
D-FHW-42162-ID:	US 93, SH 75, JUNCTION SH 68 US FOREST BOUNDARY, IDAHO	LO-2	K
D-FHW-42163-MA:	REST AREA ON I-495 AT BOULTON-HARVARD TOWN LINE, MASSACHUSETTS	LO-2	B
D-FHW-42164-TN:	SEQUATCHIE, VAN BUREN AND WARREN COUNTIES, ROUTE 8, TENNESSEE	LO-1	E
D-FHW-42166-NC:	CHATHAM-RANDOLPH COUNTIES, US-421 SILER CITY TO STALEY, NORTH CAROLINA	LO-1	E
D-FHW-42169-IL:	SUPPLEMENTAL FREEWAY, FAP 408, PIKE AND ADAMS COUNTIES, ILLINOIS	LO-1	F
D-FHW-42173-TX:	IH 635, SOUTH MESQUITE CREEK, DALLAS COUNTY, TEXAS	LO-1	G
D-FHW-42179-FL:	LAKE COUNTY, STATE ROAD 46, FLORIDA	LO-1	E
D-FHW-42188-SD:	F-030-4 BEADLE COUNTY, SOUTH DAKOTA	LO-1	I
D-FHW-42194-AR:	JOB 5643 BALD KNOB NEWPORT, WHITE AND JACKSON COUNTIES, ARKANSAS	LO-2	G
D-FHW-42195-TX:	USH 259, DAINGERFIELD TO F.M. ROAD 250, LONE STAR COUNTY, TEXAS	LO-2	G
D-FHW-42201-FL:	ESCAMBIA COUNTY SCENIC HIGHWAY, SR 10A, FLORIDA	LO-2	E
D-FHW-42202-FL:	DADE, BROWARD AND PALM BEACH COUNTIES, SR 25, US-27, FLORIDA	LO-2	E

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	SOURCE FOR COPIES OF COMMENTS
D-FHW-42205-ID:	ST. MARIES RIVER AT SANTA BENEWAH COUNTY, IDAHO	LO-2	K
D-FHW-42210-IL:	UNIVERSITY STREET, PEORIA COUNTY, ILLINOIS	LO-2	F
D-CGD-32486-WA:	RADAR ADDITION TO PUGET SOUND VESSEL TRAFFIC, WASHINGTON	LO-1	K

APPENDIX II

DEFINITION OF CODES FOR THE GENERAL NATURE
OF EPA COMMENTS

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF THE ACTION

LO--Lack of Objection

EPA has no objections to the proposed action as described in the draft impact statement; or suggests only minor changes in the proposed action.

ER--Environmental Reservations

EPA has reservations concerning the environmental effects of certain aspects of the proposed action. EPA believes that further study of suggested alternatives or modifications is required and has asked the originating Federal agency to reassess these impacts.

EU--Environmentally Unsatisfactory

EPA believes that the proposed action is unsatisfactory because of its potentially harmful effect on the environment. Furthermore, the Agency believes that the potential safeguards which might be utilized may not adequately protect the environment from hazards arising from this action. The Agency recommends that alternatives to the action be analyzed further (including the possibility of no action at all).

ADEQUACY OF THE IMPACT STATEMENT

Category 1--Adequate

The draft impact statement adequately sets forth the environmental impact of the proposed project or action as well as alternatives reasonably available to the project or action.

Category 2--Insufficient Information

EPA believes that the draft impact statement does not contain sufficient information to assess fully the environmental impact of the proposed project or action. However, from the information submitted, the Agency is able to make a preliminary determination of the impact on the environment. EPA has requested that the originator provide the information that was not included in the draft statement.

Category 3--Inadequate

EPA believes that the draft impact statement does not adequately assess the environmental impact of the proposed project or action, or that the statement inadequately analyzes reasonable available alternatives. The Agency has requested more information and analysis concerning the potential environmental hazards and has asked that substantial revision be made to the impact statement.

APPENDIX III

FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENTS FOR WHICH COMMENTS WERE ISSUED BETWEEN APRIL 1, 1974 AND APRIL 30, 1974

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	SOURCE FOR COPIES OF COMMENTS
<u>DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE</u>			
F-AFS-61226-TN:	GEE CREEK EASTERN WILDERNESS, CHEROKEE NATIONAL FOREST, POLK COUNTY, TENNESSEE	EVEN THOUGH EPA DID NOT HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY TO REVIEW THE DRAFT STATEMENT, THE AGENCY AGREED THAT THE PROPOSED PROJECT WOULD PRESERVE THE PRESENT HIGH QUALITY ENVIRONMENT OF THE AREA.	E
F-AFS-61237-KY:	BEAVER CREEK EASTERN WILDERNESS, DANIEL BOONE NATIONAL FOREST, KENTUCKY	EPA DID NOT RECEIVE THE DRAFT STATEMENT FOR REVIEW. HOWEVER, EPA HAD NO OBJECTIONS TO THE PROJECT AS REFLECTED IN THE FINAL STATEMENT.	E
F-AFS-65052-NV:	HERBICIDE CONTROL OF SAGEBRUSH AND WYETHIA, NEVADA	THE FINAL STATEMENT ADEQUATELY ASSESSED THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF THE PROPOSED ACTION AND RESPONDED TO THE VARIOUS CONCERNS RAISED WITH RESPECT TO THE DRAFT STATEMENT.	J
F-AFS-65061-NV:	PINYON-JUNIPER CHAIN- ING PROGRAM ON FOREST LAND, NEVADA	THE FINAL STATEMENT ADEQUATELY ASSESSED THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF THE PROPOSED ACTION AND RESPONDED TO THE VARIOUS CONCERNS RAISED WITH RESPECT TO THE DRAFT STATEMENT.	J
<u>CORPS OF ENGINEERS (CIVIL WORKS)</u>			
F-COE-21028-OH:	HURON HARBOR DIKED DIS- POSAL AREA, EVE COUNTY, HURON, OHIO	EPA HAD NO OBJECTIONS TO THE PROJECT AS PROPOSED.	F

EPA HAD NO OBJECTIONS TO THE PROJECT AS PROPOSED.

EPA HAD NO OBJECTIONS TO THE PROJECT AS PROPOSED. HOWEVER, EPA MADE SEVERAL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CONSIDERATION BY THE COE FOR THIS PROJECT AND FUTURE MAINTENANCE AND DREDGING PROJECTS.

EPA BELIEVES THAT THERE ARE SIGNIFICANT INTERRELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN THE PROPOSED PROJECT AND THE ATCHAFALAYA FLOODWAY CENTER CHANNEL PROJECT. EPA RECOMMENDED THAT THE PROJECT BE DEVELOPED IN CONSONANCE WITH THE ATCHAFALAYA FLOODWAY CENTER CHANNEL STUDY, WHICH IS NOW IN PROGRESS.

EPA EXPRESSED ENVIRONMENTAL RESERVATIONS ON THE PROPOSED PROJECT. THE TWO MAJOR RESERVATIONS CONCERNED LACK OF SUFFICIENT DATA ON THE PROPOSED PARKING GARAGES RELATED TO AIR QUALITY IMPACTS AND THE POTENTIAL FOR UNACCEPTABLE NOISE EXPOSURE LEVELS AT THE PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL SITE UNLESS ADEQUATE ATTENUATION MEASURES ARE PROVIDED.

BASED ON REVIEW OF THE FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT, EPA HAS SERIOUS ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS WITH PORTIONS OF THIS PROJECT. SIGNIFICANT AND CONTINUING VIOLATIONS OF WATER QUALITY STANDARDS WILL LIKELY OCCUR AT THE HURON, SOUTH DAKOTA, DRINKING WATER SUPPLY ON THE JAMES RIVER.

KERN RIVER AQUEDUCT
INTERTIE, KERN COUNTY,
CALIFORNIA

MAINTENANCE AND DREDG-
ING BUTTERMILK CHANNEL,
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

ATCHAFALAYA RIVER AND
CHENE, BOEUF, AND BLACK,
BAYOUS, LOUISIANA

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

CITY-UNIVERSITY I, URBAN
RENEWAL PROJECT, IOWA
CITY, IOWA

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

OAHE UNIT INITIAL STAGE,
SOUTH DAKOTA

SOURCE FOR
COPIES OF
COMMENTS

IDENTIFYING
NUMBER

TITLE

GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS

A WORKABLE WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT PLAN HAS NOT BEEN DEVELOPED FOR THE JAMES RIVER THAT WILL PERMIT THE DESIRED STREAM USES TO BE MAINTAINED. DOWNSTREAM WATER SUPPLIES ON THE JAMES RIVER PROPOSED FOR THIS PROJECT WILL BE SIMILARLY AFFECTED. THE PROJECT MAY REQUIRE CHANNELIZATION OF THE JAMES RIVER. IRRIGATION RETURN FLOWS FROM THE GARRISON PROJECT MAY HAVE TO BE ROUTED THROUGH THE JAMES RIVER. WETLANDS LOSSES WILL BE SEVERE, AND IT IS NOT CLEAR THAT THE PLANNED MITIGATION AREAS WILL REPLACE WHAT IS LOST.

F-BIA -67002-MT: CROW CEDED AREA COAL
LEASE, MONTANA

EPA GENERALLY AGREED WITH THE PROJECT AS PROPOSED AND WAS GENERALLY SATISFIED WITH THE RESPONSES TO OUR COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT STATEMENT.

I

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

F-FHW-50067-LA: ROUTE 61, KENNER OVER-
PASS AND APPROACHES,
JEFFERSON PARISH,
LOUISIANA

EPA HAD NO OBJECTIONS TO THE PROJECT AS PROPOSED.

G

F-FHW-42196-LA: I-410, JUNCTION I-10 LG
TO JUNCTION US90, NEW
ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

EPA RECOMMENDED THAT A COMPREHENSIVE ANALYSIS OF THE ENTIRE I-410 PROJECT BE UNDERTAKEN.

G

F-FHW-42206-CA: WIDENING OF POMONA FREEWAY,
MONTEBELLO, MONTEREY PARK,
ROSEMEAD, SOUTH EL MONTE,
AND COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES,
CALIFORNIA

EPA HAD NO SIGNIFICANT OBJECTIONS TO THE PROPOSED PROJECT. HOWEVER, EPA RECOMMENDED THAT THE NOISE ANALYSIS BE IMPROVED.

J

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	SOURCE FOR COPIES OF COMMENTS
F-FHW-42209-NM:	ROY-NORTH SR 39, HARDING COUNTY, F-044-1(3), NEW MEXICO	THIS FINAL IMPACT SUPPLEMENT DOES NOT CONTAIN SUFFICIENT AIR QUALITY DATA ON ESTIMATES OF EXISTING/EXPECTED POLLUTANT CONCENTRATIONS.	G
F-FHW-42055-AZ:	OTERO-CARMEN SECTION OF FREEWAY PROJECT 1-19-1 (25), SANTA CRUZ COUNTY, ARIZONA	EPA HAD NO OBJECTIONS TO THE PROJECT AS PROPOSED.	J
F-FHW-42176-LA:	CHASE-WINNSBORO HIGHWAY, STATE HIGHWAY 15, FRANKLIN PARISH, LOUISIANA	EPA HAD NO OBJECTIONS TO THE PROJECT AS PROPOSED.	G
F-FHW-41674-FL:	DUVAL COUNTY, S.R. 9A, FLORIDA	EPA GENERALLY AGREED WITH THE PROJECT AS PROPOSED. EPA RECOMMENDED, HOWEVER, THAT CONTRACTUAL DOCUMENTS CONTAIN ADEQUATE ASSURANCE THAT PROPOSED PRECAUTIONS, SUCH AS USE OF SILT CHECKS, ARE PROPERLY USED.	E
FS-FHW-41829-LA:	STATE ROUTE 67, FROM CLINTON, LOUISIANA TO MISSISSIPPI STATE LINE, EAST FELICIANA PARISH, LOUISIANA	THIS FINAL STATEMENT SUPPLEMENT PROVIDED TRAFFIC VOLUME DATA WHICH WAS INCONSISTENT WITH THE FINAL STATEMENT. FURTHERMORE, EPA QUESTIONED OTHER AIR QUALITY DATA.	G
F-FHW-40845-NM:	WILBARGER, ROUTE 287 AND US 67, HARDEMAN TO PEASE RIVER, NEW MEXICO	EPA HAD NO OBJECTIONS TO THE PROJECT AS PROPOSED.	G
F-FHW-40846-TX:	I-35E, NORTH WITLOCK LANE TO HICKORY CREEK BRIDGE, DALLAS AND DENTON COUNTIES, TEXAS	EPA HAD NO OBJECTIONS TO THE PROJECT AS PROPOSED.	G
F-FHW-09014-OH:	LINWORTH TO HUNTLEY UTILITY LINE, I-270, FRANKLIN COUNTY, OHIO	EPA HAD NO OBJECTIONS TO THE PROJECT AS PROPOSED.	F

SOURCE FOR
COPIES OF
COMMENTS

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	
FS-FHW-40389-LA:	CHINCHUBA-COVINGTON HIGHWAY, ST. TAMMANY PARISH, LOUISIANA	THIS SUPPLEMENT TO THE FINAL STATEMENT PROVIDED TRAFFIC VOLUME DATA WHICH WAS INCONSISTENT WITH THE FINAL STATEMENT. FURTHERMORE, EPA QUESTIONED OTHER AIR QUALITY DATA.	G
FS-FHW-40827-TX:	SPUR 354 AT LOOP 12, DALLAS, TEXAS	EPA QUESTIONED THE ADEQUACY OF THE AIR QUALITY DATA PROVIDED IN THE FINAL STATEMENT SUPPLEMENT.	G
F-FAA-51258-IN:	STARKE COUNTY AIRPORT, KNOX, INDIANA	EPA AGREED WITH THE PROJECT AS PROPOSED	F
F-FAA-51325-KY:	MADISON AIRPORT, RICHMOND, KENTUCKY	EPA AGREED WITH THE PROJECT AS PROPOSED	E
<u>DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE</u>			
F-USN-11046-FL:	FAMILY HOUSING, MCCOY AFB, ORLANDO, FLORIDA	EPA GENERALLY AGREED WITH THE PROJECT AS PROPOSED. HOWEVER, EPA MADE SEVERAL COMMENTS WITH RESPECT TO THE STRINGENCY OF EFFLUENT STANDARDS FOR BOGGY CREEK AND THE ACHIEVEMENT OF ACCEPTABLE NOISE LEVELS IN THE AREA.	E
F-UAF-11043-CO:	AIR FORCE ACCOUNTING FACILITY, LOWERY AIR FORCE BASE, DENVER, COLORADO	EPA ENCOURAGED DOD TO EXTEND THE PERIOD OF DECISION ON THE PROJECT IN ORDER TO FULLY EVALUATE COMMENTS OF EPA AND THE LOCAL RESIDENTS. EPA RECOMMENDED THAT MORE CON- SIDERATION BE GIVEN TO ALTERNATIVES INCLUDING PURSUING MASS TRANSIT AND CONSIDERING AN ALTERNATIVE SITE ON OTHER FEDERAL LANDS.	I

APPENDIX IV

REGULATIONS, LEGISLATION AND OTHER FEDERAL AGENCY
ACTIONS FOR WHICH COMMENTS WERE ISSUED BETWEEN
APRIL 1, 1974 AND APRIL 30, 1974

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	SOURCE FOR COPIES OF COMMENTS
-----------------------	-------	----------------------------	-------------------------------------

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

R-NOA-90003-00:	15 CFR PART 921--NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION, ESTUARINE SANCTUARY GRANTS--APPLICA- TION AND SELECTION CRITERIA PROCEDURES		
-----------------	--	--	--

IN EPA'S VIEW, THE GUIDELINES WERE TOO VAGUE
AND TOO RESTRICTIVE TO BE CONSISTENT WITH THE
BROAD-BASED OBJECTIVE OF THE COASTAL ZONE
MANAGEMENT ACT. EPA SUGGESTED MODIFICATIONS
TO SEVERAL SECTIONS OF THE PROPOSED GUIDELINES
IN AN EFFORT TO STRENGTHEN THEM FROM AN ENVIR-
ONMENTAL POINT OF VIEW.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

R-ICC-99080-00:	49 CFR PART 1100--FREIGHT RATES FOR RECYCLABLES		
-----------------	--	--	--

EPA RECOMMENDED REVISION OF THE ICC'S
DEFINITION OF "RECYCLABLE MATERIALS."
EPA FELT THAT THE ICC DEFINITION WAS
INSUFFICIENT TO ADEQUATELY ASSESS WHETHER
DISCRIMINATION IN FREIGHT RATES EXISTED.

IDENTIFYING
NUMBER

TITLE

GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS

SOURCE FOR
COPIES OF
COMMENTS

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

R-FHW-42185-00:

23 CFR PART 476--INTERSTATE
HIGHWAY SYSTEM--SUBSTITU-
TION OF MASS TRANSIT
PROJECTS

THE REGULATIONS WERE FOUND TO PROVIDE A
COMMENDABLE FLEXIBILITY IN THE OPTIONS
WHICH STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS MAY
EXERCISE, AND EPA INTENDS TO RECOMMEND
SEGMENTS OF THE INTERSTATE SYSTEM OF HIGHWAYS
WHICH, FOR AIR QUALITY PURPOSES, MAY BE
CANDIDATES FOR SUBSTITUTION.

A

APPENDIX V

SOURCE FOR COPIES OF EPA COMMENTS

- A. Director, Office of Public Affairs
Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

- B. Director of Public Affairs
Region I
Room 2303
John F. Kennedy Federal Building
Boston, Massachusetts 02203

- C. Director of Public Affairs
Region II
Environmental Protection Agency
Room 847
26 Federal Plaza
New York, New York 10007

- D. Director of Public Affairs
Region III
Environmental Protection Agency
Curtis Building, 6th and Walnut Streets
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106

E. Director of Public Affairs

Region IV

Environmental Protection Agency

Suite 300

1421 Peachtree Street, N.E.

Atlanta, Georgia 30309

F. Director of Public Affairs

Region V

Environmental Protection Agency

1 N. Wacker Drive

Chicago, Illinois 60606

G. Director of Public Affairs

Region VI

Environmental Protection Agency

1600 Patterson Street

Dallas, Texas 75201

H. Director of Public Affairs

Region VII

Environmental Protection Agency

1735 Baltimore Street

Kansas City, Missouri 64108

I. Director of Public Affairs

Region VIII

Environmental Protection Agency

Lincoln Tower, Room 916

1860 Lincoln Street

Denver, Colorado 80203

J. Director of Public Affairs

Region IX

Environmental Protection Agency

100 California Street

San Francisco, California 94111

K. Director of Public Affairs

Region X

Environmental Protection Agency

1200 Sixth Avenue

Seattle, Washington 98101

Summary of 102 Statements filed with the CBO through
4/30/74 (By Agency)

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Draft 102's for actions on which no final 102's have yet been received</u>	<u>Final 102's on legislation and actions</u>	<u>Total actions on which draft or final statements have been received</u>
Agriculture, Department of	160	344	504
Appalachian Regional Commission	1	0	1
Architect of the Capitol	1	0	1
Atomic Energy Commission	46	121	165
Commerce, Department of	18	26	44
Defense, Department of	5	6	11
Air Force	7	13	20
Army	1	15	16
Army Corps of Engineers	440	571	1,011
Navy	16	18	34
Delaware River Basin Commission	3	6	9
Energy Policy Office	0	1	1
Environmental Protection Agency	20	41	61
Federal Maritime Commission	2	0	2
Federal Power Commission	78	25	103
General Services Administration	21	52	73
HEW, Department of	5	10	15
HUD, Department of	14	65	79
Interior, Department of	194	163	357
International Boundary and Water Commission -- U.S. and Mexico	1	7	8
Interstate Commerce Commission	6	2	8
Justice, Department of	3	2	5
Labor, Department of	2	1	3
National Aeronautics and Space Adm.	11	19	29
National Capital Planning Comm.	5	8	13
National Science Foundation	0	5	5
New England River Basins Commissions	1	0	1
Office of Science and Technology	0	1	1
Pacific Northwest River Basins Comm.	3	0	3
Souris-Red-Rainy River Basins Comm.	1	0	1
State Department	1	4	5
Tennessee Valley Authority	6	17	23
Transportation, Department of	975	1,621	2,596
Treasury, Department of	4	6	10
Upper Mississippi River Basin Comm.	1	0	1
U.S. Postal Service	2	0	2
U.S. Water Resources Council	2	8	10
Veterans Administration	1	4	5
	<u>2,053</u>	<u>3,182</u>	<u>5,235</u>

environmental
impact
statements

102 monitor

council on environmental quality

FREE LIBRARY
of Philadelphia

SEP 10 1975

*Government Publications
Department*

ADDRESS BY RUSSELL W. PETERSON
Chairman, Council on Environmental Quality
World Environment Day - EXPO '74
Washington State Pavilion
Spokane, Washington
Wednesday, June 5, 1974

I am delighted to have the opportunity to celebrate World Environment Day in such distinguished company.

It is now two years since the Stockholm Conference on The Human Environment. Stockholm was the first worldwide manifestation of the fact that we are all part of one, inter-related ecosystem and that we must cooperate to protect that system.

It was the first formal recognition that the problems of the environment are global in nature; that they affect all peoples, all nations, present and future generations. It was the first attempt to obtain international recognition for the proposition that every human being on the face of the earth is dependent upon the continued health of the air and the water and the soil.

4/21/80
4059
405

Contents

1	EXPO '74, Spokane, Washington
21	CEQ Publications List
29	Environmental Impact Statements Filed During May, 1974
97	EPA Listings (per Section 309 of the Clean Air Act, as Amended)
121	Cumulative Summaries of Statements Received Through May, 1974

Concern for the environment is essentially concern for the human condition. That is the heart of the matter. That is why the problem and opportunities of the environment can provide such a positive force in the affairs of our own individual nations and in the affairs of the world.

If you care about your physical health, you must care about the environment. If you care about your spiritual well-being or the productivity of your soils or the wise use of your water, then you must care about your environment. If you care about the survival of your cities or about the welfare of your children's children, then you must also care about the environment.

It does not matter if one is rich or poor or from an agricultural or industrial area. Concern for the environment must inevitably be a concern close to the heart, and the protection and enhancement of the environment is a high purpose for which to work and live. We need such purposes today.

In spite of what you may have heard to the contrary, the quest for environmental quality in the United States is alive and well. It remains a very high priority.

The environmental legislation and organizations established in the beginning of the decade have met and weathered the storm over the energy crisis. The Council on Environmental Quality, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Clean Air Act and the National Environmental Policy Act are not only still with us; but are, in my opinion, stronger because they weathered the attempts to weaken them.

The backlash we experienced in the United States was an inevitable chapter in the evolution of the quest for a quality environment. Many changes have occurred over the last four years to make environmental considerations a permanent part of the decision-making process. In fact, the momentum for much of this change itself was the result of a massive public backlash against pollution. However, these sentiments lacked unanimity and segments of our society were forced, kicking and screaming, into the era of environmental awareness. It was only natural that those who opposed new environmental legislation, executive orders and institutions, would take the opportunity to try to reverse those decisions during the height of the energy crisis. But, in total, the furor of the energy crisis added up to a lot of rhetoric. Very little has been done to reverse the initiatives taken earlier. In fact, the administrative amendments to the Clean Air Act were considered by EPA before the energy crisis and a review of NEPA during the energy crisis resulted in the decision not to offer any amendments at all. I can think of no stronger endorsement of that remarkable statute.

The energy crisis brought an end to an uneasy and unnatural truce between opposing forces. Until the energy crisis, representatives of environmental forces were quietly, and perhaps even smugly, savoring their success, while those who had to cope to meet the new laws were simmering in silence. But the energy crisis brought disagreement out into the open. In discussion, both sides found that some of their disagreements had dissipated.

This is not to say that the pendulum will not swing back and that there will be no new fights. I do not believe that those who opposed the environmental movement four years ago, love it today. But love it or not, they are paying a lot more attention to it than ever before. You have to look no farther than the grounds of EXPO for evidence of the desire to be on the environmental bandwagon.

(more)

As a metaphor of the pendulum indicates, the history of environmental protection has been one of action and reaction. The United States has been a leader in creating the laws and institutions to clean up pollution, because it has been a leader in creating pollution. Stockholm was a reaction to pollution primarily in the developed nations. The first reaction to Stockholm was from developing nations which contended that pollution was a necessary part of their economic growth. But now, they, too, seem to agree that it is pollution, not its control, that stymies economic growth.

During the energy crisis in the U.S., it became clear that the public is tired of watching opposing groups alternating in trying to place the blame on one another. It became clear that the people want adequate energy and a healthy environment. They called for workable solutions, not contrived issues.

They made it clear that they will neither witness placidly the repeal of the Clean Air Act nor accept an unhealthy atmosphere in the name of energy. They know there is much government and industry can do to provide energy and protect public health.

They know that we are going to be burning more coal to produce energy, but they also know that we have the technology to clean up emissions from industrial stacks and they are demanding that it be installed.

They know we need to stretch each gallon of fuel, and they are demanding smaller cars and Federal funds to support convenient, economical mass transit systems.

They know urban super highways are an idea whose time has come and gone, and they are opposing the expenditure of tax dollars for such projects.

They know of the possibility of increased drilling for oil in the oceans and increased stripmining in Appalachia and the West, and they are demanding these activities be done with the highest degree of environmental protection or not be done at all.

They are aware that present development practices are devastating our landscape, and they want effective land use planning to replace unplanned sprawl.

(more)

They know of the promise for clean energy offered by solar, geothermal and nuclear fusion energy systems, and they want to see such systems developed.

They made it clear that a balanced, restrained approach is necessary to supply adequate energy and protect public health.

As we gather to celebrate World Environment Day, it is important that we focus on the impact of economics, population and food production on the quality of our environment.

While it took about 200 years for the U.S. Gross National Product to increase tenfold in constant dollars, the current trend indicates a second tenfold increase in just 30 to 40 years.

In 1950, when the Gross World Product (GWP) reached its first trillion, there was little concern about pollution. The GWP is now \$3.5 trillion and will probably reach \$12 trillion by the year 2000. Environmental quality is receiving high priority throughout most of the world today, because the prime cause of pollution -- economic development -- has increased 3.5 times in the last 23 years.

With the increase in the U.S. GNP and the GWP has come more pollution. As the industrial components of our world grow economically, they dig, scoop, and pump ever increasing amounts of resources. A portion of these resources are converted into products, another portion is discarded immediately and still another portion is discarded after the product has served its purpose. The pressure on our environment from increased economic activity has been and will continue to be tremendous. It is important to remember that the developing nations need additional economic development not only to provide a higher standard of living, but also to permit them to reach the socio-economic threshold that appears to be a prerequisite to stabilizing population growth.

Even with a rapid growth in GNP per capita, such as 7 percent per year, the developing nations will, relative to the developed nations, have only a minor impact on pollution of the environment over the next several decades. By the year 2000, the combined GNP of the more affluent half of today's world will probably be about 10 times as high as that of the poorer half. Thus, it is clear where the emphasis must be placed to keep the oncoming avalanche of economic development from despoiling the environment.

(more)

We must come to the realization that neither the size of our planet nor our non-renewable resources is going to increase. Future economic development must guarantee protection of the environment.

We must come to grips with the basic values that shape societies. Growth for the sake of growth and technology for the sake of technology are no longer good enough. We must learn to develop levels of economic activity and technology that are based less on the consumption of resources, respect the quality of our environment and contribute more to the quality of life. As Perez Olindo, the Director of Kenya's National Parks System, suggested in a talk here last month, we should measure progress in terms of Gross National Benefit rather than solely by Gross National Product.

We must come to grips with the very basic problems of the supply of adequate food, water, protein, housing and employment for the people of all nations. We must take the lessons of the energy crisis seriously for it appears to be the precursor of shortage in other basic materials.

The solution of most of the major problems facing us today is dependent upon solving the population problem. If world population continues to grow at its current rate, there will be 6.7 billion men, women and children on our planet by the year 2000 and 35 billion by 2074 -- one hundred years from now. In other words, throughout all the centuries of history, humanity has increased its number to 3.9 billion. However, if the current trend prevails, about eight times that number or 31 billion would be added in the next century. I believe that with international cooperation we can achieve zero population growth at a world equilibrium level of 7 billion.

Limiting our numbers will enable us to feed better the hundreds of millions of people who today fail to obtain minimum caloric and nutritional requirements.

The protein shortage is of crisis proportions. The leveling off in the world harvest of table grade fish exacerbates the problem. The "green revolution," which markedly raised farm productivity in some poor countries, now appears to have run its course in most countries and to have contributed to massive unemployment with its accompanying poverty in some areas.

(more)

Even if we limit population to 7 billion, there would still be two billion more people seeking food in the year 2000 than sought it last year.

I believe the United States should dedicate itself to working within and through the United Nations to lead efforts to limit the world's population to 7 billion and to help ensure a healthful and satisfying diet for the world's citizens. Obviously, neither the United States nor any other nation can solve these related and complex problems alone. In the space age, no nation is -- or can be -- an island. We are dependent on each other, and we must work together to solve our common problems.

World civilization is dependent on a common environment. We are all passengers on spaceship Earth, or as Rene Dubos and Barbara Ward put it in the title of their book, we have Only One Earth. We have the power to destroy the earth. But, if we recognize our interdependence, we can work together through programs such as those established by UNEP under the leadership of Maurice Strong to make the world a better home for mankind.

Let us, then, celebrate this second World Environment Day with a Declaration of Interdependence:

We the people of Planet Earth, with respect for the dignity of each human life, with concern for future generations, with growing appreciation of our relation to our environment, with recognition of limits to our resources and with need for adequate food, air, water, shelter, health, protection, justice and self-fulfillment, hereby declare our inter-dependence and resolve to work together in brotherhood and in harmony with our environment to enhance the quality of life everywhere.

#

**EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
722 JACKSON PLACE, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006**

102 Monitor

The 102 Monitor is the monthly publication of the Council on Environmental Quality. In addition to its listing of environmental impact statements which have been filed with the Council under the provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the Monitor contains a list of EPA's comments, filed under the provisions of section 309 of the Clean Air Act, as amended; items of current concern in NEPA case law; and information on the environmental studies of the Council.

The 102 Monitor is printed and distributed by the Government Printing Office. The subscription rate for the Monitor is \$13.20 annually, with an additional \$3.30 charge for foreign mailing; individual copies of the Monitor are \$1.15 from GPO.

Superintendent of Documents
Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20402

(Difficulties in obtaining copies of the 102 Monitor should be referred to GPO's Customer Service Section, P.O. Box 1513.)

SOURCE FOR BACK ISSUES OF
THE 102 MONITOR

Because the supply of past issues of the 102 Monitor is not sufficient to meet all requests, a list is provided below indicating where the various issues of the 102 Monitor appeared in the Congressional Record. You may wish to order these Congressional Records from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 (\$.25 per copy).

Vol. 1, Nos. 1, 2, & 3
Congressional Record (page E 3607) - April 28, 1971

Vol. 1, No. 4
Congressional Record (page E 5151) - May 27, 1971

Vol. 1, No. 5
Congressional Record (page E 6023) - June 16, 1971

Vol. 1, No. 6
Congressional Record (page E 8458) - July 28, 1971

Vol. 1, No. 7
Congressional Record (page E 9483) - September 13, 1971

Vol. 1, No. 8
Congressional Record (page E 10002) - September 24, 1971

Vol. 1, No. 9
Congressional Record (page E 11596) - November 1, 1971

Vol. 1, No. 10
Congressional Record (page E 12213) - November 15, 1971

Vol. 1, No. 11
Congressional Record (page E 13322) - December 11, 1971

Vol. 1, No. 12
Congressional Record (page E 76) - January 18, 1972

Vol. 2, No. 1
Congressional Record (page E 1886) - March 2, 1972

Vol. 2, No. 2
Congressional Record (page E 2409) - March 13, 1972

Vol. 2, No. 3
Congressional Record (page E 3778) - April 13, 1972

Vol. 2, No. 4
Congressional Record (page E 4929) - May 13, 1972

Vol. 2, No. 5
Congressional Record (page E 6489) - June 27, 1972

(There has been no secondary source for the 102 Monitor since Vol 2, No. 5, June 1972)

ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Because much of the work of the Army Corps of Engineers, including the preparation and distribution of environmental impact statements is done on the Corps District level, there follows below a directory of Army Corps of Engineers offices. (102 Monitor summaries presently indicate the Corps District which was responsible for the preparation of the environmental impact statement.)

<u>ORGANIZATION</u>	<u>AREA CODE & TELEPHONE NUMBER</u>	
	<u>DUTY HOURS</u>	<u>NON DUTY HOURS</u>
<u>CHIEF OF ENGINEERS</u>	202 693-7000	
Mail Address:	545-6700**	
Department of the Army		
Washington, D.C. 20314		
Office Location:		
James Forrestal Building		
Washington, D.C.		
Duty Officer, OCE		
Mon-Fri until 1830 hrs - 693-7138, Sat until 1200 hrs - 693-7138		
Sun, Holidays, Mon-Fri after 1830 hrs and Sat after 1200 hrs - OX-50163*		
General Information	202 693-6456	
<u>ENGINEER INSPECTOR GENERAL</u>	202 693-6870	
Rm G-A-346, Forrestal Bldg		
Washington, D.C. 20314		
<u>ATLANTA Field Office, EIG</u>	404 526-6658	
Rm 406, Title Bldg		
30 Pryor St., S.W.		
Atlanta, Georgia 30303		
<u>CHICAGO Field Office, EIG</u>	312 926-3417	
P.O. Box 18,		
Ft. Sheridan, Illinois 60037		
<u>FT BELVOIR Field Office, EIG</u>	703 664-1306	
Bldg T-2316		
Ft. Belvoir, Va., 22060		

<u>ORGANIZATION</u>	AREA CODE & TELEPHONE NUMBER	
	<u>DUTY HOURS</u>	<u>NON DUTY HOURS</u>
<u>SAN FRANCISCO Field Office, EIG</u> Mail Address: Rm 1216 630 Sansome St. San Francisco, Ca., 94111 Office Location: Rm 108 630 Sansome St. San Francisco, Ca.	415 556-5081	
<u>OCE PUBLICATIONS DEPOT</u> 890 South Pickett St. Alexandria, Va., 22304	703 274-7772	

DIVISIONS AND DISTRICTS

<u>U.S. ARMY ENGR DIV, HUNTSVILLE</u> Mail Address: P.O. Box 1600 West Station Huntsville, Ala., 35807 Office Location: 106 Wynn Drive Huntsville, Ala.	205 895-5460 895-5150**	837-4893
<u>U.S. ARMY ENGR DIV. LOWER MISS. VALLEY</u> Mail Address: P.O. Box 80 Vicksburg, Miss., 39180 Office Location: Corner Crawford & Walnut Sts. Vicksburg, Miss.	601 636-1311 X-201 636-1316**	636-1313
<u>U.S. Army Engr WATERBORNE COMMERCE STATISTICS CENTER</u> Mail Address: P.O. Box 61280 New Orleans, La., 70160	504 865-1121 X-323	282-2835
<u>U.S. Army Engr Dist, MEMPHIS</u> 668 Clifford Davis Federal Building Memphis, Tenn. 38103	901 534-3221 534-3618**	397-7501
<u>U.S. Army Engr Dist, NEW ORLEANS</u> Mail Address: P.O. Box 60267 New Orleans, La. 70160 Office Location: Foot of Prytania St. New Orleans, La.	504 865-1121 X-200 865-1121**	
<u>U.S. Army Engr Dist, ST. LOUIS</u> 210 North 12th St. St. Louis, Mo. 63101	314 268-2821 268-2817**	314 878-4805
<u>U.S. Army Engr Dist, VICKSBURG</u> Mail Address: P.O. Box 60 Vicksburg, Miss. 39180 Office Location: USPO & Courthouse Vicksburg, Miss.	601 636-1311 X-401	638-2910

<u>U.S. ARMY ENGR DIV, MEDITERRANEAN</u>	57100 X-8305 or	
APO N.Y. 09019 (Leghorn), Italy	X-8306	
Livorno Area Code 0586 93001 (Camp Darby Switchboard) ask for Ext. 8305 or 8306.		
Pisa Area Code 050 3763, 37364 or 37365 (Camp Darby Switchboard) ask for Ext. 8305 or 8306.		
Military Circuit place call through Heidelberg, Germany ask for Camp Darby Military.		
 U.S. Army Liaison Detachment	212 264-0215	423-8218
26 Federal Plaza	264-3311**	
New York, N.Y. 10007		
 U.S. Army Engr Dist., <u>SAUDI ARABIA</u>	Samp Compound	62022
APO (Riyadh, Saudi Arabia)		
New York, 09038		
 <u>U.S. ARMY ENGR DIV, MISSOURI RIVER</u>	602 221-3001	453-0202
Mail Address	221-1221**	
P.O. Box 103 Downtown Station		
Omaha, Nebraska 68101		
Office Location:		
215 North 17th St.		
Omaha, Nebraska		
 U.S. Army Engr Dist, <u>KANSAS CITY</u>	816 374-3201	913 888-5737
700 Federal Bldg.	374-3896**	
601 E. 12th St.		
Kansas City, Mo. 64106		
 U.S. Army Engr Dist, <u>OMAHA</u>	402 221-3901	453-0202
7410 USPO & Courthouse	221-1221**	
215 North 17th St.		
Omaha, Nebraska 68102		
 <u>U.S. ARMY ENGR DIV, NEW ENGLAND</u>	617 894-2400	894-2404
424 Trapelo Road	X-220	
Waltham, Mass. 02154	894-2400**	
 <u>U.S. ARMY ENGR DIV, NORTH ATLANTIC</u>	212 264-7101	825-1961
90 Church St.		
New York, N.Y. 10007		
 U.S. Army Engr Dist, <u>BALTIMORE</u>	301 962-4545	
Mail Address:	962-2020	
P.O. Box 1715		
Baltimore, Md. 21203		
Office Location:		
31 Hopkins Plaza		
Federal Building		
Baltimore, Md.		
 <u>BALTIMORE HARBOR</u> , Supervisor of	301 962-4545	677-5702
P.O. Box 1715	962-3311**	
Baltimore, Md. 21203		
 U.S. Army Engr Dist, <u>NEW YORK</u>	212 264-0100	264-3311
26 Federal Plaza	264-3311**	
New York, N.Y. 10007		
 <u>NEW YORK HARBOR</u> , Supervisor of	212 264-0100	212 825-1641
26 Federal Plaza	264-3311**	
New York, N.Y. 10007		
 U.S. Army Engr Dist, <u>NORFOLK</u>	703 625-8201	625-8201
803 Front St.	X-221	X-306
Norfolk, Va. 23510	625-8201**	
	X-238	
 <u>NORFOLK HARBOR</u> , Supervisor of	703 625-8201	722-4607
803 Front St.		
Norfolk, Va. 23510		

U.S. Army Engr Dist, <u>PHILADELPHIA</u> U.S. Custom House 2nd & Chestnut St. Philadelphia, Pa. 19106	215 597-4849 597-4701**	687-6148
<u>U.S. ARMY ENGR DIST. SUSQUEHANNA</u> P.O. Box 2679 Harrisburg, Pa. 17105	717 782-3930	
<u>U.S. ARMY ENGR DIV, NORTH CENTRAL</u> 536 S. Clark St. Chicago, Ill. 60605	312 353-6310 353-6385**	646-2183
U.S. Army Engr Dist, <u>BUFFALO</u> 1776 Niagara St. Buffalo, N.Y. 14207	716 876-5454 X-12 876-5454**	876-5454 X-34
U.S. Army Engr Dist, <u>CHICAGO</u> 219 S. Dearborn St. Chicago, Ill. 60604	312 353-6400 353-6405**	646-2183
U.S. Army Engr Dist, <u>DETROIT</u> Mail Address: P.O. Box 1027 Detroit, Mich. 48231 Office Location: 150 Michigan Ave. Detroit, Mich.	313 226-6762 226-6000**	226-6029
U.S. Army Engr Dist, <u>ROCK ISLAND</u> Clock Tower Bldg. Rock Island, Ill. 61201	309 788-6361 X-224 788-6361**	
U.S. Army Engr Dist, <u>ST. PAUL</u> 1210 USPO & Custom House St. Paul, Minn. 55101	612 725-7501 725-7506**	
<u>U.S. ARMY ENGR DIV. NORTH PACIFIC</u> Rm 210, Custom House Portland, Ore. 97209	503 221-3700 221-2000**	221-3700
U.S. Army Engr Dist, <u>ALASKA</u> P.O. Box 7002 Anchorage, Alaska 99510	907 752-9114 or 279-1132 752-9114**	
U.S. Army Engr Dist, <u>PORTLAND</u> Mail Address: P.O. Box 2946 Portland, Ore. 97208 Office Location: 2850 S.E. 82nd Ave. Portland, Ore.	503 777-4441 X-200 717-4441**	771-3181
U.S. Army Engr Dist, <u>SEATTLE</u> 1519 Alaskan Way South Seattle, Wash. 98134	206 442-7090 442-7074**	442-7074
U.S. Army Engr Dist, <u>WALLA WALLA</u> Bldg. 602, City-County Airport Walla Walla, Wash. 99362	509 525-5500 X-100 525-5500**	525-5511
<u>U.S. ARMY ENGR DIV, OHIO RIVER</u> Mail Address: P.O. Box 1159 Cincinnati, Ohio 45201 Office Location: 550 Main St. Cincinnati, Ohio	513 684-3002 684-3001**	

U.S. Army Engr Dist, HUNTINGTON

Mail Address:
P.O. Box 2127
Huntington, W. Va. 25721
Office Location:
502 8th St.
Huntington, W. Va.

304 529-2318 523-8812
X-253
529-2318**

U.S. Army Engr Dist, LOUISVILLE

Mail Address:
P.O. Box 59
Louisville, Ky. 40201
Office Location:
600 Federal Place
Louisville, Ky.

502 582-5601 774-3514
582-5011**

U.S. Army Engr Dist, NASHVILLE

Mail Address:
P.O. Box 1070
Nashville, Tenn. 37202
Office Location:
701 Broadway
Nashville, Tenn.

615 749-5626
749-5649**

U.S. Army Engr Dist, PITTSBURGH

Federal Bldg.
1000 Liberty Ave.
Pittsburgh, Pa. 15222

412 644-6800
644-6802**

U.S. ARMY ENGR DIV, PACIFIC OCEAN

Bldg. 96
Ft. Armstrong
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

808 543-2615
422-2711**

U.S. Army Engr Dist, JAPAN

APO
San Francisco, Ca., 96343

233-3026
Camp Zama, Japan

U.S. Army Engr Dist, FAR EAST

APO
San Francisco, Ca., 96301

2917-300 293-4182
2917-350
(Seoul, Korea)

U.S. ARMY ENGR DIV., SOUTH ATLANTIC

510 Title Bldg
30 Pryor St., S.W.
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

404 526-6711
526-0111**

U.S. Army Engr Dist, CHARLESTON

Mail Address:
P.O. Box 919
Charleston, S.C. 29402
Office Location:
Federal Bldg.
334 Meeting St.
Charleston, S.C.

803 577-4171 577-3039
X-229

U.S. Army Engr Dist, <u>JACKSONVILLE</u> Mail Address: P.O. Box 4970 Jacksonville, Fla. 32201 Office Location: Federal Bldg. 400 West Bay St. Jacksonville, Fla.	904 791-2241 791-2011**	721-1339
U.S. Army Engr Dist, <u>MOBILE</u> Mail Address: P.O. Box 2288 Mobile, Ala. 36628 Office Location: 2301 Airport Blvd. Mobile, Ala.	205 473-0311 X-411 473-0311**	473-7362
U.S. Army Engr Dist, <u>SAVANNAH</u> Mail Address: P.O. Box 889 Savannah, Ga. 31402 Office Location: 200 E. Saint Julian St. Savannah, Ga.	912 233-8822 X-226 233-8822**	233-8825
U.S. Army Engr Dist, <u>WILMINGTON</u> Mail Address: P.O. Box 1890 Wilmington, N.C. 28401 Office Location: 308 Federal Bldg. Wilmington, N.C.	919 763-9971 X-466 763-9971**	762-7035
U.S. ARMY ENGR DIV, <u>SOUTH PACIFIC</u> Mail Address: 630 Sansome St., Rm 1216 San Francisco, Calif. 94111	415 556-0914 556-9000**	556-0914
U.S. Army Engr Dist, <u>LOS ANGELES</u> Mail Address: P.O. Box 2711 Los Angeles, Calif. 90053 Office Location: 300 North Los Angeles St. Los Angeles, Calif.	213 688-5300 688-5522**	688-5522
U.S. Army Engr Dist, <u>SACRAMENTO</u> 650 Capitol Mall Sacramento, Calif. 95814	916 449-2232 449-2000**	452-1535
U.S. Army Engr Dist, <u>SAN FRANCISCO</u> 100 McAllister St. San Francisco, Calif. 94102	415 556-3660 556-0985**	556-3660
U.S. ARMY ENGR DIV, <u>SOUTHWESTERN</u> 1114 Commerce St. Dallas, Texas 75202	214 749-3336 749-1011**	

U.S. Army Engr Dist, ALBUQUERQUE

Mail Address:

P.O. Box 1580

Albuquerque, N.M. 87103

Office Location:

517 Gold Ave., S.W.

Albuquerque, N.M.

505 843-2732
843-0311**

298-8311

U.S. Army Engr Dist, FORT WORTH

Mail Address:

P.O. Box 17300

Ft. Worth, Texas 76102

Office Location

819 Taylor St.

Ft. Worth, Texas

817 334-2300
334-2150**

U.S. Army Engr Dist, GALVESTON

Mail Address:

P.O. Box 1229

Galveston, Texas 77550

Office Location:

606 Santa Fe Bldg.

Galveston, Texas

713 763-1211
X-301

763-8241

U.S. Army Engr Dist, LITTLE ROCK

Mail Address:

P.O. Box 867

Little Rock, Ark. 72203

Office Location:

700 W. Capitol

Little Rock, Ark.

501 378-5531
378-5551**

U.S. Army Engr Dist, TULSA

Mail Address:

P.O. Box 61

Tulsa, Okla. 74102

Office Location:

224 South Boulder

Tulsa, Okla.

918 584-7151
X-7311
584-7151**

Regional Federal Highway Administrators

REGION 1 (Conn., N.H., R.I., Vt., Mass., Me., N.J., N.Y., Puerto Rico)
Regional FHWA - W. H. White, 4 Normanskill Blvd., Delmar, N.Y. 12054
Telephone: (518) 472-6476

REGION 3 (Del., D.C., Md., Pa., Va., W. Va.,)
Regional FHWA - William O. Comella, 31 Hopkins Plaza, Baltimore, Md. 21201
Telephone: (301) 962-2361

REGION 4 (Ala., Fla., Ga., Ky., Miss., N.C., S.C., Tenn.)
Regional FHWA - Harry E. Stark, 1720 Peachtree Rd., NW., Atlanta, Ga. 30309
Telephone: (404) 526-5078

REGION 5 (Ill., Ind., Mich., Minn., Ohio, Wisc.)
Regional FHWA - Gerald D. Love, 18209 Dixie Highway, Homewood, Ill. 60430
Telephone: (312) 799-6300

REGION 6 (Ark., La., N. Mex., Okla., Texas)
Regional FHWA - James W. White, 819 Taylor Street, Fort Worth, Texas 76102
Telephone: (817) 334-3232

REGION 7 (Iowa, Kan., Mo., Nebraska)
Regional FHWA - John B. Kemp, P. O. Box 7186, Country Club Station,
Kansas City, Mo. 64113
Telephone: (816) 361-7563

REGION 8 (Colo., Mont., N.D., S.D., Utah, Wyoming)
Regional FHWA - William H. Baugh, Rm. 242, Bldg. 40, Denver Federal Center,
Denver, Colorado 80225
Telephone: (303) 233-6721

REGION 9 (Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada)
Regional FHWA - Frank E. Hawley, 450 Golden Gate Ave., San Francisco, Ca. 94102
Telephone: (415) 556-3951

REGION 10 (Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, Washington)
Regional FHWA - Louis E. Lybecker, 222 SW. Morrison St., Portland, Ore. 97204
Telephone: (503) 221-2065

**EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY**

722 JACKSON PLACE, N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006

March 1, 1974

MEMORANDUM TO THE HEADS OF ALL FEDERAL AGENCIES

SUBJECT: NTIS and the Public Availability of Environmental
Impact Statements Under NEPA

Cost factors have led the National Technical Information Service (NTIS) of the Department of Commerce to terminate its agreement with CEQ, under which NTIS provided a secondary (commercial) source for environmental impact statements. With the loss of NTIS as a secondary source for statements, it is appropriate at this time to re-emphasize the importance of the statutory responsibility of the originating agency for making copies of the statements available to the public.

As stated in the Council's Memorandum of May 15, 1973, NEPA's policy of being a 'full disclosure' Act is achieved only to the extent that the environmental impact statement is made as publicly available as practicable. The substance of that Memorandum has been incorporated in §1500.9(d) of the Council's August 1, 1973 guidelines.

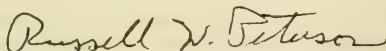
Each agency has the responsibility to announce the availability of its statements, and to make them available both to those public parties known to be interested in the agency's activities and to others who have explicitly requested copies for review. Copies should be made available without charge to the extent practicable.

The alternative, "a fee which is not more than the actual cost for reproducing copies required to be sent to other Federal agencies, including the Council," is self-explanatory. Costs to an agency for each statement should be minimal when a sufficient printing is made, and statements in

[MORE]

such situations should be distributed free of charge. In addition to responding to individual requests for information during the on-going NEPA process, we suggest that each agency retain historical files of its own statements.

Effective immediately, agencies are requested to reduce the number of copies of each impact statement filed with CEQ from ten (10) to five (5). Five copies previously provided to NTIS by CEQ, in order to assure a continued secondary source for the documents are no longer needed. No statements filed with the Council after February 22, 1974 will be available through NTIS. The Environmental Law Institute will continue to provide a secondary source for impact statements.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Russell W. Peterson".

Russell W. Peterson
Chairman

CEQ PUBLICATIONS LIST UPDATED

The November and December list of CEQ reports has been superseded by the attached. Note that the First Annual Report will again be available and that the prices of several documents have been increased due to cost increases.

January 16, 1974

CEQ STUDIES

Environmental Quality - The First Annual Report of the Council on Environmental Quality. 1970. [PR37.8:En8/R29, \$3.00]

Ocean Dumping - A National Policy. 1970. [PREX14.2:Oc2, \$0.55]

The President's 1971 Environmental Program. 1971. [PREX14.2:EnC, \$2.25]

Toxic Substances. 1971. [4111-004, \$0.40]

Environmental Quality - The Second Annual Report of the Council on Environmental Quality. 1971. [PREX14.1971 S/N 4111-0005, \$2.00]

The President's 1972 Environmental Program. 1972. [4111-0009, \$1.75]

Environmental Quality - The Third Annual Report of the Council on Environmental Quality. 1972. [4111-0011, \$2.00]

Integrated Pest Management. 1973. [4111-0010, \$0.55] (PB-214 173, microfiche, \$1.45)

The President's 1973 Environmental Program. 1973. [4111-00013, \$5.05]

The Federal Environmental Monitoring Directory. 1973. [4111-0016, \$0.80]

Energy and the Environment - Electric Power. 1973. [4111-00019, \$0.85]

Environmental Quality - The Fourth Annual Report of the Council on Environmental Quality. 1973. [4111-00020, \$4.30]

102 Monitor [issued monthly, annual subscription, \$13.25 beginning January 1, 1974]

Note: The information given in square brackets indicates that the item is available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402; that given in parentheses indicates availability from the National Technical Information Service, U.S. Department of Commerce, Springfield, Virginia 22151. Because it is not feasible for the Superintendent of Documents to correct the prices manually in all of the publications stocked, the prices charged on your order may differ from the prices printed in the publications.

CONTRACT STUDIES

Monitoring the Environment of the Nation. The Mitre Corporation. 1971. (PB-205 989, \$6.75; microfiche, \$1.45)

Monitoring the Environment of the Nation - Appendices. The Mitre Corporation. 1971. (PB-205 990, \$12.75; microfiche, \$1.45)

The Quiet Revolution in Land Use Control. Fred Bosselman and David Callies. 1971. [PREX 14.2:L22, \$2.75]

The Quiet Revolution in Land Use Control - Summary Report. Fred Bosselman and David Callies. 1971. [PREX 14.2:L22/Summ., \$0.45]

Predator Control - 1971. Advisory Committee on Predator Control, Institute for Environmental Quality, The University of Michigan. Prepared for the Council on Environmental Quality and the Department of the Interior. 1971. (PB-210 120, \$3.00; microfiche, \$1.45)
Also available from Charles D. Saults, Chief, Conservation Education, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240

The Economic Impact of Pollution Control - A Summary of Recent Studies. Prepared for the Council on Environmental Quality, Department of Commerce, and Environmental Protection Agency. 1972. [411-0008, \$2.50] (PB-207 205, \$3.75; microfiche, \$1.45)

The Economic Impacts of Meeting [Automobile] Exhaust Emission Standards, 1971-1980. Chase Econometric Associates, Inc.
Part I. Executive Summary. (PB-207 200, \$3.00; \$1.45)
Part II. Baseline Forecasts of Economic Performance. (PB-207 201, \$3.75; \$1.45)
Part III. The Economic Impact of Pollution Abatement. (PB-207 202, \$3.75; \$1.45)
Part IV. Appendix. Presentation of Baseline and Alternative Impact Forecasts of Macroeconomic and Industry Performance. (PB-207 203, \$5.45; \$1.45)

Analysis of Economic Impacts of Environmental Standards on the Bakery Industry. Ernst & Ernst.
Part I. Executive Summary. (PB-207 169; \$3.00; \$1.45)
Part II. [A descriptive analysis of the bakery products industry detailing industry trends and characteristics relevant to economic impact analysis of environmental standards]. (PB-207 170, \$3.00; \$1.45)
Part III. [A study of the impact of pollution standards and charges on the bakery industry]. (PB-207 171, \$3.75; \$1.45)

The Cement Industry: Economic Impact of Pollution Control Costs. The Boston Consulting Group, Inc.
Volume I. Executive Summary. (PB-207 150, \$3.00; \$1.45)
Volume II. [Industry description, pollution problems, market structure, financial resources, demand, foreign trade, and employment impact]. (PB-207 151, \$6.00; \$1.45)

Possible Impact of Costs of Selected Pollution Control Equipment on the Electric Utility Industry and Certain Power Intensive Consumer Industries. National Economic Research Associates, Inc.
Volume I. Executive Summary. (PB-207 168, \$3.00; \$1.45)
Volume II. [Introduction, structure of the electric utility industry, and the economic impact of pollution abatement upon the industry and upon selected power intensive consumer industries]. (PB-207 167, \$3.00; \$1.45)

Economic Impact of Environmental Controls on the Fruits and Vegetable Canning and Freezing Industries. Agri Division, Dunlap and Associates, Inc.

- Part I. Executive Summary. (PB-207 140; \$3.00; \$1.45)
- Part II. Industry Structure. (PB-207 141, \$5.45; \$1.45)
- Part III. Impact Analysis. (PB-207 142, \$6.00; \$1.45)
- Part IV. Statistical Supplement. (PB-207 143, \$5.45; \$1.45)

Study of the Economic Impacts of Pollution Control on the Iron Foundry Industry. A.T. Kearney & Company, Inc.

- Part I. Executive Summary. (PB-207 147, \$3.00; \$1.45)
- Part II. The Structure of the Industry. (PB-207 148, \$5.45; \$1.45)
- Part III. The Economic Impact of Pollution Abatement upon the Industry. (PB-207 149, \$4.50; \$1.45)

The Leather Industry: A Study of the Impact of Pollution Control Costs. Urban Systems Research & Engineering, Inc.

- Volume I. Executive Summary. (PB-207 152, \$3.00; \$1.45)
- Volume II. Description of the Industry. (PB-207 153, \$6.00; \$1.45)
- Volume III. Impact of Pollution Control Costs on the Tanning Industry. (PB-207 154, \$3.00; \$1.45)

The Effects of Pollution Control on the Nonferrous Metals Industries. Charles River Associates Incorporated.

Aluminum: Part I. Introduction and Executive Summary.

- (PB-207 164, \$3.75; \$1.45)
- Part II. Structure of the Industry. (PB-207 165, \$5.45; \$1.45)
- Part III. The Economic Impact of Pollution Abatement on the Industry. (PB-207 166, \$3.75; \$1.45)

Copper: Part I. Introduction and Executive Summary.

- (PB-207 161, \$3.75; \$1.45)
- Part II. Structure of the Industry. (PB-207 162, \$5.45; \$1.45)
- Part III. The Economic Impact of Pollution Abatement on the Industry. (PB-207 163, \$3.75; \$1.45)

Lead: Part I. Introduction and Executive Summary.

- (PB-207 155, \$3.75; \$1.45)
- Part II. Structure of the Industry. (PB-207 156, \$4.85; \$1.45)
- Part III. The Economic Impact of Pollution Abatement on the Industry. (PB-207 157, \$3.00; \$1.45)

Zinc: Part I. Introduction and Executive Summary.

- (PB-207 158, \$3.00; \$1.45)
- Part II. Structure of the Industry. (PB-207 159, \$4.85; \$1.45)
- Part III. The Economic Impact of Pollution Abatement on the Industry. (PB-207 160, \$3.00; \$1.45)

Economic Impact of Anticipated Paper Industry Pollution-Abatement Costs. Arthur D. Little, Inc.

- Part I. Executive Summary. (PB-207 144, \$3.00; \$1.45)
- Part II. Industry Structure. (PB-207 145, \$4.50; \$1.45)
- Part III. Economic Analysis. (PB-207 146, \$4.50; \$1.45)

The Impact of Costs Associated with New Environmental Standards upon the Petroleum Refining Industry. Stephen Sobotka & Company.

Part I. Executive Summary. (PB-207 197, \$3.00; \$1.45)

Part II. Structure of the Industry. (PB-207 198, \$4.50; \$1.45)

Part III. The Impact of Environmental Control Costs. (PB-207 199, \$4.50; \$1.45)

A Study of the Economic Impact on the Steel Industry of the Costs of Meeting Federal Air and Water Pollution Abatement Requirements. Booz-Allen Public Administration Services, Inc.

Volume I. Executive Summary. (PB-211 917, \$3.00; \$1.45)

Volume II. The Structure of the Steel Industry. (PB-211 918, \$5.45; \$1.45)

Volume III. Economic Analysis. (PB-211 919, \$5.45; \$1.45)

Volumes I, II, III. (PB-211 920, \$10.00)

The Chase Econometrics Macroeconomic and Inter-Industry Forecasting Models. Chase Econometric Associates, Inc. (PB-207 204, \$5.45; \$1.45)

Land Use Indicators of Environmental Quality - An Examination of Existing Federal Data and Future Needs. Earth Satellite Corporation. 1972. (PB-211 399, \$3.00; microfiche, \$1.45)

Environmental Indicators for Pesticides. Stanford Research Institute. 1972. (PB-210 666, \$5.45; microfiche, \$1.45)

National Environmental Indices: Air Quality and Outdoor Recreation. The Mitre Corporation. 1972. (PB-210 668, \$6.75; microfiche, \$1.45)

Development of a Continuing Program to Provide Indicators and Indices of Wildlife and the Natural Environment. Smithsonian Institution, Ecology Program. 1972. (PB-210 734, \$3.00; microfiche, \$1.45)

National Assessment of Trends in Water Quality. Enviro Control, Inc. 1972. (PB-210 669, \$4.50; microfiche, \$1.45)

Possible Effects of Construction and Operation of a Supertanker Terminal on the Marine Environment in the New York Bight. State University of New York. (PB-219 649, \$3.00; microfiche, \$1.45)

Environmental Aspects of a Supertanker Port on the Texas Gulf Coast. Texas A&M University. (PB-220 051, \$10.60; microfiche, \$1.45)

Resource Recovery: The State of Technology. Midwest Research Institute. 1973. [\$0.70] (PB-214 149, \$2.95; microfiche, \$1.45)

Resource Recovery: Catalogue of Processes. Midwest Research Institute. 1973. (PB-214 148, \$6.00; microfiche, \$1.45)

Preliminary Assessments of the Environmental Impact of a Superport on the Southeastern Coastal Area of Louisiana. Louisiana Superport Studies. Louisiana State University. 1973. (COM-73-10544, \$6.00; microfiche, \$1.45)

A Preliminary Assessment of the Environmental Vulnerability of Machias Bay, Maine to Oil Supertankers. Massachusetts Institute of Technology. 1973. (COM-73-10564, \$3.00; microfiche, \$1.45)

Quantitative Energy Studies and Models. Decision Sciences Corporation. 1973.

A State of the Art Review, Appendix I. (PB-220 131, \$4.85; microfiche, \$1.45)

Appendices II, III. (PB-220 132, \$5.45; microfiche, \$1.45)

Environmental Vulnerability of the Delaware Bay Area to Supertanker Accommodation. University of Delaware. 1973.

Volume I. Summary. (PB-219 801, \$4.85; microfiche, \$1.45)

Volume II. Biology. (PB-219 802, \$9.00; \$1.45)

Volume III. Chemistry, Engineering, Geology and Physical Oceanography. (PB-219 803, \$9.00; \$1.45)

Volume IV. Biology Appendix. (PB-219 804, \$10.60; \$1.45)

Volumes I, II, III, IV. (PB-219 800, \$29.70)

Report on Channel Modifications. Arthur D. Little, Inc. 1973.

Volume I. [4111-00014, \$3.70]

Volume II. [4111-00017, \$7.75]

Criteria for National Land Use Planning Indicators. Development Sciences Inc. 1973. (PB-220 650, \$3.00; microfiche, \$1.45)

Land Use Change and Environmental Quality in Urban Areas: Some Comparative Studies. Earth Satellite Corporation. 1973.

(PB-220 742, \$9.00; microfiche, \$1.45)

The Taking Issue - An Analysis of the Constitutional Limits of Land Use Control. Fred Bosselman, David Callies, and John Banta. 1973.

[4111-00017, \$2.35]

Potential Onshore Effects of Deepwater Oil Terminal-Related Industrial Development. Arthur D. Little, Inc. 1973.

Volume I. Part One. Executive Summary. (PB-224 018, \$3.50; microfiche, \$1.45)

Volume II. Part Two. Mid-Atlantic Region. Part Three. Maine. (PB-224 019, \$6.25; \$1.45)

Volume III. Part Four. Gulf Coast Region. (PB-224 020, \$6.25; \$1.45)

Volume IV. Appendices. (PB-224 021, \$6.25; \$1.45)


Volumes I, II, III, IV. (PB-224 017-SET, \$18.00)

Who Bears the Cost of Pollution Control?: The Impact on the Distribution of Income of Financing Federally Required Pollution Control. Public Interest Economics Center. 1973. (PB-226 447, \$4.50; microfiche, \$1.45)

A Study of the Quarterly Demand for Gasoline and Impacts of Alternative Gasoline Taxes, Interim Report. Data Resources, Inc. 1973. (PB-226 122/AS, \$3.75; microfiche, \$1.45)

To Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402

Street address _____


 ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷಿಸುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಸುಸ್ಥಿರವಾಗಿ ಬಳಸುವುದು.

State Zip Code

FOR USE OF SECT. OF 8000

Enclosed _____

To be mailed
later

Subscription

Refers to:

Coupon Refund

Portugal

[illegible]

FOR ADDITIONAL SPACE ATTACH ANOTHER SHEET.

TOTAL AMOUNT ENCLOSED... \$.....

IMPORTANT

Please include your ZIP CODE when filling out the mailing label below.

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
PUBLIC DOCUMENTS DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20402
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

RETURN AFTER 5 DAYS



POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

Name

Street address

City and State ZIP

Table of Abbreviations

In many cases the 102 Monitor refers to Federal agencies through the use of abbreviations. While many of these are of standard usage, others may be unfamiliar. For the convenience of the reader, therefore, the following table has been produced.

USDA	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
ARC	APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION
AEC	ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
DOC	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
DOD	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
USA	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, Army
USAF	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, Air Force
DSA	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, Supply Agency
USN	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, Navy
COE	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, Army Corps
DRBC	DELAWARE RIVER BASIN COMMISSION
EPA	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
FPC	FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION
GSA	GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
HEW	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE
HUD	DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
DOI	DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR
IBWC	INTERNATION BOUNDARY AND WATER COMM.
DJUS	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
NASA	NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMIN.
NSF	NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION
NERB	NEW ENGLAND RIVER BASINS COMMISSION
OST	OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
PRBC	PACIFIC NORTHWEST RIVER BASINS COMMISSION
STAT	STATE DEPARTMENT
TVA	TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY
DOT	DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
TREA	TREASURY DEPARTMENT
WRC	U.S. WATER RESOURCES COUNCIL
VA	VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

On the following pages are summaries of the environmental impact statements which were received by the Council on Environmental Quality during the month of May, 1974. At the head of the list of statements for each agency is the name of the agency environmental contact who can answer questions regarding those statements.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Contact: Dr. Fred H. Tschirley
Acting Coordinator
Environmental Quality Activities
Office of the Secretary
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Room 331-E, Administration Building
Washington, D.C. 20250
(202) 447-3965

Agricultural Stab. and Conserv. Service

Draft

Date

Emergency Conservation Measures Program

05/06

The statement refers to the Emergency Conservation Measures Program, which provides cost-share assistance to farmers for carrying out conservation measures to control wind erosion, or to rehabilitate farmlands damaged by wind erosion, flood, hurricanes, or other natural disasters. Measures approved under the program include: debris removal; contouring of land; restoration structures; and similar land rehabilitation measures.

(40 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40738)

Forest Service

Draft

Date

Bucks Lake, Plumas National Forest

05/08

California

County: Plumas

Proposed is the implementation of a land use plan for the Bucks Lake Unit, Plumas National Forest. The 44,936 acre unit includes part of the 12,844 acre Bucks Lake inventoried roadless unit. Management will be for aesthetic value, water shed quality, roadless conditions, and timber production.

There will be construction of 17 miles of road and an annual harvest of 8.9 million board feet of timber. There

will be some recreational development; 7,663 acres of potential wilderness will lose that potential due to some form of development. (59 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40755)

Transmission Line, Apalachicola N.F.

05/17

Florida

Proposed is the granting of an application for a right-of-way for a 230 KV transmission line across the Apalachicola National Forest. The line would connect the Hopkins Power Plant with a Florida Power Corp. transmission line between St. Marks and Crawfordville. There will be adverse

impact to aesthetics, forest enjoyment, commercial forestry, and potential airport (Tallahassee) expansion. (72 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40809)

John Day Planning Unit, Nezperce N.F.

05/20

Idaho

County: Idaho

Proposed is the implementation of a multiple use plan for 6745 acres of the John Day Unit, Slate Creek Ranger District Nezperces National Forest. The plan recommends road construction and timber harvest on four land units totalling 2785 acres. Adverse impacts include the loss of present roadless qualities, increases in soil disturbance, and a possible lowering of water quality. Increased presence of man could alter wildlife movements.

(111 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40832)

Eureka-Grave Creek Unit, Kootenai N.F.

05/15

Montana

Proposed is the implementation of a multiple use plan for the 93,585 acre Eureka-Grave Creek Planning Unit of the Kootenai National Forest. Management values will include wilderness; big game forage; grizzly bear habitat; watershed protection; timber production; recreation; and visual resources. There will be adverse impact from timber harvest and road construction. (131 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40802)

Cascade Head Area, Siuslaw N.F.

05/14

Oregon

County: Tillamook Lincoln

The statement evaluates legislation that would extend the boundary of the Siuslaw National Forest to include lands in the Cascade Head - Salmon River Area, in order to protect the area's unique values. The action would result in controls upon commercial and residential development; opportunities for mass public recreation will be given up in favor of dispersed forms of use. (64 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40787)

Huckleberry Planning Unit, Mt. Hood N.F.

05/23

Oregon

County: Clackamas

The statement analyzes a proposed land use management plan for the 30,000 acre Huckleberry Planning Unit, Zigzag Ranger District, Mt. Hood National Forest. The unit contains 20,800 acres of roadless areas. The unit would be divided into 4 management areas for such uses as timber and water produc-

tion, recreation, grazing, and wildlife habitat; Unit D would be managed for backcountry and roadless recreation, and would remain in an essentially unchanged natural condition. There will be adverse impact to air, water, and soil qualities from timber harvest and road construction, and increased recreational use.

(91 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40864)

Final

Date

East Bradfield Timber Sale, Tongass N.F.

05/27

The statement refers to the proposed timber sale of 80 million board feet of over-mature Sitka spruce and western hemlock from 2,076 acres. Removal will be on an even-aged management basis. The sale area is within the Tongass National Forest, on the mainland along the East Fork of the Bradfield River 38 miles southeast of Wrangell. Adverse impact would include the loss of wilderness character along part of the East Bradfield River.

COMMENTS MADE BY: HUD DOT EPA DOI AHP

state agencies and concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 40895)

Timber Management Plan, Stanislaus N.F.

05/06

California

County: several

The statement refers to the proposed Timber Management Plan for the Stanislaus National Forest. Productive forest land in Stanislaus includes 482,047 acres. Total potential yield under the plan is 1,865 M cunits (1,201 MMBF) from Standard Component lands during the ten year plan. Additional yields are available from Special (147 M cunits or 101 MMBF) and Marginal Components (418 M cunits or 268 MMBF). Adverse impact will occur to water, air, and soil quality, and to fish and wildlife habitat.

(99 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA DOT FPC EPA COE DOI

state agencies and concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 40741)

Nezperce National Forest

05/21

Idaho

The statement refers to a proposed adjustment to the present Timber Harvest Plan and Road Program for Nezperce National Forest. The present plan provides for 100 million board feet of harvest annually. Under the adjustment roadless areas will be entered to sustain the annual allowable harvest. The statement indicates the basic new road system. Intensive roading of undeveloped areas, and its side effects, constitute the principal adverse impact of the plan. Roads will eliminate forever the present solitude

and completely natural setting of the undeveloped area.
(111 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI DOC

state agencies and concerned citizens
(ELR ORDER # 40847)

Red River Gorge, Daniel Boone N.F.

05/29

Kentucky

County: Wolfe Powell

The statement refers to a proposed ten year management plan for the Red River Gorge Unit, Stanton Ranger District, Daniel Boone National Forest. The unit contains 42,023 acres, 25,663 of which will be managed as a Geological Area and 16,360 of which will be managed for multiple use benefits, including timber management. Major impact will be reduction of timber use and big game species within the Geological Area, and impact on water quality, soil, and vegetative cover from timber harvest and road construction in the remaining areas. (250 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI USDA EPA

state and local agencies
and concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 4(891))

Spruce Budworm Suppression, Minnesota

05/15

Minnesota

County: Lake

Proposed is the treatment of 3,500 acres of forest land within the Finland State Forest, in order to prevent or minimize further spruce-budworm caused tree mortality and reduce high budworm populations until logging operations are able to remove the mature timber. The insecticide mexacarbate (Zectran R) will be applied aerially, in conjunction with continuing salvage operations. Some non-target areas will be adversely affected. (69 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY:

concerned citizens
(ELR ORDER # 40800)

Jackpine Gulch Timber Sale, Beaverhed N.F.

05/10

Montana

County: Madison

Proposed is the sale of 7,933 MBF of timber from 19 cutting blocks covering 964 acres. The sale will require the construction of 11.3 miles of permanent road and 11.8 miles of temporary road. The sale will reduce the suitability of the roadless area for wilderness classification.

(60 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI

state agencies and concerned citizens
(ELR ORDER # 40768)

inal

Date

South Fork Yaak Planning Unit, Kootenai N.F.

05/14

Montana

County: Lincoln

The statement refers to the proposed implementation of a revised multiple use plan for the South Fork Yaak Planning Unit, Yaak Ranger District, Kootenai National Forest.

Approximately 47,000 acres have been stratified into six management situations, for such values as big game winter forage production, timber harvesting, recreation, and livestock grazing. Adverse impact will include the construction of roads in presently roadless areas, soil and vegetative disturbance, and air and noise pollution.

(116 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI EPA USDA
state agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40788)

Porcupine/Buffalo Horn Unit, Gallatin N.F.

05/15

Montana

County: Gallatin

The statement refers to the proposed implementation of a revised multiple use plan for the Porcupine/Buffalo Horn Planning Unit of the Gallatin National Forest. The 46,167 acre Unit is broken into four subunits; the majority of the Unit will be maintained in a roadless state, with some road construction on two drainages. There will be aerial logging, one highly developed campground, and three minimum-developed end-of-road facilities. Two trails will be constructed, and one will be reconstructed. Impact will be to elk and other wildlife, and to watersheds. (approximately 200 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOI USDA
state and local agencies
and concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 40803)

Radiobiology of Northern Forests

05/08

Wisconsin

County: Oneida

The statement refers to a research project which is being conducted in a 1440 acre forest, a 6.5 acre gamma radiation field, and in the laboratory of the Institute of Forest Genetics, near Rhinelander, Wisconsin. The purpose of the research is to study the effects of gamma radiation (including that resulting from nuclear disasters), upon individual species and the forest community. Direct effects of radiation will be significant on approximately 10 of the 1440 acres. (88 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: AEC DOI USDA HUD
state and local agencies and
concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 40753)

North Gros Ventre-Spread Creek, Bridger-Teton N.F. 05/06

Wyoming

County: Teton Fremont

The statement refers to a proposed land use plan for the 294,000 acre North Gros Ventre-Spread Creek Planning Unit of the Bridger-Teton National Forest. The plan will allow for timber management, recreational uses, mineral development and mining, and wildlife habitat protection. Under the plan there would be road construction and development in presently roadless areas. (A total of 215,000 acres of the Unit are presently undeveloped.) Development of the land and additional consumptive uses of its resources are the major impacts of the proposal.

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA

state and local agencies
and concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 40739)

Rural Electrification Administration

Draft

Date

Sebree Plant Addition, Kentucky

05/28

Kentucky

County: Henderson Webster

Proposed is the granting of an insured loan to the Big Rivers Electric Corp., for the construction of a 66MW distillate fuel oil combustion turbine at the existing Sebree generating station. No additional transmission lines would be required. Adverse impact will include the release of nitrogen oxides, sulfur dioxide, and particulate matter.

(two volumes)

(ELR ORDER # 40880)

Soil Conservation Service

Draft

Date

Flat Rock Creek, Arkansas

05/29

Arkansas

County: Crawford

Proposed is a watershed protection, flood prevention, and recreation project on Flat Rock Creek Watershed. Project measures will include land treatment, 4.2 miles of concrete lined channel, and 3.2 miles of debris-cleared channel. About 1,330 acres of flood plain land will be protected. Agricultural and forest production on 32 acres of grassland and 19 acres of woodland will be committed to project measures; one dwelling and one farm operation will be relocated (44 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40901)

Kahaluu Watershed Project, Honolulu

05/07

Hawaii

County: Honolulu

Proposed is a watershed protection, flood prevention, and recreation project in Honolulu. Project measures will include land treatment, a debris basin, and a 28 acre multi-purpose lagoon. In addition, the lower reaches of Waihee, Kahaluu, and Ahuimanu Streams will be enlarged and lined with concrete. The local governments will construct a recreational park at the lagoon. Adverse impact will include the loss of some aquatic habitat, and the displacement of 21 homes and 4 businesses.

(40 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40748)

Chicod Creek Watershed (2)

05/17

North Carolina

County: Pitt Beaufort

The revised statement refers to a watershed protection project on the Chicod Creek Watershed. Project measures will include land treatment; 66 miles of stream channel work; two wildlife wetland preservation areas; one warm-water impoundment; eleven rock structures; 30 water-control structures; and 10 sediment traps. Adverse impact will include the commitment of 76 acres of cropland, 140 acres of upland forest; and 360 acres of hardwood wildlife habitat to project measures; and the reduction of carrying capacity on 657 acres of wetland habitat and 14 miles of stream fishery. (three volumes)

(ELR ORDER # 40819)

Newman Lake Watershed, Washington

05/28

Washington

County: Spokane

Proposed is a watershed protection, flood prevention, and fish and wildlife project in Spokane County. Project measure will include land treatment, 3.8 miles of channel work, a gated outlet structure with fish screens, and a water level control structure and stream gage. Flooding will be reduced on 1,030 acres of cropland and 50 acres of shoreline property. About 460 acres of Type I wetlands will be eliminated; 25.5 acres of land will be committed to project structures.

(40 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40871)

Spring Canyon Watershed, Wyoming

05/29

Wyoming

County: Goshen

Proposed is a watershed protection and flood prevention project, which will involve the construction of a dam and reservoir, channel works, and land treatment measures. The action will result in the commitment of 100 acres of rangeland to structural measure; 75 acres of rangeland will be subject to a two year disruption of vegetative cover.
(ELR ORDER # 40900)

Final

Date

White Oak Creek Fish and Wildlife Plan

05/28

Arkansas

County:

Ouachita

Nevada

The statement refers to the proposed development of 3,455 acres as a public fish and wildlife area, in order to increase hunting activities. Development will include the creation of 1,100 acres of green tree reservoirs (Type 1 wetland); enhancing and preserving 600 acres of Type 6 and 7 wetland; managing 300 acres of pine hardwood and 1,455 acres of bottom land hardwood; and improving access and creating basic facilities. There will be increased vehicular traffic noise, and littering; wildlife habitat may be reduced. (53 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: COE HEW DOI EPA
state agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40874)

Assunpink Creek Watershed Project

05/13

New Jersey

County:

Mercer

Monmouth

The statement refers to a watershed protection, recreation, flood prevention, and water storage project on the Assunpink Creek Watershed. Project measures include land treatment, multiple-purpose structures, and channel works. Adverse impact will include the permanent inundation of 197 acres of wetlands and the temporary inundation of 415 acres of wetlands. (183 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: COE HEW DOI DOT EPA DRBC
state agencies and concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 40779)

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

Contact: For Non-Regulatory Matters:
Mr. W. Herbert Pennington
Office of Assistant General Manager
E-201, AEC
Washington, D.C. 20545
(301) 973-4241
For Regulatory Matters:
Mr. A. Giambusso, Deputy Director for
Reactor Projects, Directorate of Licensing
P-722, AEC
Washington, D.C. 20545
(301) 973-7373

Draft Date
Legislation to amend the Price-Anderson Act 05/14

The statement refers to proposed legislation which would amend the Price-Anderson Act (sec. 170 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, 42 USC 2210). The requirement of the Act that certain licensees provide financial protection and be indemnified for public liability claims arising out of a nuclear incident would be extended for 10 years, from August 1, 1977 to August 1, 1987. Other aspects of the legislation would provide a mechanism which would result in the phasing out of government indemnity now provided through appropriated funds; and change the maximum amount of liability insurance required by law.
(ELR ORDER # 40793)

Douglas Point Station, Units 1 and 2 05/14

Maryland
County: Charles
Proposed is the issuance of construction permits to the Potomac Electric Power Company for Units 1 and 2 of the Douglas Point Nuclear Generating Station. The identical boiling water reactors will produce 3579 MWT each, which will be converted to 1178 MWE (net); safety design ratings of 3758 MWT and 1237 MWE are considered in the statement. Cooling will be accomplished through natural draft wet towers, with water drawn from the Potomac River at a maximum of 108,000 gpm. Construction will convert 200 acres forest land to industrial use; new transmission line will require 464 acres for right-of-way
(ELR ORDER # 40794)

Fulton Generating Station 05/10

Pennsylvania
County: Lancaster
Proposed is the issuance of construction permits to the Philadelphia Electric Company for the Station. Two iden-

tical high-temperature gas-cooled reactors (HTGR's) will be employed to produce 3000 Mwt each. A steam turbine generator will convert this heat to 1,120 MWe (net) for each unit. A closed-cycle, natural draft cooling tower system will be utilized, with water drawn from Conowingo Pond at a maximum rate of 43,000. The station will occupy a 360 acre site. (ELR ORDER # 40770)

Final

Date

St. Lucie Plant, Unit 2

05/17

Florida

Proposed is the issuance of a construction permit to the Florida Power and Light Company for a second unit at the St. Lucie Plant, which is located on Hutchinson Island, midway between Fort Pierce and Stuart. The 2560 Mwt reactor will allow a production of 850 MWe (gross); a future power level of 2700 Mwt is anticipated. Exhaust steam for both units of the Plant will be cooled by water pumped from and discharged to the Atlantic Ocean. There may be some adverse impacts to local turtle populations.

COMMENTS MADE BY: AHP USDA DOC HEW DOI DOT EPA FPC
state and local agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40808)

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Contact: Dr. Sidney R. Galler
Deputy Assistant Secretary for
Environmental Affairs
Department of Commerce
Washington, D.C. 20230
(202) 967-4335

Final

Date

InterAmerican Trade and Cultural Center

05/07

Florida

County: Dade

The statement refers to the proposed DOC action in funding the development and operation of a Federal Bicentennial exhibition for one year (1976) in a pavillion to be provided by the INTERAMA authority. The statement also discusses the proposed action by HUD to purchase 22 million dollars in bonds as part of the overall financing of the INTERAMA project. The request for a Corps of Engineers dredging permit and the related environmental impact of such action are also discussed. The major adverse effect will be construction disruption. (39 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: HEW HUD DOT COE GSA
state and local agencies
and concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 40751)

)

Foreign Trade Subzone 9A

05/23

Hawaii

The statement refers to a proposed modification to the grant for Foreign Trade Subzone 9A issued to the State of Hawaii. The modification would permit the expansion of the refinery operated by the subzone user, Hawaii Independent Refinery Inc. The refinery would increase daily capacity from 29,500 barrels to 125,000 barrels; storage capacity would be increased by 3.3 million barrels (26.7 acres of land would be added to the subzone for this purpose); crude oil will be received through an existing offshore mooring. As a result of the modification, 214 pounds per hour of air pollutants would be released at Ewa, Oahu, and 120 gpm of process water would be released to a disposal well at Ewa.

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOT EPA
state and local agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40859)

Economic Development Administration

Final

Date

Watersupply, Berlin, New Hampshire

05/24

New Hampshire

County: Coos

Proposed are water system improvements for the city of Berlin, the town of Gorham, and the town of Milan. Included are a two-million gallon 1 day intake, water filtration and pumping plant, and connection to and expansion of the existing distribution system. The project will assist in the development of an adjacent industrial park.

•
COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA EPA LAB OEO
state, local agencies and concerned
citizens

(ELR ORDER # 40865)

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, Air Force

Contact: Dr. Billy Welch
Room 4D 873, The Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20330
(202) OX 7 - 9297

Draft

Date

Disposal of Herbicide Orange (2)

05/03

Proposed is the incineration of approximately 2.3 million gallons (including 0.86 million gallons currently at Gulfport, Miss.), of Orange herbicide in a remote area near or on Johnston Island, in the Pacific Ocean. The incineration would take place either on a specially designed vessel, or in a facility on the Island. The incineration would convert the herbicide to carbon dioxide, hydrogen chloride, and water, to be released without scrubbing. Carbon, carbon monoxide and "environmentally insignificant" amounts of unburned and pyrolyzates of the herbicide will also be released.

(EIR ORDER # 40722)

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, Army Corps

Contact: Mr. Francis X. Kelly
Director, Office of Public Affairs
Attn: DAEN-PAP
Office of the Chief of Engineers
U. S. Army Corps of Engineers
1000 Independence Avenue, S. W.
Washington, D. C. 20314
(202) 693-7168

Draft

Date

Maquokletta River and Kitty Creek, Iowa

05/02

County: Jones

Proposed is a flood protection project for a portion of the city of Monticello. Project measures will consist of 0.8 mile of earthen levee. Adverse impact will include the temporary commitment of 25 acres of agricultural land to borrow land and one acre of bottomland timber to project purposes. (Rock Island District) (64 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40711)

Bon Secour River, Maintenance Dredging

05/28

Alabama

The statement refers to the continued operation and maintenance of an existing navigation channel from the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway through Bon Secour Bay and up Bon Secour River to a point about 600 feet above Oak Landing. Spoil from maintenance dredging will be pumped to diked land disposal sites. Adverse impacts are the destruction of benthic communities, displacement of wildlife, a temporary decrease in water quality, and a temporary increase in noise levels in the project area.
(Mobile District) (35 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40869)

Oil and Gas Development, Cook Inlet, Alaska

05/08

Alaska

Proposed is the issuance of permits (under Section 10 of the River and Harbor Act of 1899) for the construction of structures in navigable waters of Cook Inlet, in order to explore for and develop oil and gas resources. The statement discusses impacts upon marine biota, water and air quality, resource use competition, economics, energy crisis, navigation, and human ecology.
(Alaska District) (311 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40754)

Talkeetna, Flood and Bank Erosion Control

05/13

Alaska

The statement refers to the proposed construction of a 600 ft. sand and gravel dike, 1,000 ft. of bank grading and seeding, and 1,400 ft. of rock revetment. The purpose of the structural measures is to prevent bank erosion by flood waters of the Talkeetna and Susitva Rivers. Approximately two acres of vegetation along the riverbanks will be lost. (Anchorage District) (68 pages)
(ELR ORDER NO. 40781)

Humboldt Harbor Project, Alaska

05/20

Alaska

Proposed is the construction of a transportation road, two armored rubble breakwaters, a rubblemound diversion dike, an entrance channel, a diversion channel, and a mooring basin. Spoil will be deposited in the ocean. There will be adverse impact to 68 acres of marine habitat, and other effects of construction. (Anchorage District)
(82 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40824)

Haines Small Boat Harbor, Alaska

05/22

Alaska

The project involves the construction of a rubblemound breakwater and the dredging of an entrance channel. The project will expand the present moorage of the Haines Small Boat Harbor for resident and transient fishing vessels, pleasure craft, and commercial vessels. There will be adverse impact to marine biota from dredging operations.
(Anchorage District)
(ELR ORDER # 40849)

San Diego Harbor

05/09

California

County: San Diego

The project involves deepening and widening of navigation channels and turning basins in San Diego Harbor. Dredged materials will be used to create new land in San Diego Bay and placed on the ocean beach at the city of Imperial Beach and opposite the U.S. Naval Amphibious Base. Adverse effects consist of the destruction of organisms and alteration of habitats in dredged areas, destruction of 55 acres of intertidal and shallow subsital habitats of high ecological value, and turbidity in nearshore ocean waters while spoil is discharged on the ocean beach. (Los Angeles District)
(ELR ORDER # 40762)

Jacksonville Harbor (Maintenance Dredging)

05/09

Florida

The statement refers to the maintenance to required depths of the navigation channel at Jacksonville Harbor by remov-

ing shoaled material from the channel. Approximately 1,250, 000 cubic yards is scheduled for removal in FY-74. Adverse impacts are the destruction of some benthic organisms, temporary turbidity, loss of some existing terrestrial organisms and vegetation, and the loss of about 50 acres of marsh and about 675 acres of open water over a 20-year period.

(Jacksonville District) (22 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40763)

Kahoma Stream Flood Control Project, Maui

05/07

Hawaii

The project consists of a revetted outlet, major realignment and construction of about 5,280 ft. of concrete-lined trapezoidal section channel, reconstruction of three bridges, a diversion levee and a rock sill and debris basin at the upper limits of the project area. Adverse impacts are the use of 13 acres of agricultural land, visual degradation of the area, and disturbances normally associated with construction.

(Pacific Ocean District) (59 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40749)

Ala Wai Harbor, Oahu, Hawaii

05/13

Hawaii

The statement refers to a proposed harbor protection project for Ala Wai Harbor. Project measures would include a 1,910 foot long, 90 foot wide revetted mole, parallel to and 110 feet seaward of the existing breakwater; and construction of new permanent berthing facilities for 64 boats. Adverse impact will include the loss of 4.5 acres of reef flat, and the disturbance of associated marine biota.

(55 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40766)

Wailupe Stream Flood-Control, Oahu

05/29

Hawaii

Proposed is a flood control project on Wailupe Stream, Oahu. Project measures include an excavated outlet channel 200 feet seaward of the stream mouth; a 30 foot long rip-rap channel at the stream mouth; the concrete-lining of 8,650 ft. of channel; the excavation of a debris basin; and related work. The statement indicates only the temporary impacts of construction disruption that will occur.

(Pacific Ocean Division) (27 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40898)

Tensas Basin, Flood Control

05/28

Louisiana
County:

Concordia

The statement refers to the construction of a 4,000 cubic feet per second pumping plant, inlet and outlet channels, channel enlargement, a cutoff, and installation of four weirs in the lower 22 miles of Bayou Cocodrie, and the installation of water control levees and structures and public access facilities on the Red River Wildlife Management Area and Bayou Cocodrie. Adverse impacts include the clearing of bottomland hardwood forest, reduction of fish and wildlife habitat, physical alteration of lower 22 miles of Bayou Cocodrie, and some local air and noise pollution.

(Vicksburg District) (60 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40873)

)

Winter Harbor Small Boat Navigation Project

05/28

Maine

County: Hancock

The statement refers to the navigation improvement in Inner Winter Harbor, Hancock County, consisting of dredging 6.5 acres of anchorage to a depth of 8 feet mean low water and disposal of 25,000 cu. yds. of spoil material. It is proposed to deposit the spoil in Winter Harbor Sound. Adverse impacts are those normally associated with dredging and spoil disposal.

(Waltham District) (44 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40872)

)

Flood Control, Saginaw and Flint Rivers

05/17

Michigan

County: Genesee

Proposed is a flood control project for the Flint River. Project measures include the realignment and modification of 11,000 feet of the Flint River, and 8,900 feet of Swartz and Thread Creek, tributaries to the Flint. The project is designed to provide protection against a once in 67 year flood. Adverse impact will include construction disruption, and increases in suspended sediment levels.

(Detroit District) (33 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40810)

)

South Haven Harbor, Mitigation of Shore Damage

05/20

Michigan

County: Van Buren

The statement refers to the mitigation of shore erosion in the vicinity of South Haven Harbor. The plan considered most practical is the creation of "feeder beaches" to nourish the areas suffering shore damage with littoral materials supplied in part from the unpolluted dredging obtained during harbor maintenance operations. Adverse impacts are temporary turbidity of water at the operational sites, and temporary increases in noise and inconvenience caused by the construction and transportation operations associ-

ated with the feeder beach formation. (Detroit District)
(45 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40831)

Flood protection, Wears Creek, Jefferson City

05/15

Missouri

Proposed is a flood protection project in Wears Creek in Jefferson City. Project measures will include a covered conduit and the filling of the surrounding area by hydraulic fill. Adverse impact will include construction disruption, and relocation of 135 residences and 70 businesses. (Kansas City District)
(ELR ORDER # 40797)

New Jersey Coastal Inlets and Beaches (2)

05/20

New Jersey

The statement refers to the proposed construction of jet-ties, groins, bulkheads, and a breakwater, and the placement of beach and dune fill for the purposes of meeting beach erosion control, storm protection, and navigation needs of the inlets and beaches between Hereford Inlet and the Delaware Bay entrance of the Cape May Canal. Adverse impact will occur to marine biota. There will be malodorous gases from polluted beach fill, and increases in the pollution levels of the backbays due to increased use of motorboats.
(Philadelphia District) (63 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40828)

Rio Grande River, Santa Fe, Arroyo Mascaras

05/30

New Mexico

The project involves the construction of a dry flood control reservoir on the Santa Fe River; channelization of approximately 4,000 feet of Arroyo Mascaras, raise Apartment Drive bridge; and provide a new bridge at College St. in Santa Fe. Adverse impacts are: the alteration of 22 acres turbidity in the river and two reservoirs would be evident until revegetation, and short-term air and noise pollution due to construction. (Albuquerque District)
(ELR ORDER # 40904)

Great South Bay, Patchogue River

05/06

New York

Proposed is the maintenance dredging of the existing Federal navigation project in Great South Bay, the Patchogue River, and the Long Island Sound Intracoastal Waterway, to their authorized dimensions. There will be adverse impact to marine biota.
(New York District) (25 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40740)

Draft

Date

Wilkerson Creek Bridge, Replacement (2)

05/08

North Carolina

County: Hyde

The project involves the replacement of an obsolete swing-span highway bridge across the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway (AIWW) at Wilkerson Creek with a high-level, fixed-span bridge. Adverse impacts are the loss of 38 acres of woodland, and the temporary reduction of water quality in the AIWW. (Wilmington District) (29 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40757)

Conneaut Harbor, Diked Disposal Site No.2

05/09

Ohio

County: Ashtabula

The statement refers to the construction and operation of a 51-acre diked disposal facility to receive polluted sediments dredged from Conneaut Harbor. The proposed structure will accommodate 100,000 cu. yds. of maintenance dredging spoils, and 15,000 cu. yds. of permit dredging spoils annually for about 10 years. Adverse impacts include the loss of 51 acres of surface water/lake bottom and 3 acres of shoreline bluff; residents east of the disposal site may experience a slight odor during filling operations. (Buffalo District)
(ELR ORDER # 40764)

Candy Lake, Candy Creek

05/13

Oklahoma

County: Osage

The statement refers to the proposed Candy Lake located in Osage County on Candy Creek. Project purposes are flood control, water supply, recreation, and fish and wildlife. The project consists of an earth dam, a reinforced concrete outlet works, an uncontrolled spillway, and project buildings and access roads. Adverse impacts are the inundation of 2,170 acres of land and 7.5 miles of Candy Creek, displacement of pipelines, powerlines and telephone lines, and relocation of 8 families.
(Tulsa District) (103 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40778)

Turtle Creek Local Protection Project

05/30

Oklahoma

County: Canadian

The project consists of channel improvement including realignment on Turtle Creek in Yukon, Canadian County. This project would provide 100-year frequency flood protection on about 600 acres of land. Adverse impacts include the use of 40 acres of land, and the removal of vegetation along

portions of Turtle Creek.
(Tulsa District) (59 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40907)

Hay Creek Flood Control Project, Birdsboro

05/13

Pennsylvania

The project involves the construction of approximately 4,150 linear feet of levees and floodwalls along portions of Hay Creek. The East Main and East First Bridges will be raised by 6 and 4 feet respectively, to accommodate the levees and floodwalls. The Penn Central Railroad Bridge is to be modified by moving the center pier 16 ft. eastward so that it would be out of the Hay Creek channel. There will be temporary adverse effects of construction including traffic congestion, noise, and turbidity. (Philadelphia District) (70 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40786)

Ponce Harbor, Puerto Rico

05/03

Puerto Rico

Proposed is the dredging of a main channel 36' deep, from the Caribbean Sea to Ponce Harbor, and the modification and deepening of the harbor channel and turning basin. Approximately 1,043,000 cu. yds. of spoil will be dredged. There will be some adverse impact to marine biota.
(Jacksonville District) (68 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40723)

San Juan Harbor, Maintenance Dredging

05/13

Puerto Rico

The project consists of maintaining the authorized depths of San Juan Harbor navigation channels by the removal of shoaled materials. Approximately 3,190,000 cu. yds. of material will be removed and placed in upland and ocean disposal areas in scheduled FY-74 and FY-75 maintenance. Adverse impacts include the destruction of some benthic organisms, temporary turbidity and siltation caused by dredging, loss of vegetation in the upland disposal area; some organisms will be covered at the offshore disposal site. (Jacksonville District) (44 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40784)

Southern Branch of Elizabeth River (2)

05/08

Virginia

The statement refers to the construction of a channel extension and a turning basin in the Southern Branch of Elizabeth River. Approximately 400 acres of land, on which levees and spillways will be constructed, will be used for disposal of spoil. Adverse impacts are the loss of three

million cu. yds. of bottom biota, water turbidity during construction, localized alteration of annual salinity distribution, shoreline erosion, and the possible introduction of chemical pollutants through accidental spoil or by collisions. (Norfolk District) (62 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40758)

Canyons 1 and 2, Wenatchee, Washington

05/13

Washington

County: Chelan

Proposed is the construction of 5.1 miles of high velocity covered channel from Canyons 1 and 2 through Wenatchee, in order to provide flood protection from a 200-year flow. There would be debris basins at the mouth of each canyon; outflows would be to the Columbia River. There will be construction disruption, and possible negative impacts on fisheries resources at the outlet points. (Seattle District) (70 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40780)

Chehalis River Flood Control

05/28

Washington

County: Grays Harbor

The proposed project consists of a levee system which would protect 1,288 acres of flood plain lands at the head of Grays Harbor. The project would remove some 20 acres of brush and trees which will have a negative effect on the wildlife of the area. There would also be adverse impacts normally associated with construction. (Seattle District) (44 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40876)

Final

Date

Inland Waterway, Delaware River to Chesapeake Bay

05/02

Delaware Maryland

The project, now approximately 87 percent complete, provides for the enlarging of the channel to 35' by 450' from the Delaware River to Pooles Island in Chesapeake Bay. Additional work includes a cutoff at a railroad crossing, a vertical lift bridge, high level bridges at Summit and Reedy Points, and development of recreational facilities. There will be some loss of wildlife habitat; turbidity and changes in salinity levels will effect some marine biota. (Philadelphia District)

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA DOC DOT FPC
state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 40721)

Richard B. Russell Dam and Lake

05/20

Georgia South Carolina

The statement refers to the construction and operation of a multi-purpose dam and reservoir for the purpose of production of hydroelectric power, recreation, area redevelopment and flood control. Adverse impacts include the loss of 26,650 acres of bottomland as wildlife habitat, loss of 59,200 acres of timber resources, and the displacement of 60 families and a cemetery. (Savannah District) (181 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA DOI EPA
state agencies
(ELR ORDER # 40823)

Saylorville Flood Control Project, Des Moines River 05/17

Iowa

County: Folk

The statement refers to the continuation of construction of the Saylorville Lake multi-purpose project for flood control, low-flow augmentation, fish and wildlife management, and recreation. The project includes a 6,750 foot crest-length, 105 foot high earth fill dam on the Des Moines River, with a permanent pool of 5,400 acres and a full flood pool of 16,700 acres. Also included is the Big Creek sub-impoundment and its 885 acre lake. Adverse impact will include the loss of wildlife habitat and archeological sites, and the displacement of residents. (Rock Island District)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOI USDA DOT
state agencies and concerned citizens
(ELR ORDER # 40807)

Clinton Local Protection Project 05/17

Iowa

County: Clinton

The statement refers to a flood control project which protects the City of Clinton on the Mississippi River. Project measures include earthen levee, floodwalls, interior drainage facilities, and pumping stations. Some riverine habitat will be lost in Joyce and Beaver Islands. (55 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOC DOI USDA DOT
state and local agencies and concerned
citizens
(ELR ORDER # 40814)

Grand Isle and Vicinity 05/02

Louisiana

County: LaFourche

The statement refers to the proposed construction of 43 mile of levee, along with appurtenant structures, along both banks of Bayou Lafourche, in order to provide protection from hurricane-induced floods. The completion of the project would encourage residential, commercial, and industrial develop-

ment within the protected area, which includes 24,600 acres of biologically productive marsh. (100 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA DOC HEW DOI DOT EPA
state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 40720)

Great Lakes Connecting Channels, Supplement (2)

05/02

Michigan

County: Chippewa

The document is a draft of the second supplement of a statement filed in January, 1972. The proposed action is the widening of channel bends in St. Mary's River, in order to provide safer navigation for wider vessels using the waterway. Dredging and disposal operations will damage aquatic life; recreational boating and fishing will be adversely affected; greater wave wash of larger vessels could contribute to shore erosion problems. (Detroit District)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOC DOT DOI USDA FPC EPA
state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 40719)

Harbor of Refuge, Lexington

05/20

Michigan

County: Sanilac

The statement refers to the proposed establishment of harbor facilities for small craft in southern Lake Huron. A breakwater protected anchorage area would be developed, with on-site sport fishing facilities. Beach areas will be adversely affected. (226 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOC DOI FPC HUD
state agencies
(ELR ORDER # 40822)

Hastings Local Flood Protection Works

05/31

Minnesota

The statement refers to a proposed local flood protection project on the Vermillion River at Hastings. Project measures would include a floodway, channel enlargement, levee extension, and the lowering of Peavy Mill Dam. Adverse impact would include the loss of 150 large trees and wildlife habitat, and the loss of the historic and aesthetic Peavy Dam and mill pond. (St. Paul District) (56 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA USDA HUD DOI DOT
state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 40909)

Biloxi Harbor Dredging

05/30

Mississippi

The project includes the continued maintenance of existing Federal channels; expansion of a segment of existing

Federal channel to its currently authorized dimensions; and the transformation of existing channels which were constructed and maintained by local interests into a Federal project. Adverse impacts include the loss of bottom dwelling organisms, temporary increases in turbidity, temporary reduction in primary production, loss of phytoplankton, and the increasing of the level of certain dissolved pollutants by resuspending contaminated sedimentary material through dredging operations.

(Mobile District)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOC DOI HUD DOT USDA
state agencies and concerned citizens
(ELR ORDER # 40908)

Beach Erosion Control, Rockaway Peninsula

05/02

New York

The statement refers to the beach erosion project for the Rockaway Beaches, Queens. The project consists of the placement of beach fill, which will be taken from one of two borrow areas located near the project area. There are several alternates for the proposed beach maintenance. Adverse impacts include increased turbidity due to maintenance procedures and disruption of present marine life caused by withdrawal of materials from offshore sources and subsequent placement on beaches. (New York District) (50 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA HEW DOC DOI DOT EPA

state and local agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40714)

Saw Mill River, Flood Protection (2)

05/02

New York

County: Westchester

The revised draft refers to the Saw Mill River Flood protection project which consists of channel deepening and sheet piling along the existing channel alignment to contain the channel excavation. Existing channel and foundation walls would be capable of containing a design flood of 1450 cubic feet per second. Adverse impacts include the removal of vegetation in the project area, and the encouragement of further development in the newly protected flood plain. The first draft was submitted to the Council on October 10, 1973 (New York District)

(67 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA DOI EPA DOC DOD HEW DOT

state and local agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40715)

Contained Disposal Area, Toledo Harbor

05/09

Ohio

The proposed project is the construction of a 400 acre diked spoil disposal area. The dike will interrupt a minor amount of boat traffic; aquatic life will be adversely

affected. (234 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: FPC USDA DOC HUD DOI DOT EPA
state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 40761)

Galveston Harbor and Channel

05/02

Texas

Proposed is the deepening of Galveston Channel from its previous authorized depth of 36 feet to its new authorized depth of 40 feet. Spoil will be deposited in leveed areas on Pelican and Galveston Islands. Dredging activities will have adverse impact to marine biota. (Galveston District) (86 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOC HEW HUD DOI USCG EPA
state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 40718)

Freeport Harbor Navigation Project

05/17

Texas

County: Brazoria

The project involves the altering of the existing 36-foot navigation project, by easing a channel bend near the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway and Brazosport turning basin, and increasing the size of the vessel maneuvering area at the north of Brazos Harbor Channel. Adverse impacts include the removal of some bottom dwelling organisms, and the loss of 135 acres of vegetation due to the disposal of dredged materials. Dredging operations will cause localized and temporary increases in turbidity.

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI DOC EPA USCG
state and local agencies and concerned citizens
(ELR ORDER # 40826)

Draft

St. Joseph Harbor, Shore Damage

05/09

Michigan

County: Berrien

The statement refers to the attempt to mitigate shore erosion in the vicinity of St. Joseph Harbor. The plan considered most practical for this purpose entails the creation of "feeder beaches" to nourish the areas suffering shore damage with littoral materials supplied in part from the unpolluted dredgings obtained during harbor maintenance operations. Adverse impacts include temporary turbidity due to dredging, and temporary increases in noise during construction.

(Detroit District) (35 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40765)

Final

Date

St. Lucie Inlet (2)

05/13

Florida

The statement, a revised draft, refers to the proposed deepening of St. Lucie Inlet, the extension of the north jetty, and the construction of a south jetty. Dredged sand will be used for beach nourishment; removed rock will be used for jetty construction. Adverse impact will be to marine biota. (Jacksonville District) (approximately 100 p.)

COMMENTS MADE BY: USCG DOT DOI EPA HUD DOC USDA

state agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40773)

DELAWARE RIVER BASIN COMMISSION

Final

Date

Gilbert Generating Station, New Jersey

05/21

New Jersey

Proposed is the installation and operation of Unit 8, a 130 MW capacity steam turbo-generator, at Jersey Central Power and Light Co.'s Gilbert Station. The generator will utilize the waste heat from 4 existing combustion turbines, in "combined cycle generation", with #2 fuel oil being burned at 36 gpm for supplemental heat. Also planned is construction of four heat recovery steam generators, a condensor, a wet-mechanical draft cooling tower, a waste water treatment facility, and auxiliary equipment. Impact will include increased fogging, noise levels, and water consumption. (114 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI EPA FPC HUD

state agencies and concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 40841)

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Contact: Mr. Sheldon Meyers
Director, Office of Federal Activities
Room 3630 Waterside Mall
Washington D.C. 20460
(202) 755-0940

Draft

Date

Wastewater Treatment, Southwest Denver

05/13

Colorado

The statement refers to four separate applications for Federal funds for wastewater treatment facilities in the southwest Denver metropolitan area. Included are: a 20 MGD sewage treatment plant as the initial phase of an ultimate 60 MGD plant; an interceptor between Cherry Hills Village and Greenwood Village; a major interceptor along the South Platte River; and a major interceptor in the vicinity of Columbine Valley. There will be adverse impact from construction disruption, and project-induced urbanization.
(ELR ORDER # 40776)

Netarts-Oceanside Sanitary District, Oregon

05/23

Oregon

County: Tillamook

Proposed is a wastewater treatment system consisting of 3 lift stations; 14,300 feet of eight inch force main; 2130 feet of 12 inch and 2,700 feet of 15 inch interceptor sewer; and 43,700 feet of collection pipe. The secondary level treatment plant will have a capacity of 2,400 persons, and will discharge through a 10 inch outfall to Netarts Bay. There will be construction disruption, and project-induced growth. (73 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40861)

Final

Date

Parker Water and Sanitation District

05/06

Colorado

The statement refers to the construction of sewage treatment facilities in Parker, which is twenty miles southeast of Denver. The facilities will include an interceptor sewer and an 0.25 mgd treatment facility. Expansion of the facility in 0.25 mgd increments has been planned for, with the first such expansion expected in 1976. The facility will serve an area of 2,240 acres, with a present estimated population of 1,650 persons. The project is expected to encourage more rapid growth of the area; current estimates are for a population of 33,000 in 1993.

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA DOI DOT COE
state agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40743)

Water Control Plant

05/17

D.C.

Proposed is the expansion (from 240 mgd to 309 mgd), and upgrading of the existing D.C. water pollution control facilities. Onsite disposal of undigested plant sludge by incineration is planned, with the ash residue transported to approved sanitary landfills for ultimate disposal.

COMMENTS MADE BY: USCG USDA DOI DOC COE EPA GSA USN
state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 40806)

Treatment Facilities, Onondaga Lake

05/03

New York

County: Onondaga

The statement refers to two related projects. The first involves the expansion and upgrading of the Metropolitan Syracuse sewage treatment plant, from a 50 mgd primary treatment facility to an 86.5 mgd advanced waste treatment facility, and the construction of a new shoreline outfall to Onondaga Lake. The second involves the construction of force mains and additions and alterations to the existing West Side Pumping Station. Adverse impact will include construction disruption; the creation of a visible plume of MSSTP effluent in mixing with Onondaga Lake waters; and continued nitrogen loadings to the Lake. (252 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA HEW DOI
state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 40724)

Kerrville, Texas, Sewage Treatment Facilities

05/07

Texas

County: Kerr

Proposed is the Granting of Funds to the City of Kerrville, for the upgrading and expansion of its existing 1.0 mgd trickling filter facility to 2.25 mgd with activated sludge treatment. Included will be new interceptor mains, and modifications to existing lift stations. Impact will include construction disruption, air pollution, and unappealing aesthetics. (232 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: COE USDA DOI DOT
state and local agencies
and concerned citizens
(ELR ORDER # 40750)

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

Contact: Dr. Richard F. Hill
Acting Advisor on Environmental Quality
441 G Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20426
(202) 386-6084

Draft

Date

Montana-Wyoming Pipeline, Docket No. CP73-340

05/17

Montana

County: Carbon Chauteau

Proposed is the granting of a certificate to the Colorado Interstate Gas Company for the construction of a 223 mile, 16 inch pipeline, a 114 mile, 16 inch pipeline loop, a compressor/dehydration station, and other appurtenant facilities. The pipeline would extend from the Elk Basin Field to the Bearpaw Mountain Area. There will be impact to "man, soil vegetation, wildlife, water quality, air quality, and noise levels."

(ELR ORDER # 40815)

Refugio-Waha Project, Docket CP73-260

05/17

Texas

County: several

Proposed is the issuance of a certificate to the El Paso Natural Gas Company for the construction and operation of certain facilities necessary for the transportation of new natural gas supplies from a Transco pipeline in Refugio County to El Paso's main system near Cayanosa. Project measures will include 418.5 miles of 24 inch pipeline, 5 compressor stations, and appurtenant facilities. There would be impact on "man, wildlife, vegetation, soil, water and air quality, and noise levels." (166 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40813)

American Fork Creek Project No. 696

05/28

Utah

Proposed is the relicensing of Utah Power and Light Co.'s American Creek Project, No. 696. The project includes a concrete overflow type diversion dam with flash boards, one 950 kW generating station, transmission lines, and related works. The project has a visual impact upon the Timpanogos Cave National Monument. (77 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40877)

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Contact: Mr. Andrew E. Kauders
Executive Director of Environmental Affairs
General Services Administration
18th and F Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20405
(202) 343-4161

Draft

Date

Disposal of Travis Air Base Defense Area, Cal.

05/21

California

County: Solano

Proposed is the disposal of the Nike 86 site of Travis Air Base. The site consists of 46.90 acres in fee and 59.91 acres in easements, 12 buildings, and appurtenant structures. Sections of the area would be conveyed to the Fairfield-Suisan Unified School District, and to the Travis School District for educational purposes; and to the County of Solano, for development of a prison facility and for sale as a communications site. There will be impact from construction of the prison facility, and from increased traffic.

(77 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40836)

Richmond Naval Air Station, Florida

05/30

Florida

County: Dade

Proposed is the disposal of 1,042 acres of land at the former Naval Air Station. Approximately 1,010 acres will be assigned to BOR of DOI for subsequent conveyance to Dade County for recreational and zoological purposes; 32 acres will be assigned to HEW for conveyance to Dade County for use for a vocational school; 217.17 acres and 32 buildings will be retained by GSA for possible further Federal use. (A total of 205.41 acres have already been transferred to the Justice Department for a Federal Youth Center. There will be adverse impacts from the various new uses; BOR and HEW will prepare impact statements on their proposals.

(45 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40906)

Grosse Ile South Channel Range Light Disposal

05/07

Michigan

County: Wayne

Proposed is the disposal by GSA of the 20.66 acre Grosse Ile South Channel Range Light property, through public sale under sealed bid. No adverse environmental impact is anticipated. (17 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40752)

Final

Date

U.S. Customs House, Wilmington (Disposal)

05/06

Delaware

County:

New Castle

Proposed is the disposal by negotiated sale of the U.S. Custom House Building and 0.016 acre of land, in the Town of Wilmington. The Customs House is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. (85 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: HUD EPA DOI

state and local agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40735)

DEPARTMENT OF HEW

Contact: Mr. Paul Cromwell
Acting Director, Office of Environmental Affairs
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration
and Management
Room 3718 HEW-North
Washington, D.C. 20202
(202) 963-4456

Final

Date

Community Health Facility

05/17

Nevada

County: Elko

The statement refers to the proposed construction of a replacement hospital at Owyhee, on the Duck Valley Shoshone-Paiute Indian Reservation. The new facility will provide major curative and preventative health programs planned to meet the needs of 2,000 people. The present facilities are considered inadequate. Temporary adverse effects will result from construction activities.

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOD HEW AHP DOT
local agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40804)

DEPARTMENT OF HUD

Contact: Mr. Richard H. Broun
Acting Director, Office of Community and
Environmental Standards
Room 7206
451 7th Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20410
(202) 755-5980

Draft

Date

Lake Alma Project, Alma, Georgia

05/21

Georgia

County: Bacon

The statement refers to a proposed Recreation Development Program project which involves the purchase of 2,540 acres of land and the construction of a dam and 1,800 acre recreation lake. Land purchase is with HUD open-space and Model City funds. Construction of the dam and reservoir will result in the removal of 1800 acres of swamp land from agricultural, forest, and wildlife productivity.
(ELR ORDER # 40840)

Mortgage Ins., Gunnison Street, Chicago

05/06

Illinois

County: Cook

The statement refers to the proposed granting of HUD mortgage insurance on a \$2,812,500.00, 135 multiple family apartment building in Chicago. The 17 story structure will take 0.4 acres of land. Impact of the project will include the sharp increase in residential density, as well as additional traffic.

(32 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40744)

Demolition of Pruitt-Igoe Public Housing, St. Louis

05/13

Missouri

The statement refers to the proposed demolition of 30 eleven story buildings of the Pruitt-Igoe Housing Complex, and the removal of rubble from the site. The housing is considered to be uninhabitable, vandalized, vermin-infested, and otherwise dangerous. Adverse impact of the action will include the cost of removal; disruption of traffic; increased air and noise pollution levels; and the decline in the use of existing services, such as schools and health facilities. (94 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40769)

Urban Renewal, Greeneville, Tennessee

05/21

Tennessee

Proposed is HUD assistance in a conventional Urban Renewal project in Greeneville. The project will include the rehabilitation, clearing, and development of a 62.6 acre deteriorating area in the northern section of the city. Approximately 75 structure would be cleared, and 62 structures would be rehabilitated. Re-use of the area would be predominantly residential (64 percent), with the remainder being open space, commercial, institutional, industrial, and rights of-way. (The project is part of a five-area General Neighborhood Renewal Plan.)
(ELR ORDER # 40835)

Final	Date
Zia Urban Renewal, City of Gallup	05/29

New Mexico

County: McKinley

The statement refers to the proposed approval of an amendment to the Zia Urban Renewal Project, in the City of Gallup. Project measures would include the construction and repair of public streets and sidewalks; drainage system improvements; acquisition and clearance of substandard buildings; and provision of housing for project relocatees. Adverse impacts will include the isolation of the project area from the main part of the City by the construction of an intown interstate bypass (I-40), and the increase of pressure for the closing of the Sunnyside Elementary School, due to its proximity to the highway.

COMMENTS MADE BY: CEQ USDA COE DOT DOI EPA FPC
state and local agencies
and concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 40888)

St. Paul Development Project, Virginia	05/28
--	-------

Virginia

County: Wise

The project is a redevelopment effort based upon the combined action of HUD, the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Virginia Department of Highways, and the Wise County Redevelopment and Housing Authority. The St. Paul Development Project will include flood control measures; the relocation of highways US 58A and State Route 63; commercial and industrial development; the provision of adequate utilities; and the renewal of housing. Impact of the redevelopment of St. Paul will include the displacement of families and businesses.

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOI COE USDA AHP HEW

(ELR ORDER # 40875)

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

Contact: Mr. Bruce Blanchard
Director, Environmental Project Review
Room 7260
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240
(202) 343-3891

Final

Date

Deepwater Ports

05/20

The statement refers to a bill which would amend the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to regulate construction and operation of deepwater port facilities. The legislation would allow regulation when the level of imports of petroleum or other bulk commodities warrants the existence of such facilities. The environmental risk is related to ship density in congested areas, as well as total tonnage of commodities. The effect of transporting increased petroleum imports via Very Large Cargo Carriers (VLCC's) through deepwater port facilities located on the OCS is examined.
(two volumes)

COMMENTS MADE BY: STAT USN AEC DOI COE DOC EPA FPC DOT
agencies of several States, and concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 40821)

Bureau of Land Management

Draft

Date

Proposed Coal Leasing Program

05/03

The statement refers to a program resuming nationwide coal leasing by the Bureau of Land Management, utilizing the Energy Mineral Allocation Recommendation System. The program primarily involves 85 million acres of identified coal reserves in the Northern Great Plains, and northward along the continental divide from New Mexico and Arizona through Montana. Extraction of the coal would create a wide range of social, economic, and environmental impacts.

(two volumes)

(ELR ORDER # 40726)

)

Proposed National Resource Lands Management Act

05/22

The statement refers to a legislative proposal which is intended to provide basic policies and authorities for the management of national resource lands by the Secretary of the Interior through the BLM. These lands total 450 million acres (275 million acres in Alaska and 175 million acres in the eleven western states). The Act would provide for man-

agement of all resources, land disposal and acquisition, administrative authorities, and enforcement authority. Outdated and conflicting laws would be repealed or modified. The statement indicates that no new adverse environmental impact would be created by the action.

(169 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40853)

)

Oil and Gas Lease Sale 36, Louisiana

05/01

Louisiana

Proposed is the sale of oil and gas leases to 295 tracts (totalling 1,421,739.13 acres) of outer continental shelf lands Louisiana. Seventy-two tracts are situated in water depths of 200 meters or more. All tracts pose some degree of pollution risk. Each tract offered is subject to a matrix analytical technique in order to evaluate significant environmental impacts should leasing occur and subsequent oil and gas exploration ensue. The sale is tentatively scheduled for late fall, 1974.

(two volumes)

(ELR ORDER # 40704)

Coal Resources, Eastern Powder River, Wyoming

05/30

Wyoming

County:

Campbell

Converse

The statement, which contains both site specific and regional analyses, discusses overall coal development on 4,978,560 acres of the Eastern Powder River Coal Basin. Elements of development include four individual coal development plans (for Atlantic-Richfield, Carter Oil, Kerr-McGee, and Wyodak Resources); and a new railroad between Douglas and Gillette. Development-related projects will include transmission line, coal gasification plants, water supply works, roadways, communications, and new residence and business communities. Federal agency involvements of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the U.S. Geological Survey, BLM, and the Forest Service are considered collectively by the statement.

(ELR ORDER # 40905)

Bureau of Outdoor Recreation

Final

Date

Upper Iowa Scenic River Project

05/28

Iowa

County:

Winneshiek

The proposed action would initiate public acquisition of a land corridor along the Upper Iowa River. The ultimate length of the corridor will be 80 miles. The segment covered by the statement will be 28.7 river miles and 4,993.5 acres, to be acquired utilizing a 50 percent grant from the Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund. The

project is intended to protect the free-flowing, scenic values of the Upper Iowa River, and to make the river available for public recreation use. Impact will include the acquisition of the land, in fee title; the possible impact of future, as yet unplanned, development; and that of the long-range acquisition of the entire 80 miles.

COMMENTS MADE BY: HUD EPA USDA DOT DOI
state and local agencies
and concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 40882)

Bureau of Reclamation

Draft

Date

Unit 2, Huntington Canyon, and Transmission Line

05/01

Utah

County: Emery

Proposed is Federal approval, (because of the terms of a water sale contract), for the addition of a 415 MW coal burning generating unit to the Utah Power & Light Co.'s Huntington Station. There will also be 75 miles of 345KV transmission line constructed in conjunction with the plant. Operation of the unit would require an additional 1.4 million tons of coal annually from Deer Creek Mine. There will be emissions of particulates, sulfur dioxide. The transmission lines will interfere with deer and elk range lands.

(ELR ORDER # 40705)

Final

Date

Garrison Diversion Unit, Supplement

05/06

The statement provides supplemental information relating to: fish and wildlife management areas; irrigation return flows and water quality; stream channelization and wetland drainage; impacts on upland habitat; and the principal supply works. The Garrison Diversion Unit, a unit of the Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program, is intended to provide Missouri River water for irrigation, municipal and industrial use, and fish and wildlife developments.

(47 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40729)

El Dorador Main No.2 - Pleasant Oak Main

05/22

California

County: El Dorado

The statement refers to the proposed construction of two water distribution pipelines with laterals, and three regulating reservoirs, in order to provide irrigation and municipal and industrial water to southwestern El Dorado

County. The El Dorado Main will be 13.2 miles in length; the Pleasant Oaks Main will be 14.3 miles in length in conjunction with six laterals totalling 12.0 miles. Water will be delivered to the new pipelines from Jenkinson Lake, the Central Valley Project. Construction activity will modify wildlife habitat. The additional water will mean increased population, and changes in vegetation and wildlife habitat.

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI USDA EPA COE DOT HEW
concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 40848)

Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife

Draft

Date

Proposed UL Bend National Wildlife Refuge

05/02

Montana

County: Phillips

The statement refers to the proposed legislative designation of 20,893 acres of the UL Bend National Wildlife Refuge as wilderness within the National Wilderness Preservation System. Any impact would derive from protection against exploitation of the natural resources.

(73 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40716)

Proposed Charles M. Russell Wilderness Area

05/06

Montana

County: several

Proposed is the legislative designation of 176,140 acres of the Charles M. Russell National Wildlife Range as wilderness within the National Wilderness Preservation System. Long term effects of the action include the prevention of such developments as roads, cabin sites, fences, camp grounds, and stock ponds.

(144 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40730)

Proposed Charles Sheldon Wilderness, Nevada

05/08

Nevada

County: Humboldt Washoe

Proposed is the legislative designation of 277,200 acres of high desert habitat on the Charles Sheldon Antelope Range and the Sheldon National Antelope Refuge as wilderness. Wilderness designation would commit the area to the forces of nature, and remove some future management options.

(92 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40756)

Proposed White River National Fish Hatchery

05/28

Vermont

County: Windsor

Proposed is the construction of a fish hatchery near Bethel. The hatchery will provide for the propagation of Atlantic Salmon, in order to help restore the species to the Connecticut River Watershed. Construction activity may temporarily increase the silt load on White River; hatchery effluent may cause odors in the immediate vicinity of the effluent treatment plant. (99 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40881)

Proposed Back Bay Wilderness Area

05/02

Virginia

Proposed is the legislative designation of 1,950 acres of Back Bay National Wildlife Refuge in Virginia Beach as wilderness within the National Wilderness Preservation System. Any impact from the action would derive from protection against exploitation of the natural resources. (57 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40717)

Geological Survey

Final

Date

Santa Ynez Unit, Santa Barbara Channel

05/07

California

The statement refers to proposed operations on seventeen oil and gas leases (83,037 acres) of the Santa Ynez Unit, on the Outer Continental Shelf in the Santa Barbara Channel. The leases will be issued under the provisions of Section 8 of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (67 Stat. 462) for extraction of known gas and oil deposits. Development will entail some degree of pollution risk to the marine environment, adjacent shoreline, and the site of the onshore treating and processing facility. from accidental or recurrent oil spillage. (three volumes)
COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOC USCG DOI
state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 40747)

National Park Service

Draft

Date

Development Concept, Grand Canyon Village

05/28

Arizona

Proposed is a Development Concept Plan for the Grand Canyon National Park; a land use plan; and plans for access and circulation, and development. The plan will result in increased carrying capacity for day use due to centralization of facilities and implementation of a mass-transit sys-

tem. There will be some degradation of the historic environment due to possible relocation of historic structures to a proposed historic village.

(138 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40883)

Proposed Master Plan, Grand Canyon Complex

05/29

Arizona

Proposed is a master plan for the use, development, interpretation, and preservation of the Grand Canyon National Park. The park would be enlarged to encompass the "Grand Canyon" entity; Grand Canyon Village would be redeveloped for concentrated, heavy, day use; the majority of park lands would be managed as natural or wilderness areas.

(129 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40894)

F.D. Roosevelt National Historic Site

05/17

New York

Proposed is the implementation of a master plan for the management of the Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site in Hyde Park, New York. The Roosevelt Site will be managed in conjunction with the Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Site, also in Hyde Park. Administrative and management functions of the site would be relocated; tax revenue to the town would be decreased by the acquisition of the Morgan estate and a portion of the Kessler property.

(51 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40818)

Development Plans, Cowpens National Battlefield

05/28

South Carolina

County: Cherokee

Proposed is a development concept plan for the Cowpens National Battlefield. The battlefield would be restored; visitor facilities would be increased; a road system, parking areas, a picnic area, foot trails, a visitor center, and related facilities would be constructed. Adverse impact will result from increased visitation.

(88 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40885)

George Washington Birthplace National Monument

05/21

Virginia

Proposed is a request that Congress authorize the expansion of the George Washington Birthplace National Monument through the acquisition of 722 acres of private land and 390 acres of state owned land. The expansion is intended to ensure a park size of sufficient nature to buffer the monument from non-compatible outside development; the acquisition of es-

tuarine wetlands will ensure their protection. Adverse impact will include the removal of 470 acres from agricultural production, and the displacement of a number of tenants. (24 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40837)

Final

Date

Colorado National Monument Wilderness

05/20

Colorado

Proposed is the legislative designation of 44 percent (7,700 acres) of the Colorado National Monument as wilderness within the National Wilderness Preservation System. Impact will include: the prohibition of backcountry visitor facilities; the curtailment of permanent research installations; the placing of restrictions on road construction and the use of mechanized equipment; and related and noise pollution levels into a new area. (51 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA DOI DOT EPA

state agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40816)

Proposed Wilderness, Mesa Verde National Park

05/22

Colorado

County: Montezuma

The statement refers to the proposed legislative designation of three units of wilderness (totalling 8,100 acres) in the 52,074 acre Mesa Verde National Park. Not recommended for wilderness is the balance of roadless area lands (34,000 acres) which contain a high density of Pueblo archeological resources which have not yet been fully surveyed. (2 volumes)

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA DOI DOC EPA

state agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40852)

Natural Resources Manage. Plan, Hawaii Volcanoes

05/28

Hawaii

Proposed is a composite plan of biological research and the propagation of rare and endangered plant species. The plan is intended to reintroduce rare plants into former range, protect rare endemic biota from depredation by feral goats and pigs, and re-establish and nurture remnants of endemic Hawaiian ecosystems. (145 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA DOI DOT

state and local agencies
and concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 40884)

Guilford Courthouse National Military Park

05/10

North Carolina

County: Guilford

The statement refers to a proposed development concept plan for the park, including a one-way loop tour road around the park, a visitor site, a bicycle circulation system, and restoration measures. The development plan is intended to promote sequential interpretation of the park by increased numbers of visitors. (79 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA USDA

state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 40767)

Padre Island National Seashore

05/23

Texas

County: Kelberg Kennedy Willacy

Proposed is a conceptual Master Plan for the Padre Island National Seashore. The major impact of the action will be from increased visitation, and movement of vegetated sand dunes.

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA DOC DOD DOT DOI EPA

local agencies and concerned citizens
(ELR ORDER # 40856)

Draft

Wilderness Proposal, Sleeping Bear Dunes Nat. Lake

05/28

Michigan

Proposed is the legislative designation of 26,050 acres of the Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore as potential wilderness. The land would include three tracts: North and South Manitou Islands, and one tract on the mainland. There would be some impact on visitor use, research programs, resource management, culture, and the economy. (85 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40878)

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Contact: Mr. William Cohen
Land and Natural Resources Division
Room 2129
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20530
(202) 737-2730

Law Enforcement Assistance Administratio

Final

Date

Southeast Tennessee Regional Correctional Facility

05/17

Tennessee

County: Marion

The statement refers to the proposed construction of a Regional Correctional Facility which will accommodate 400 inmates. The Facility will be located on a 45 acre site in the Prentice Cooper State Forest, ten miles northwest of Chattanooga, and will comprise a complex of minimum and medium security quarters, day rooms, classrooms, a library, chapel, medical clinic, and related structures. Adverse impact of the project will include the release of wastewater effluent to an adjacent creek, and the change in land use from forestry to institutional.

(95 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOI USDA

state and local agencies and concerned
citizens

(ELR ORDER # 40820)

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE DEVELOPMENT CORP.

Draft

Date

Pennsylvania Avenue Plan, 1974

05/63

District of Co.

Proposed is the adoption of a comprehensive development plan for the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Area, for transmittal to Congress, and upon Congressional approval, implementation by the Corporation. The plan would encompass a 21 block area along the north side of the Avenue, from Third Street to the White House. The main objectives of the plan are to reinforce the proper development and uses of the Ave. and its adjacent area in a manner suitable to its ceremonial physical, and historic character; and to eliminate urban blight.

(ELR ORDER # 46727)

STATE DEPARTMENT

Contact: Mr. Christian Herter, Jr.
Special Assistant to the Secretary
for Environmental Affairs
Room 7819
Washington, D.C.
(202) 632-7964

Draft

Date

Third U.N. Law of the Seas Conference

05/29

The statement refers to the final negotiations within the United Nations with regard to an International Law of the Seas Treaty. Of particular concern is the orderly development and conservation of the hard mineral resources of the deep seabed beyond the limits of national jurisdiction. This document addresses these matters as a portion of the overall statement being developed by the Department of State. Immediate impacts are foreseen on the socio-economic levels of human affairs, and on some benthic animals; neither appears to be significant.

(ELR ORDER # 40903)

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

Contact: Dr. Francis Gartrell
Director of Environmental Research and
Development
720 Edney Building
Chattanooga, Tennessee 37401
(615) 755-2002

Final Date
Bellefonte Nuclear Plant 05/28

Alabama

County: Jackson

The project involved is a two-unit, 2,664 MW generator name plate rated nuclear power plant, which would be constructed on a 1,500 acre tract on a peninsula of the Tennessee River, at Gunter'sville Lake. The plant will utilize two natural draft towers for cooling. Excess heat will be discharged to Gunter'sville Lake; there will be releases of minute quantities of radioactivity to the air and water; land use at the site will be changed from agricultural to industrial. (2 volumes)

COMMENTS MADE BY: AEC EPA FPC USDA DOD DOC HEW HUD DOI
DOT state agencies
(ELR ORDER # 40870)

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Contact: Mr. Martin Convisser, Director
Office of Environmental Quality
400 7th Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20590
(202) 426-4357

Federal Aviation Administration

Draft

Date

Bay County Airport, Panama City

05/02

Florida

County: Bay

The statement refers to Panama City-Bay County's proposal to install a medium intensity approach lighting system with runway alignment indicator lights. Approximately 45 piles will be sunk in North Bay. Adverse impacts are danger to the retina of the eye caused by light emissions from the sequenced flasher, and short-term negative effects normally associated with construction.

(25 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40712)

Gladwin Airport, Michigan

05/20

Michigan

County: Gladwin

The statement refers to the development of the Gladwin Airport. Project measures include land acquisition, construction of an E/W runway and taxiways, relocation of existing runway and identifier lights, and the installation of fencing. Adverse impacts include the loss of farmland and wildlife habitat, and increases in air and noise pollution levels. (41 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40825)

Brookhaven Municipal Airport

05/02

Mississippi

County: Lincoln

The project consists of the extension and levelling of a runway, and the replacing of existing low intensity lighting with new medium intensity lights. There will be minor short-term adverse effects normally associated with construction. (20 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40713)

Seattle-Tacoma International Airport

05/17

Washington

Proposed is the acquisition of 317 acres of land adjacent to the Seattle-Tacoma International Airport, in order to

comply with FAA land use compatibility recommendations. The action will result in the displacement of 700 families and the closure of two schools, necessitating economic and social readjustments.
(ELR ORDER # 4081)

Final Date
Thief River Falls Airport 05/13

Minnesota

County: Pennington

The project will include the acquisition of 410 acres in fee title and 243 acres in easement; the widening and extending of the NW/SE runway from 90' x 5100' to 150' x 6500'; the construction of parallel taxiways; and the installation of lighting. Eight families will be displaced by the project; two roads will be relocated; air and noise pollution levels will increase. (41 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA DOI EPA COE DOT
state and local agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40782)

Stanly County Airport, Albemarle 05/17

North Carolina

County: Stanly

The project is the construction of a new public-use airport located in Albemarle. Of the 160 acres of land that will be acquired, 42 acres of trees will be cleared. Construction includes: a 75' x 3,900' runway, 150' x 400' aircraft parking apron, stub taxiway, partial parallel taxiway to the S/W end, installation of lighting systems, and construction of maintenance, storage and T-hangar areas. The project will displace wildlife and introduce high air and noise pollution levels into a new area. (32 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA USDA DOI
state agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40816)

Dallas-Fort Worth Regional Airport 05/13

Texas

The statement refers to the proposed continuation of the development of the Dallas-Fort Worth Airport. The project consists of: acquisition of 17,520 acres of land; construction of two N/S parallel runways and a NW/SE runway; installation of associated lighting and navigaids; construction of associated taxiways, ramps and maintenance areas; construction of 4 terminals, service structures, spine road-way system, and an intra-airport transit system. Adverse impacts are the use of land, and increased levels of air and noise pollution. (2 volumes)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA HEW DOT HUD USDA DOI COE FPC
state and local agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40775)

Federal Highway Administration

Draft

Date

U.S. 45, Columbus to Shannon

05/06

Mississippi

The proposed project consists of relocating U.S. 45 from U.S. 82 west of Columbus to U.S. 45 at Shannon, a distance of approximately 46 miles. Seven alternative relocation alignments are discussed in the statement. There will be displacements of families and businesses no matter what alternative is chosen.

(ELR ORDER # 40732)

Date

U.S. 80, Demopolis to Faunsdale

05/06

Alabama

County: Marengo Hale

The statement refers to the proposed improvement of U.S. 80 from Demopolis to Faunsdale. The new 4 lane facility will be 15.3 miles in length. Adverse impacts are the acquisition of several acres of land, displacement of approximately 8 families and 2 businesses, destruction of some wildlife habitat, and increased air, water, and noise pollution.

(25 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40745)

05/29

U.S. 431, Randolph and Cleburne Counties

Alabama

County: Randolph Cleburne

The statement refers to the proposed improvement of U.S. 431 from Wedowee to near the south end of the Tallapoosa River Bridge. The length of the proposed project is about 16.7 miles. There are two alternative locations. Adverse impacts are the acquisition of several acres of land for right-of-way; the displacement of several families and one business; some erosion and water pollution; increases in air and noise pollution; and the destruction of some wildlife habitat. (20 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40896)

05/06

Interstate 5, Stockton to Sacramento

California

County: Sacramento

The project involves the construction of a 4.8 mile portion of I-5 between Stockton and Sacramento. The facility will be an initial 4 lane freeway entirely on new alignment.

Adverse impacts consist of the loss of 228 acres of agricultural land, and the removal of approximately 2,200,000 cu. yds. of material from a borrow site.

(70 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40742)

State Highway 199, Del Norte County

05/23

California

County: Del Norte

The statement presents the California Department of Transportation's proposed actions for improvement to the total 36.4 mile length of State Route 199 in Del Norte County.

Adverse impacts are increased water pollution, and temporary negative visual impact.

(ELR ORDER # 40858)

I 70, Summit and Clear Creek Counties

05/22

Colorado

County: Summit Clear Creek

The statement refers to the preliminary engineering and construction of 5 miles of highway, including the

Second Bore of the Eisenhower Tunnel and approaches. There is a possibility of increased air and noise pollution.

(140 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40851)

S.R. 500, Melbourne, Florida

05/29

Florida

County: Brevard

Proposed is the reconstruction of six miles of S.R. 500 from two to four lanes. Adverse impact will include the taking of additional right-of-way, and the displacement of people; noise levels will increase. A 4(f) statement will be filed for the encroachment upon Melbourne Country Club and Babcock Park.

(139 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40890)

S.R. 39, Sterling Rd. to Springfield

05/15

Idaho

The project involves the construction of a rural 2-lane highway from Sterling Rd. to Springfield in Bingham County. The length of the project will be 7 miles. Adverse impacts are disruption and severance to some existing agricultural units, and the displacement of 1 family and the possible displacement of 1 business. (53 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40801)

Penn Central Underpass on SR 14

05/20

Indiana

County: Fulaski

The statement refers to the replacement of an existing underpass of the Penn Central Railroad on State Road 14 in the town of Winamac. Adverse impact will include the displacement of 12 families and the taking of additional right-of-way. (46 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40834)

Freeway 520, Hardin and Grundy Cos., Iowa

05/17

Iowa

County: Hardin Grundy

Proposed is the construction of Freeway 520, from U.S. 65 to one half mile west of the Grundy-Black Hawk County line, a distance of approximately 37.6 miles. The four lane highway will require from 1400 to 1500 acres of high quality cropland for right-of-way. (137 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40817)

US 67, Scott County, Iowa

05/23

Iowa

County: SCott

The statement refers to the reconstruction of US 67 from Riverdale to I 80. The 5.4 mile project will require the acquisition of 21 acres of additional right-of-way.

(ELR ORDER # 40857)

U.S. 71, Clay and Dickinson Counties

05/29

Iowa

County: Clay Dickinson

The statement refers to the construction of U.S. 71 from U. S. 18 near Spencer to an interchange with Iowa 32 in Dickinson County. Total project length will be 16 miles. Adverse impact will include the removal of from 800 to 1100 acres of land from agricultural production, the loss of wildlife habitat, and the displacement of families and businesses. There will be increased levels of noise and air pollution.

(144 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40889)

FAS Route 1472, Coffey County, Kansas

05/21

Kansas

County: Coffey

Proposed is the reconstruction of 0.321 mile of highway, a bridge, and a channel change. A maximum of 7.2 acres of land will be disturbed by the project.

(14 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40838)

FAS Route 1197, Bourbon County

05/29

Kansas

County: Bourbon

The project involves the improvement of approximately 1.36 miles of FAS Route 1197, including a bridge and channel change. The use of 28 acres of land (mostly agricultural) will be necessary. There will be increased air and noise pollution during construction.

(18 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40897)

Versailles-Lexington, Woodford and Fayette Cos.

05/29

Kentucky

County: Woodford Fayette

The project involves the rebuilding of the Versailles-Lexington Road. The total length of the four lane reconstruction will be eight miles. Adverse impacts are the relocation of families and businesses, the removal of trees, and the degradation of water quality during construction.

(86 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40892)

U.S. 23, Letcher County

05/29

Kentucky

County: Letcher

The statement refers to the proposed construction of U.S. 23 beginning at the Kentucky-Virginia state line and extending 2.5 miles in a northerly direction to a junction with U.S. 119 northwest of Jenkins. There will be increased noise levels and a degradation of water quality in Elkhorn Lake. (86 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40893)

Yazoo City Bypass, U.S. 49W

05/08

Mississippi

County: Yazoo

The project consists of relocating approximately 3.8 miles of U.S. 49W from its junction with Mississippi Highway No. 3 in a southeasterly direction to a junction with Miss. Highway No. 16, Highway No. 49E, and U.S. 49. The project directly affects the town of Yazoo City in that it will provide a bypass route to the south of that city. Adverse impacts are increased air, noise, and water pollution due to construction, and the displacement of 19 families and 1 businesses. (66 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40759)

Route 50, Cole County

05/29

Missouri

County: Cole

The statement refers to the proposed construction of Route 50 in Cole County. The 6 mile project consists of acquiring right-of-way for a 4 lane divided highway including a diamond, a modified diamond and a loop interchange. Adverse impacts are the use of 240 acres of land, and the removal of 7 houses, 1 commercial building, 1 trailer and 3 sheds. (10 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40902)

Interstate 90, Garrison East and West

05/13

Montana

County: Powell

The statement refers to the proposed construction of a segment of I-90 in Powell County between Butte and Missoula. The project begins 1.8 miles northwest of Garrison and extends 7.5 miles, southeast, generally along existing U.S. 10, where it joins completed I-90 north of Deer Lodge. Adverse impacts are the use of 217 acres of agricultural land, increased air and noise pollution levels, and the disruption of stream banks and stream at the Little Blackfoot River bridge site.

(38 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40777)

Pedestrian Overpasses, Omaha

05/29

Nebraska

County: Douglas

The project involves the construction of pedestrian overpasses over two Omaha City streets. The overpasses will be located at Foutenelle Boulevard at Maple Street and Center Street at 32nd Avenue. Adverse impacts are the acquisition of right-of-way at the Center Street at 32nd Avenue location, and negative impacts normally associated with construction. (23 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40899)

N.H. Route 101-A

05/15

New Hampshire

County: Hillsborough

The project involves the construction of New Hampshire Rte 101-A from Amherst to Nashua in Hillsborough County. The 4-lane facility will have a length of 4 miles. Adverse impacts include increased noise levels, acquisition of 15 acres of land, and displacement of 9 families and 4 businesses.

(ELR ORDER # 40799)

New Hampshire Rte. 175, Woodstock

05/28

New Hampshire

County: Grafton

The statement refers to the proposed relocation of a 1.2 mile segment of New Hampshire Route 175 in the town of Woodstock. The new two lane facility will necessitate the acquisition of 2.5 acres of land. Other adverse impacts include increased traffic noise levels, temporarily increased siltation levels in the Pemigewasset River during construction, and the loss of wildlife habitat.

(67 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40886)

West Side Highway Project

05/08

New York

The statement deals with the southern section of a proposed total reconstruction of the major highways on Manhattan's West Side. Five alternatives are presented: maintenance of the present aerial limited access highway; reconstruction of an aerial structure along the existing right-of-way; conversion of the present structure to a surface arterial; a totally new surface, depressed, tunnel and aerial highway and transit road at the existing shoreline; and a new highway and transit facility at the end of the existing pier line. Environmental impacts vary greatly according to the alternative. A 4(f) statement on park lands is included.

(ELR ORDER # 40760)

Far West and South Bypasses

05/23

Oklahoma

County: Canadian Oklahoma Cleveland

The statement refers to the development of the Far West and South Bypasses from I-40 in Canadian County southeasterly and easterly 20.8 to proposed Sooner Freeway in Cleveland County. Adverse impacts are the use of 800 acres of native pasture land, and the displacement of 15 families and 2 businesses.

(ELR ORDER # 40862)

Interstate 35, Oklahoma County

05/23

Oklahoma

County: Oklahoma

The statement refers to the proposed improvement and reconstruction of Interstate 35 from I-440 in Oklahoma City north to U.S. 66 in Edmond, a distance of 8.8 miles. Adverse impacts are the loss of 280 acres of agricultural land and the displacement of 26 families and 16 businesses.

(34 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40863)

Draft

Date

Interstate 5, Divide-Anlauf Section

05/21

Oregon

County: Douglas Lane

The project is to upgrade a 7 mile section of Interstate 5; the interchanges at Anlauf and Divide will be reconstructed, and a new system of frontage roads will be constructed. Adverse impact will include the loss of some wildlife habitat as right-of-way, and the displacement of a number of families. (40 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40839)

State Highway, I 80 to I 81

05/22

Pennsylvania

County: Northumberland Montour Schuylkill

The statement refers to the proposed development of a 4 lane limited access highway from I 80 in Northumberland County to I 81 in Schuylkill County. Adverse impact, such as the amount of right-of-way and the number of displacements, varies with each of the alternatives.
(ELR ORDER # 40850)

I-20, Dallas and Kaufman Counties

05/06

Texas

County: Dallas Kaufman

The statement refers to the construction of I-20 on new location from the intersection of U.S. 175 and I.H. 635, east to east of Farney in the cities of Balch Springs, Kleberg, Mesquite, Farney, and Terrell. The proposed project consists of a 4 to 8 lane controlled access free-way facility. Adverse impacts include the displacement of 49 families and 2 businesses, the crossing of 9 farms, and temporary increases in air, water, and noise pollution during construction. (138 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40736)

Loop 427, Williamson County

05/06

Texas

County: Williamson

The statement refers to the extension of Loop 427 in Williamson County. The project begins at the intersection of Loop 427 and Lake Drive and terminates at the intersection of Loop 427 and U.S. 79 in the city of Taylor. The project length is 5.6 miles. Adverse impacts include increased air and water pollution due to construction, and the displacement of approximately 8 families and 3 businesses.
(58 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 40746)

U.S. 18 and U.S. 151, Dodgeville to Mt. Horeb

05/06

Wisconsin

County: Iowa Dane

The statement refers to the proposed construction of a 21 mile segment of highway which will be the concurrent route for U.S. 18 and U.S. 151. The improvement will be between Dodgeville and Mt. Horeb. Adverse impacts include increased noise levels, the use of 1090 acres of land (67% of which is cropland), and the displacement of 2 families and 3 businesses.

(ELR ORDER # 40728)

State Trunk Highway 28, Sheboygan Co., Wis.

05/17

Wisconsin

County: Sheboygan

Proposed is the construction, on new location, of 4.8 miles of State Trunk Highway 28, from Sheboygan Falls to the city of Sheboygan. Some additional land will be required for right-of-way, and a number of homes will be displaced. (84 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40812)

US 14A, Big Horn County, Wyoming

05/20

Wyoming

County: Big Horn

The statement refers to the proposed improvement of a portion of US 14A, from a point 22 miles east of Lowell easterly for approximately 5.5 miles. There will be slight increases in air and noise pollution levels.

(70 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 40833)

Final

Date

Alabama State Route 110 and I-85

05/14

Alabama

County: Montgomery

The proposed project is the construction of a new two-lane highway to provide access to the Auburn University extension from Alabama State Route 110 and Interstate 85. Project length is 2.2 miles. Approximately 60 acres of rural land will be acquired for right-of-way. There will be an increase in air pollution by vehicle emission and noise. (50 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA HUD DOT HEW USDA COE DOI

state agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40792)

I10-1(35)

05/24

Alabama

County: Mobile Baldwin
The proposed project is the construction of 8 miles of projects I-10-1(35) and F-346(9). The projects include a bridge which will traverse the Mobile Bay Delta. A section 4(f) statement has been filed for land acquisition from the Meaher State Park.
COMMENTS MADE BY: DOC USDA HUD HEW DOT
state agencies
(ELR ORDER # 40868)

I-65 - County Road 17 Interchange

05/28

Alabama
County: Shelby
The statement refers to the construction of an interchange at I-65-2(31) and County Road 17. Land will be taken for right-of-way, and sixteen families will be displaced. The interchange is expected to spur regional and community growth. (55 pages)
COMMENTS MADE BY: HUD EPA HEW USDA DOT
state agencies
(ELR ORDER # 40879)

Route 99, California

05/03

California
County: Stanislaus
The proposed project is the conversion of a portion of Route 99 from four to six lanes. Total length of the project is 5.1 miles; land acquisition will total 25 acres, with 1 family and 2 businesses being displaced. Noise and air pollution will increase.
COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI EPA
state and local agencies
and concerned citizens
(ELR ORDER # 40725)

Cameron Pass

05/24

Colorado
County: Larimer Jackson
The statement refers to the proposed design and construction of 11.2 miles of State Highway 14 over Cameron Pass. Construction of the project will affect traffic flow, recreation facilities and activities, economics of the area, and the ecology of the surrounding environment.
COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI EPA USDA
state agencies and concerned citizens
(ELR ORDER # 40866)

I-86, Vernon, Tolland and Willington

05/06

Connecticut
The statement refers to the proposed reconstruction of In-

terstate 86 in the towns of Vernon, Tolland and Willington. The length of the project is 16.7 miles. Adverse impacts of the project are the displacement of 7 families and 3 businesses, and increased levels of air, water and noise pollution.

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA DOC HEW HUD EPA DOD
state and local agencies
and concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 40733)

Penn Central and B & O Railroad Grade Separations 05/02

Delaware

County: New Castle

The proposed safety project on Ruthby Road is the construction of 2 railroad grade separations, totalling 0.6 miles in length. Four families would be displaced by the project. (50 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: HUD USDA EPA DOI
state and local agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40709)

US 98 05/21

Florida

County: Polk

The statement considers the reconstruction of 2.5 miles of highway from 2 to 4 lanes, between US 92 and I 4, in the City of Lakeland. An unspecified amount of land, some of it swamp will be taken for right-of-way. A 4(f) statement will be filed as public land would be affected. (106 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOI HEW HUD
state agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40842)

F.A.P. 408 and F.A.P. 413, Morgan, scott, pike Cos 05/06

Illinois

County: Morgan Scott Pike

The statement refers to two highway projects in Florida. F.A.P. 408 is to be a 52 mile four lane, fully access controlled facility between the cities of Jacksonville and Barry in Morgan, Scott, and Pike Counties, Proposed F.A.P. 413 is a 6 mile highway being constructed as a west bypass around Jacksonville. Adverse impacts are, use of 2,600 acres of land, increased air, water and noise pollution, and the relocation of several farm residences. A 4(f) determination will be made concerning the Pike County Conservation Area.

COMMENTS MADE BY:
(ELR ORDER # 40731)

U.S. 10, Minnesota 05/15

Minnesota

County: Otter Tail

Proposed is the improvement of a 22 mile segment of U.S. 13 10 to a four lane expressway. The project will extend from from Pelham to the town of Wadena. New York Mills and Bluffton are located within the improvement. Approximately 410 acres of right-of-way is needed for the facility; 8 families and 1 businesses will be displaced. Other adverse effects of the action are temporary increases in noise and air pollution during construction, and loss of vegetative cover.

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA USDA DOT DOI HEW
state agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40795)

County Highway 6

05/21

Minnesota

County: Anoka

The proposed project involves the reconstruction of Mississippi St. (County Highway 6), for a length of 0.38 mile. The project will displace 5 families; some timber will be lost; air and noise pollution levels will increase. (68 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI USDA COE EPA
state and local agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40845) (NTIS ORDER # (none))

U.S. 26, Mitchell to Scottsbluff

05/13

Nebraska

County: Morrill Scottsbluff

The statement refers to the construction of a freeway from Mitchell to Scottsbluff. Adverse impacts include the acquisition of land, relocation of wildlife, displacement of families, and disturbances normally associated with construction. (74 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA HUD DOI EPA
state agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40772)

Abbot Drive, Omaha

05/24

Nebraska

County: Douglas

The statement refers to the proposed reconstruction of a two mile segment of Abbott Drive from Avenue "G" to the Brown Street-19th Street East intersection. The improvement consist of converting the existing two-lane facility to four lanes with a 16 foot raised median and left turn lanes. Section 4(f) land from the Chip Bowley Field will be encroached upon.

COMMENTS MADE BY: COE DOI DOT EPA USDA

(ELR ORDER # 40867)

I-93, Hillsborough and Merrimack Counties

05/13

New Hampshire

County: Merrimack Hillsborough

The project involves the construction of I-93 beginning near Candia Road in Manchester and continuing 5.9 miles to the F.E. Everett Turnpike in the town of Hooksett. Adverse environmental impacts include relocation of 123 families and 19 businesses, a temporary increase in siltation caused by bridge construction, and an increase in noise levels. (approx. 300 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA USDA HEW HUD DOI DOC FPC DOT COE
USCG state and local agencies
and concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 40771)

U.S. 4, 202 and N.H. 9

05/21

New Hampshire

County: Merrimack

The proposed project is the relocation and construction of U.S. Routes 4, 202 and New Hampshire Route 9 for 3.3 miles. The facility will be on new alignment and will consist of 2 lanes of an ultimate 4 lane road. Approximately 170 acres of land will be acquired for right-of-way. Four families and one business will be displaced. Increases in siltation will occur during the construction of a bridge over the Merrimack River. Approximately 1.5 acres of Fort Eddy Pond and 3.0 acres of Sugar Pond will be filled. Increases in noise and air pollution will occur. (187 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA USDA HEW HUD DOI USCG FPC
state and local agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40844)

S.R. 44, Sandoval County

05/02

New Mexico

County: Sandoval

The statement refers to the proposed improvement and re-alignment of 8.6 miles of New Mexico State Route 44 from 2.6 miles south of San Ysido in Sandoval County. Adverse impacts include the loss of approximately 100 acres of land, displacement of 2 businesses, and increased levels of air, water, and noise pollution during construction.

(40 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA HEW HUD DOI
state and local agencies
and concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 40706)

US 66, I 40, and SR 39, New Mexico

05/14

New Mexico

County: Quay

The project entails the reconstruction of US 66 and SR 39 to four lane facilities, in order to meet specifications required by the construction of I 40. The project begins east of Tucumari and extends 14.04 miles easterly to a point two miles east of San Jon. Adverse impact will include the loss of 900 acres of range and farm land, increases in air and noise pollution, and the relocation of 3 families and 2 businesses.

(46 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI EPA
state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 40791)

U.S. 52, Davidson and Forsyth Counties

05/02

North Carolina

County: Davidson Forsyth

The statement refers to the proposed continuation of new U.S. 52 southward from Winston Salem on new location for 6 miles to existing U.S. 52 north of Welcome. The corridor will be a 4 lane divided highway. Adverse impacts include the displacement of 53 families and 2 businesses, siltation of creeks, and loss of 350 acres of land.

(65 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA COE GSA HEW HUD DOI EPA
state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 40708)

Lane Street, Kannapolis

05/02

North Carolina

County: Cabarrus

The statement refers to the proposed widening of Lane St. in Kannapolis from I-85 westward to Cannon Boulevard to a four lane curb and gutter street. Project length is 2.6 miles. Adverse impacts include the taking of additional land for right-of-way and the displacement of 2 businesses.

(75 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA COE DOC EPA GSA HEW HUD DOI
state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 40710)

12th Avenue North - Fargo, North Dakota

05/14

North Dakota

County: Cass

The proposed project consists of constructing a 63-foot curb and gutter section from the Interstate 29 interchange to 29th Street. The project is on 12th Avenue. Length of the project and the amount of land to be acquired is unspecified. One business will be displaced. Increases in noise levels will occur. (113 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOT
state and local agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40790)

US-62 and SH-80A, Fort Gibson

05/13

Oklahoma

County: Muscogee

Proposed is the improvement of US 62 by relocation from the Arkansas River, northeasterly 6.8 miles bypassing Fort Gibson on the south, and the extension of SH 80A from Fort Gibson south 1.1 mile to connect to US 62. Adverse impacts include the displacement of 13 families and the reduction of area pasture lands, cultivated lands and woodlands.

(118 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOI USDA HEW COE USCG

state and local agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40774)

Coos Bay - Roseburg Highway, Oregon

05/02

Oregon

County: Douglas

The proposed project involves widening of 3.8 miles of the existing Coos Bay - Roseburg Highway from a two-lane to a four lane highway. The project will provide for four 12-foot travel lanes; an 8-foot bicycle lane; revision of three intersections and installation of a 3-phase traffic signal. Forty-four acres of land will be committed to right-of-way. Other adverse impacts of the action include loss of flora and fauna; relocation of 16 families; removal or modification of 31 structures and increased noise levels.

(80 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: USCG USDA EPA DOC DOT

state and local agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40707)

I-5 (Battle Creek-Talbot Road)

05/06

Oregon

County: Marion

The project is the construction of a climbing lane for northbound traffic on I-5. Length is 2.7 miles. Twenty-six acres of land will be acquired for right-of-way and four families will be displaced. The project will traverse Battle Creek causing disruption of aquatic life. (41 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: COE USCG EPA USDA DOI DOC DOT

(ELR ORDER # 40734)

Cross Valley Expressway, Luzerne Co.

05/15

Pennsylvania

County: Luzerne

The statement refers to the construction of the Cross Valley Expressway, a 2.5 mile four lane, limited access highway on new location in Luzerne County. Adverse impacts in-

clude acquisition of both public and private park and recreation land and the displacement of 226 families. A 4(f) determination is to be made on Connolly Field, Scanlon Field, and Park Place.

(189 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA DOI DOC EPA
state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 40796)

U.S. Route 521, South Carolina

05/15

South Carolina

County: Lancaster

The project involves the widening of U.S. Route 521 for 13 miles. The amount of land to be acquired is unspecified. Ten families and one business will be displaced. An increase in noise pollution will occur. (24 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOC DOI COE HUD
state agencies
(ELR ORDER # 40798)

FAS 6126 (Long Hollow Pike)

05/23

Tennessee

County: Davidson Sumner

Proposed is the construction of a 0.98 mile section of a four-lane undivided urban highway, and the addition of an interchange with Interstate Route 65. Adverse effects of the action are the displacement of three residences and two businesses, the loss of some natural resources, and increased noise and air pollution. (104 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: HUD DOI USDA DOT TVA COE HEW EPA
state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 40854)

US 50 and 6, Blue Cat to Cat Canyon, Utah

05/23

Utah

County: Carbon

Proposed is the construction of 15 miles of US 15 and US 6 in Carbon County. The project will extend from Blue Cat to Cat Canyon. Over 200 acres of agricultural land will be required for right-of-way.

(two volumes)

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA DOC EPA DOI
state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 40855)

Interstate 470 and W.V. 2, Wheeling

05/20

West Virginia

County: Chio

The statement refers to the proposed construction of 2 miles of WVA 2 in Wheeling. The four lane highway will complete

the linking of I 70 with WVA 2 south, in a bypass of busy Wheeling streets. There will also be construction of one mile of I 470 and a bridge over the Ohio River. Adverse impact will include increases in air and noise pollution, the displacement of 555 families and 40 businesses, and infringement upon Hubbard Playground, requiring a 4 (f) statement.

COMMENTS MADE BY: FPC COE USDA HEW DOJ EPA HUD

state and local agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40829)

French Island Rest Area 31

05/21

Wisconsin

County: LaCrosse

The statement refers to the proposed construction of a combined rest area and tourist information center on Interstate Highway 90 near the Wisconsin-Minnesota State line. Construction of the facility will require the acquisition of 9.0 acres of private land, cutting of trees and a rise in noise and air pollution. (55 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI DOT EPA USCG COE
state and local agencies

and concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 40846)

Urban Mass Transportation Administration

Final

Date

Philadelphia Airport High Speed Rail Line

05/17

Pennsylvania

The action involves the filing of an application for Federal capital grant assistance to construct a rapid rail system between Suburban Station Penn Center, Philadelphia and the passenger terminal at the Philadelphia International Airport. The line will be 9 miles long. Aerial portions of the line will have severe visual and acoustical impact on the Tinicum Wildlife Preserve. One scrap metal establishment will be displaced, and portions of a playground and P.E. Company will be acquired. Adverse impacts will occur to fish and wildlife habitat in the Tinicum Wildlife Reserve.

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOT DOI HUD USDA DOC COE
state and local agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40805)

U.S.Coast Guard

Final

Date

Ohio River Bridge, Huntington

05/13

West Virginia Ohio

The statement refers to the proposed construction of a

bridge across the Ohio River from Guyandotte, West Virginia to Proctorville, Ohio. The entire length of the project is 1.5 miles of 2 lane roadway. Adverse impacts include increased air and noise pollution levels, and the displacement of 6 businesses and 25 families. A 4(f) determination is to be made concerning the Guyandotte Public Use Area in west Virginia.

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOT EPA DOI COE DOC HEW
state and local agencies
and concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 40783)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Final

Date

New United States Mint, Denver (2)

05/28

Colorado

The statement refers to the proposed construction of a new United States Mint in Denver. The facility will include High-bay, one story buildings and multi-story support/administration buildings, parking areas, vehicle maneuvering areas, and landscaping. Total gross building space will be 700,000 sq. ft. Two sites are presently under consideration; the northwest corner of the Park Hill Golf Course in Denver; and the northwest corner of the Denver Federal Center in Lakewood. There will be construction disruption, and impact from vehicular traffic. (144 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA USDA COE HEW HUD DOI DOT GSA
state and local agencies
and concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 40887)

Corps of Engineers

Final

Date

Ninilchik Small Boat Harbor

05/17

Alaska

The proposed action involves annual maintenance operations for the harbor, including dredging to authorized dimensions and repair of beach erosion protection measures. There will be resulting adverse impact to marine biota.

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI DOC EPA USCG
state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 40827)

Department of Commerce

Final

Honolulu Harbor, Foreign Trade Subzone 9A Annex

05/28

Hawaii

The statement refers to a request for a grant for a foreign trade zone annex to supplement the grant for Foreign Trade Subzone 9A issued to the State of Hawaii. The annex facility will permit the intended user Hawaiian Independent Refinery, Inc. to tranship products from its refinery at Barbers Point Oahu, to Honolulu, Oahu. Adverse impact of the action would include the emission of eleven pounds per hour of hydrocarbon vapors at Honolulu, and that of a potential source for oil spills into Honolulu Harbor.

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI EPA
state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 40860)



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF THE
ADMINISTRATOR

AVAILABILITY OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
AGENCY COMMENTS ON ENVIRONMENTAL
IMPACT STATEMENTS AND OTHER
ACTIONS IMPACTING THE ENVIRONMENT

Pursuant to the requirements of section 102(2) (C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, and section 309 of the Clean Air Act, as amended, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has reviewed and commented in writing on Federal agency actions impacting the environment contained in the following appendices during the period of May 1, 1974 and May 31, 1974.

Appendix I contains a listing of draft environmental impact statements reviewed and commented upon in writing during this review period. The list includes the Federal agency responsible for the statement, the number and title of the statement, the classification of the nature of EPA's comments as defined in Appendix II, and the EPA source for copies of the comments as set forth in Appendix V.

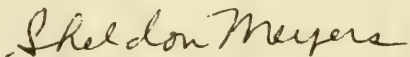
Appendix II contains the definitions of the classifications of EPA's comments on the draft environmental impact statements as set forth in Appendix I.

Appendix III contains a listing of final environmental impact statements reviewed and commented upon in writing during this reviewing period. The listing will include the Federal agency responsible for the statement, the number and title of the statement, a summary of the nature of EPA's comments, and the EPA source for copies of the comments as set forth in Appendix V.

Appendix IV contains a listing of proposed Federal agency regulations, legislation proposed by Federal agencies, and any other proposed actions reviewed and commented upon in writing pursuant to section 309(a) of the Clean Air Act, as amended, during the referenced reviewing period. The listing includes the Federal agency responsible for the proposed action, the title of the action, a summary of the nature of EPA's comments, and the source for copies of the comments as set forth in Appendix V.

Appendix V contains a listing of the names and addresses of the sources for copies of EPA comments listed in Appendices I, III, and IV.

Copies of the EPA Manual setting forth the policies and procedures for EPA's review of agency actions may be obtained by writing the Public Inquiries Branch, Office of Public Affairs, Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C. 20460. Copies of the draft and final environmental impact statements referenced herein are available from the originating Federal department or agency .


Sheldon Meyers
Director
Office of Federal Activities

Dated: JUN 7 1974

APPENDIX I

DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENTS FOR WHICH
COMMENTS WERE ISSUED BETWEEN
MAY 1, 1974 AND MAY 31, 1974

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	SOURCE FOR COPIES OF COMMENTS
<u>ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION</u>			
D-AEC-00106-00:	LIQUID METAL FAST BREEDER REACTOR PROGRAM	3	A
D-AEC-06126-TX:	COMANCHE PEAK STEAM ELECTRIC STATION UNITS 1 & 2, TEXAS	LO-2	A
<u>DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE</u>			
D-AFS-61235-CA:	SILVER BASIN WINTER SPORTS DEVELOPMENT, AMADOR AND EL DORADO COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA	ER-2	J
D-AFS-64036-WA:	COLVILLE, OKANOGAN, WENATCHEE NATIONAL FOREST, VEGETATION MANAGEMENT, WASHINGTON	LO-1	K
D-AFS-65081-MT:	BIG TEPEE CREEK TIMBER SALE, MONTANA	ER-2	I
D-AFS-65082-MT:	SOUTH FORK OF SWAN CREEK TIMBER SALE, MONTANA	LO-1	I
D-AFS-65087-MO:	CEDAR CREEK PURCHASE UNIT, CLARK NATIONAL FOREST, MISSOURI	LO-1	H
D-AFS-65093-OR:	TIMBER MANAGEMENT PLAN, PINCHOT NATIONAL FOREST, OREGON	LO-1	K
D-AFS-65095-WT:	CUBE IRON-SILCOX PLANNING UNIT, MULTIPLE USE PLAN, MONTANA	ER-2	I
D-AFS-65102-MT:	INCH MOUNTAIN PLANNING UNIT, KOOTENAI NATIONAL FOREST, MONTANA	ER-2	I
D-AFS-82086-MN:	COOPERATIVE SPRUCE BUDWORN SUPPRESSION PROGRAM, MINNESOTA	LO-2	F
D-DOA-24057-MD:	SEWAGE WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANTS, BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER, MARYLAND	ER-2	D

IDENTIFYING
NUMBER

TITLE

GENERAL
NATURE OF
COMMENTS

SOURCE FOR
COPIES OF
COMMENTS

D-REA-08016-MS: PURVIS GENERATING PLANT UNIT 1 & 2, FOUR 161 KV TRANSMISSION LINES, LAMAR COUNTY, PURVIS, MISSISSIPPI

3

E

D-REA-08017-CO: YAMPA PROJECT GENERATING STATION, COLORADO

ER-2

I

D-SCS-34110-AR: CANE CREEK RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT, RC&D MEASURE PLAN, ARKANSAS

LO-2

G

D-SCS-36379-AR: CHICOT WATERSHED, CHICOT COUNTY, ARKANSAS

ER-2

G

D-SCS-36395-OK: LOWER CLEAR BOGGY CREEK WATERSHED, OKLAHOMA

LO-1

G

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

D-COE-07082-MN: SHERBURNE COUNTY, ELECTRICAL GENERATING PLANT, MINNESOTA

ER-2

F

D-COE-32487-FL: TAMPA HARBOR PROJECT MAINTENANCE, DREDGING, AND SPOIL DISPOSAL, FLORIDA

ER-2

E

D-COE-32503-VA: MAINTENANCE AND DREDGE, LYNNHAVEN INLET, BAY AND CONNECTING WATERS, VIRGINIA

LO-2

D

D-COE-32507-ME: WINTER HARBOR, SMALL BOAT NAVIGATION PROJECT, MAINE

LO-2

B

D-COE-34104-SC: COOPER RIVER RE-DIVERSION PROJECT, CHARLESTON HARBOR, SOUTH CAROLINA

ER-2

E

D-COE-34112-ID: LUCKY PEAK DAM AND LAKE, BOISE RIVER, IDAHO

EU-2

K

D-COE-34114-TX: AQUILLA LAKE, AQUILLA CREEK, TEXAS

ER-2

G

D-COE-34116-OK: OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, EUFALA LAKE, CANADIAN RIVER, OKLAHOMA

LO-2

G

D-COE-34119-KY: LAUREL RIVER LAKE, CUMBERLAND RIVER BASIN, DAM CONSTRUCTION, KENTUCKY

FR-2

E

D-COE-34120-AR: DIERKS LAKE, SLAINE RIVER, ARKANSAS

LO-2

G

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	SOURCE FOR COPIES OF COMMENTS
D-COE-35115-00:	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, DREDGING UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER, NINE-FOOT CHANNEL, MINNESOTA AND IOWA	ER-2	F/H
D-COE-35118-MN:	DULUTH-SUPERIOR HARBOR, MINNESOTA	LO-2	F
D-COE-35119-FL:	OYSTER SHELL DREDGING, TAMPA AND HILLSBOROUGH BAY, FLORIDA	ER-2	E
D-COE-35120-CA:	SANTA CRUZ HARBOR, MAINTENANCE AND DREDGING, SANTA CRUZ COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	LO-1	J
D-COE-35121-00:	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MISSISSIPPI RIVER, NINE-FOOT NAVIGATION CHANNEL, POOL 11, DUBUGEE, WISCONSIN AND IOWA	ER-3	F/H
D-COE-35122-00:	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MISSISSIPPI RIVER, NINE-FOOT NAVIGATION CHANNEL, POOL 12, BELLEVUE, ILLINOIS AND IOWA	ER-3	F/H
D-COE-35123-00:	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MISSISSIPPI RIVER, NINE-FOOT NAVIGATION CHANNEL, POOL 13, CLINTON, ILLINOIS AND IOWA	ER-3	F/H
D-COE-35124-00:	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MISSISSIPPI RIVER, NINE-FOOT NAVIGATION CHANNEL, POOL 14, LA CLAIRE, ILLINOIS AND IOWA	ER-3	F/H
D-COE-35125-00:	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MISSISSIPPI RIVER, NINE-FOOT NAVIGATION CHANNEL, POOL 15, DAVENPORT ILLINOIS AND IOWA	ER-3	F/H
D-COE-35126-00:	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MISSISSIPPI RIVER, NINE-FOOT NAVIGATION CHANNEL, POOL 16, ILLINOIS AND IOWA	ER-3	F/H
D-COE-35127-00:	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MISSISSIPPI RIVER, NINE-FOOT NAVIGATION CHANNEL, POOL 17, ILLINOIS AND IOWA	ER-3	F/H
D-COE-35128-00:	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MISSISSIPPI RIVER, NINE-FOOT NAVIGATION CHANNEL, POOL 18, IOWA AND ILLINOIS	ER-3	F/H
D-COE-35129-00:	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MISSISSIPPI RIVER, NINE-FOOT NAVIGATION CHANNEL POOL 19, ILLINOIS AND IOWA	ER-3	F/H

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	SOURCE FOR COPIES OF COMMENTS
D-COE-35130-00:	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MISSISSIPPI RIVER, NINE-FOOT NAVIGATION CHANNEL, POOL 20, MISSOURI AND ILLINOIS	ER-3	F/H
D-COE-35131-00:	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MISSISSIPPI RIVER, NINE-FOOT NAVIGATION CHANNEL, POOL 21, ILLINOIS AND IOWA	ER-3	F/H
D-COE-35132-00:	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MISSISSIPPI RIVER, NINE-FOOT NAVIGATION CHANNEL, POOL 22, MISSOURI AND ILLINOIS	ER-3	F/H
D-COE-35135-WA:	MAINTENANCE AND DREDGING, BLAIR WATERWAY, DREDGE SPOIL DISPOSAL REPAIR AND EXTENSION OF EAST TRAINING WALL OF PUYALLUP RIVER, WASHINGTON	LO-2	K
D-COE-35139-TX:	LAKE LAVON PROJECT, EAST FORK, TRINITY RIVER, TEXAS	LO-2	G
D-COE-36371-MA:	HAYWARD CREEK FLOOD PROTECTION, MAINE	LO-2	B
D-COE-36372-OH:	MUSKINGUM RIVER BASIN STUDY, OHIO	ER-2	F
D-COE-36373-VA:	CLEARING AND SNAGGING, INDIAN CREEK, VIRGINIA	LO-2	D
D-COE-36374-CO:	FLOOD CONTROL ON WOLF CREEK AT GRANADA, COLORADO	LO-1	I
D-COE-36376-IL:	BLUE WATERS DITCH IMPROVEMENT, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILLINOIS	ER-2	F
D-COE-36377-CA:	FAIRFIELD VICINITY STREAMS PROJECT, SOLANO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ER-2	J
D-COE-36378-VA:	SHORELINE PROTECTION FOR HAMPTON INSTITUTE, HAMPTON, VIRGINIA	LO-1	D
D-COE-36387-WV:	EAST LYNN LAKE PROJECT, EAST FORK OF TWELVEPOLE CREEK, TWELVEPOLE CREEK BASIN, WAYNE COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA	LO-1	D
D-COE-36390-WA:	MILL CREEK PROJECT, WALLA WALLA, WASHINGTON	LO-1	K
D-COE-39096-ID:	BLACKFOOT RESERVOIR MODIFICATION BLACKFOOT RIVER, IDAHO	ER-1	K
D-COE-39105-OK:	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE PROGRAM, FORT GIBSON LAKE, TENKILLER FERRY LAKE, OKLAHOMA	LO-2	G

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	SOURCE FOR COPIES OF COMMENTS
<u>DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE</u>			
D-DOC-69003-FL:	INTERAMERICAN TRADE AND CULTURAL CENTER (INTERAMA), DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA	LO-2	E
D-EDA-28004-NH:	PROPOSED WATER FILTRATION AND TREATMENT PLANT, BERLINE, NEW HAMPSHIRE	ER-2	B
DR-NOA-86050-00:	50 CFR 216--MARINE MAMMALS--INCIDENTAL TAKING	3	A
<u>FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION</u>			
DS-FPC-03047-IA:	DALLAS CENTER STORAGE PROJECT, IOWA	LO-2	H
<u>DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE</u>			
D-USN-10040-WA:	TRIDENT SUPPORT SITE, BANGOR KITSAP COUNTY, WASHINGTON	ER-2	K
D-USN-11040-NC:	US NAVY ATLANTIC FLEET AIR COMBAT RANGE, PAMLICO, NORTH CAROLINA	LO-2	E
D-USN-11050-TT:	FARALLON DE MEDINILLA BOMBARDMENT RANGE, MARIANA ISLANDS TRUST TERRITORIES	LO-1	J
<u>DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT</u>			
D-HUD-89140-CA:	YERBA BUENA CENTER URBAN RENEWAL, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA	ER-2	J
<u>DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR</u>			
D-BLM-65074-CA:	BIG BUTTE TIMBER SALE, MENDOCINO AND TRINITY COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA NIA	ER-2	J
D-NPS-61227-WA:	PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT PLAN, DIABLO LAKE RESORT, ROSS LAKE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA, WASHINGTON	LO-1	K

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	SOURCE FOR COPIES OF COMMENTS
D-NPS-61238-SC:	FT. SUMTER AND FT. MOULTRIE NATIONAL MONUMENT, AND DEVELOP- MENT, SOUTH CAROLINA	LO-2	E
D-NPS-61244-FL:	PROPOSED WILDERNESS PLAN, EVERGLADES NATIONAL PARK, FLORIDA	LO-2	E
D-NPS-61245-KY:	MAMMOTH CAVE NATIONAL PARK, MANAGEMENT, KENTUCKY	LO-2	E
D-NPS-61249-NM:	CARLSBAD CAVERNS NATIONAL PARK, NEW MEXICO	ER-1	G
D-SFW-61242-FL:	J.N. "DING" DARLING WILDERNESS AREA, LEE COUNTY, FLORIDA	LO-2	E
D-SFW-64035-AZ:	PROPOSED KOFA WILDERNESS AREA, ADDITIONS TO KOFA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE, ARIZONA	LO-1	J
<u>INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION</u>			
A-ICC-53032-00:	EX PARTE 295, INCREASED FREIGHT RATES, RECYCLABLE COMMODITIES	ER-2	A
D-ICC-53033-00:	EX PARTE 270, RAILROAD FREIGHT RATE--IRON ORE, SCRAP	ER-2	A
<u>NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION</u>			
D-NCP-89135-DC:	DOWNTOWN URBAN RENEWAL AREA, RESIDENTIAL SECTION, WASHINGTON, D.C.	LO-2	D
D-NCP-89136-DC:	H STREET URBAN RENEWAL AREA, WASHINGTON, D.C.	LO-2	D
D-NCP-89137-DC:	SHAW SCHOOL URBAN RENEWAL AREA, WASHINGTON, D.C.	LO-2	D
<u>TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY</u>			
D-TVA-85016-AL:	ELKMONT RURAL VILLAGE, LOWER ELK RIVER AREA, ALABAMA	LO-2	E

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	SOURCE FOR COPIES OF COMMENTS
D-FAA-51839-TX:	WILLIAM P. HOBBY AIRPORT, HOUSTON, TEXAS		ER-1	G
D-FAA-51840-TX:	HOUSTON INTERCONTINENTAL AIRPORT, TEXAS		ER-1	G
D-FAA-51846-MN:	RUNWAY CONSTRUCTION AND EXTENSION MARSHALL MUNICIPAL AIRPORT, MARSHALL, MINNESOTA		LO-1	F
D-FAA-51848-NC:	JOHNSTON COUNTY AIRPORT, SMITHFIELD, NORTH CAROLINA		LO-2	E
D-FAA-51850-MS:	BROOKHAVEN MUNICIPAL AIRPORT, BROOKHAVEN, MISSISSIPPI		LO-2	E
D-FAA-51851-FL:	BAY COUNTY AIRPORT, PANAMA CITY, FLORIDA		LO-2	E
D-FAA-51835-OR:	PORTLAND HILLSBORO AIRPORT, HILLSBORO, OREGON		LO-1	K
D-FAA-51852-TX:	CITY-COUNTY AIRPORT, TULIA, TEXAS		LO-2	G
D-FAA-51853-KY:	LEBANON-SPRINGFIELD AIRPORT, SPRINGFIELD, KENTUCKY		LO-2	E
D-FAA-51856-MI:	NORTHEAST, SOUTHWEST RUNWAY, MASON COUNTY AIRPORT, MICHIGAN		LO-2	F
DS-FHW-41464-NM:	I-40 IN TIJERAS CANYON EAST OF ALBUQUERQUE, BERNALILLO COUNTY, NEW MEXICO		LO-2	G
D-FHW-41465-TN:	WIDENING OF CHICKAMAUGH DAM BRIDGE, HAMILTON COUNTY, TENNESSEE		LO-2	E
D-FHW-42170-IL:	I-55 NORMAL TO GARDNER MCLEAN LIVINGSTON AND GRUNDY, ILLINOIS		LO-2	F
D-FHW-42171-TX:	USH 75 FROM 131 IN SHERMAN, NORTH TO TEXAS AND OKLAHOMA LINE, TEXAS		LO-2	G
D-FHW-42172-NM:	GALLUP BYPASS AND US 66 IN GALLUP AND MCKINLEY COUNTIES, NEW MEXICO		ER-2	G
DS -FHW-42177-KS:	U.S. 36, BROWN AND DONIPHAN COUNTIES, KANSAS		LO-1	H
D-FHW-42184-CA:	INTERSTATE ROUTE 15, ESCONDIDO, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA		LO-1	J

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	SOURCE FOR COPIES OF COMMENTS
D-FHW-42186-WI:	WEST COUNTY LINE TO EAST COUNTY LINE ROAD, STH 21, JUNEAU, COUNTY, WISCONSIN	LO-2	F
D-FHW-42187-IA:	FREWAY 520, DELAWARE AND DUBUQUE COUNTIES, IOWA	LO-1	H
D-FHW-42189-ND:	PROJECT F-4-002(06)146, US 2&83, MINOT INTERCHANGE, NORTH DAKOTA	ER-2	I
D-FHW-42190-WA:	WASHINGTON FOREST HIGHWAY, ROUTE 19, TONASKET-SAN POIL HIGHWAY, WASHINGTON	LO-1	K
D-FHW-42199-WI:	MONROE BYPASS, STATE HIGHWAY 11, GREEN COUNTY, WISCONSIN	LO-1	F
D-FHW-42200-KS:	U.S. 69, BOURBON, COUNTY, KANSAS	LO-2	H
D-FHW-42207-OK:	CHEROKEE EXPRESSWAY US 75 FROM INDEPENDENCE STREET TO APACHE STREET, TULSA, OKLAHOMA	ER-2	G
D-FHW-42211-WI:	DURAND TO EAU CLAIR ROAD STATE HIGHWAY 85, DUNN, EAU CLAIR COUNTY, WISCONSIN	LO-2	F
D-FHW-42213-CA:	ROUTE 99, SACRAMENTO AND SUTTER COUNTIES, (IR 5-SR 70), CALIFORNIA	LO-2	J
D-FHW-42216-MS:	LEE AND ITAWAMBA COUNTIES, U.S. 78, MISSISSIPPI	LO-2	E
D-FHW-42217-SC:	BEAUFORT COUNTY, US 278, IMPROVEMENTS, SOUTH CAROLINA	LO-2	E
D-FHW-42220-WA:	WASHINGTON FOREST HIGHWAY, ROUTE 7, MOUNTAIN LOOP HIGHWAY, WASHINGTON	LO-1	K
D-FHW-42221-WA:	U.S. 95 BELLGROVE GEOR D'ALENE, WASHINGTON	ER-2	K
D-FHW-42222-AL:	COLBERT AND LAWRENCE COUNTIES, COUNTY LINE TO RED BANK, ALABAMA	LO-2	E
D-FHW-42224-SC:	HORRY COUNTY MULTI-LANE WIDENING OF SOUTH CAROLINA ROUTE 9, SOUTH CAROLINA	LO-2	E

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	SOURCE FOR COPIES OF COMMENTS
D-FHW-42225-AL:	PROJECT S-122-2, IMPROVEMENT U.S. 80 FROM DEMOPOLIS TO FAUNDALE, MARENGO AND HALE COUNTIES, ALABAMA	LO-2	E
D-FHW-42226-SD:	F020-6, MINER COUNTY AND F020-7, LAKE COUNTY, SOUTH DAKOTA	ER-2	I
D-FHW-42228-ND:	BOTTINEAU COUNTY ROAD, METTIGOSHE WEST, NORTH DAKOTA	LO-1	I
D-FHW-42237-MS:	LOWNDES, CLAY, MONROE, LEE COUNTIES, CORRIDOR ROUTE, COLUMBUS TO SHANNON, MISSISSIPPI	LO-2	E
<u>DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY</u>			
DS-TRE-81158-CO:	PROPOSED NEW DENVER MINT, COLORADO	LO-2	I

APPENDIX II

DEFINITION OF CODES FOR THE GENERAL NATURE
OF EPA COMMENTS

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF THE ACTION

LO--Lack of Objection

EPA has no objections to the proposed action as described in the draft impact statement; or suggests only minor changes in the proposed action.

ER--Environmental Reservations

EPA has reservations concerning the environmental effects of certain aspects of the proposed action. EPA believes that further study of suggested alternatives or modifications is required and has asked the originating Federal agency to reassess these impacts.

EU--Environmentally Unsatisfactory

EPA believes that the proposed action is unsatisfactory because of its potentially harmful effect on the environment. Furthermore, the Agency believes that the potential safeguards which might be utilized may not adequately protect the environment from hazards arising from this action. The Agency recommends that alternatives to the action be analyzed further (including the possibility of no action at all).

ADEQUACY OF THE IMPACT STATEMENT

Category 1--Adequate

The draft impact statement adequately sets forth the environmental impact of the proposed project or action as well as alternatives reasonably available to the project or action.

Category 2--Insufficient Information

EPA believes that the draft impact statement does not contain sufficient information to assess fully the environmental impact of the proposed project or action. However, from the information submitted, the Agency is able to make a preliminary determination of the impact on the environment. EPA has requested that the originator provide the information that was not included in the draft statement.

Category 3--Inadequate

EPA believes that the draft impact statement does not adequately assess the environmental impact of the proposed project or action, or that the statement inadequately analyzes reasonable available alternatives. The Agency has requested more information and analysis concerning the potential environmental hazards and has asked that substantial revision be made to the impact statement.

APPENDIX III

FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENTS FOR WHICH COMMENTS WERE ISSUED BETWEEN MAY 1, 1974 AND MAY 31, 1974

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	SOURCE FOR COPIES OF COMMENTS
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE			
F-AFS-61174-AZ:	MADERA CANYON PLANNING UNIT, CORONADO NATIONAL FOREST ARIZONA	THE FINAL STATEMENT ADEQUATELY ASSESSES THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF THE PROPOSED ACTION AND RESPONDS TO THE VARIOUS CONCERNS RAISED WITH RESPECT TO THE DRAFT STATEMENT.	J
F-AFS-65043-CA:	FOX UNIT PLAN, SIX RIVERS NATIONAL FOREST, DEL NORTE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	THE FINAL STATEMENT ADEQUATELY ASSESSES THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF THE PROPOSED ACTION AND RESPONDS TO THE VARIOUS CONCERNS RAISED WITH RESPECT TO THE DRAFT STATEMENT.	J
F-AFS-65063-CA:	STANISLAUS NATIONAL FOREST, TIMBER MANAGEMENT PLAN, CALIFORNIA	THE FINAL STATEMENT ADEQUATELY ASSESSES THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF THE PROPOSED ACTION AND RESPONDS TO THE VARIOUS CONCERNS RAISED WITH RESPECT TO THE DRAFT STATEMENT.	J
F-AFS-85007-OO:	COOPERATIVE GYPSY MOTH SUPPRESSION AND REGULATORY PROGRAM , 1974.	EPA GENERALLY AGREED WITH THE PROPOSED PROGRAM BUT IDENTIFIED A PROPOSED USE OF CARBARYL FOR SPRAYING RECREATIONAL VEHICLES AS AN UNREGIS- TERED USE OF THE CHEMICAL, HOWEVER, THE DEPART- MENT OF AGRICULTURE HAD STATED THEY WILL RE- QUEST THIS REGISTRATION.	A

-111-

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	SOURCE FOR COPIES OF COMMENTS
-----------------------	-------	----------------------------	-------------------------------------

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

FS-COE-39052-PA:	TREXLER LAKE, JORDAN CREEK, LEHIGH COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA	EPA RESERVED COMMENT UNTIL THE USGS FLOW STUDY IS COMPLETED AND RECOMMENDED THAT THE COE DELAY THE PROJECT UNTIL THE STUDY IS MADE AVAILABLE FOR OUR REVIEW.	D
------------------	--	---	---

F-COE-99003-NV:	U.S. POSTAL SERVICE, MANHATTAN VEHICLE MAIN- TENANCE FACILITY, NEW YORK	THIS PROJECT HAS BEEN FURTHER STUDIED AND MODIFIED BY THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS IN RE- SPONSE TO EPA QUESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS ON TWO DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENTS. HOUSING ABOVE THE VEHICLE MAINTENANCE FACILITY WILL BE ADEQUATELY PROTECTED FROM AIR CON- TAMINANTS. ADDITIONAL EMISSIONS TO THE SUR- ROUNDING AREA WILL BE MINIMAL WHILE EXISTING AMBIENT NOISE LEVELS WILL REMAIN HIGH.	C
-----------------	---	---	---

FS-COE-32071-FL:	JACKSONVILLE HARBOR, SECTIONS 1 AND 2, FLORIDA	EPA GENERALLY AGREED WITH THE PROJECT AS PROPOSED	E
------------------	--	--	---

F-COE-34070-GA:	CLOSURE OF ACADEMY CREEK, BRUNSWICK HARBOR, GEORGIA	EPA REQUESTED THE COE TO SUPPLEMENT THE FINAL STATEMENT TO ENABLE THE AGENCY TO COMPLETE A FULL ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION OF THE PROJECT.	E
-----------------	--	--	---

F-COE-34081-TX:	AUBREY LAKE PROJECT, ELM FORK OF THE TRINITY RIVER, TEXAS	EPA HAD NO OBJECTIONS TO THE PROJECT AS PRO- POSED.	G
-----------------	---	--	---

FS-COE-36232-VA:	FOUR MILE RUN FLOOD PROTECTION ARLINGTON COUNTY, VIRGINIA	EPA HAD NO OBJECTIONS TO THE PROJECT AS PRO- POSED.	d
------------------	---	--	---

IDENTIFYING
NUMBER

TITLE

GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

F-NPS-61134-CA:	PROPOSED WILDERNESS, POINT REYES NATIONAL SEASHORE, CALIFORNIA	EPA HAD NO OBJECTIONS TO THE PROJECT AS PROPOSED	J
F-IBR-31038-CA:	SAN LUIS WATER DISTRICT DISTRIBUTION WORKS, CALIFORNIA	THE FINAL STATEMENT ADEQUATELY ASSESSED THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF THE PROPOSED ACTION AND RESPONDS TO THE VARIOUS CONCERNS RAISED WITH RESPECT TO THE DRAFT STATEMENT.	J
F-IBR-31042-AZ:	GILA GRAVITY MAIN CANAL, REHABILITATION AND BETTERMENT, ARIZONA	THE FINAL STATEMENT ADEQUATELY ASSESSED THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF THE PROPOSED ACTION AND RESPONDS TO THE VARIOUS CONCERNS RAISED WITH RESPECT TO THE DRAFT STATEMENT.	J

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

FS-TVA-34121-TN: DUCK RIVER PROJECT, TENNESSEE

EPA TOOK EXCEPTION TO THE TVA'S FAILURE TO ADDRESS SEVERAL ISSUES RAISED BY EPA ON THE DRAFT STATEMENT. OVERALL WATER QUALITY WOULD BE DEGRADED FOR MOST PARAMETERS WITH THE EXCEPTION OF TURBIDITY AND FECAL COLI COUNTS AT THE DAM, IN THE RESERVOIR, AND JUST BELOW THE DAM. IF, HOWEVER, THE PROJECT WERE OPERATED SO THAT TEMPERATURE AND OXYGEN REQUIREMENTS WERE MET, IT APPEARS THAT WATER QUALITY STANDARDS WOULD NOT BE VIOLATED BY CONSTRUCTION OF THIS PROJECT.

E

-113-

SOURCE FOR
COPIES OF
COMMENTS

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	
<u>DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION</u>			
F-FHW-42208-OK:	US 69, MUSKOGEE AND WAGONER COUNTIES, OKLAHOMA	EPA REQUESTED THAT ADDITIONAL INFORMATION BE PROVIDED WITH RESPECT TO AIR QUALITY ANALYSIS.	G
F-FHW-42254-OH:	SR 76 NEAR T VILLAGE OF HOLMESVILLE, HOLMES COUNTY, OHIO	EPA DID NOT REVIEW THE DRAFT, HOWEVER, EPA GENERALLY HAD NO OBJECTIONS TO THE PROJECT AS PROPOSED	F
F-FHW-41996-CA:	EXPRESSWAY CONSTRUCTION, ON ROUTE 395, INYO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	THE FINAL STATEMENT ADEQUATELY ASSESSES THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF THE PROPOSED ACTION AND RESPONDS TO THE VARIOUS CONCERNS RAISED WITH RESPECT TO THE DRAFT STATEMENT.	J
F-FHW-42003-CA:	STATE ROUTE 99, SR 132 TO 0.3 MILES SOUTH OF PELANDALE AVENUE, STANISLAUS COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	THE FINAL STATEMENT ADEQUATELY ASSESSES THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF THE PROPOSED ACTION AND RESPONDS TO THE VARIOUS CONCERNS RAISED WITH RESPECT TO THE DRAFT STATEMENT.	J
F-FHW-42078-DE:	RUTHBY ROAD MAINTENANCE, NEW CASTLE COUNTY, DELAWARE	EPA HAS NO OBJECTIONS TO THE PROJECT AS PRO- POSED.	D
FS-FHW-41866-TX:	SH 31 FROM 34TH STREET IN CORSICANA TO THE HILL COUNTY LINE, NAVARRO COUNTY, TEXAS	EPA REQUESTED TO IMPROVE AIR QUALITY ANALYSIS THE PROVISION OF TOTAL POLLUTANT LOADS FOR CO AND PHOTOCHEMICAL OXIDANTS UNDER EXISTING CONDITIONS.	G

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	SOURCE FOR COPIES OF COMMENTS
F-FHW-41881-AZ:	MCCONNICO-KINGMAN AND KINGMAN INTERSTATE FREEWAY, MOJAVE COUNTY, ARIZONA	THE FINAL STATEMENT ADEQUATELY ASSESSED THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF THE PROPOSED ACTION AND RESPONDS TO THE VARIOUS CONCERNS RAISED WITH RESPECT TO THE DRAFT STATEMENT.	J
FS-FHW-41404-TX:	HIGHWAY 190, WEST OF MOLANVILLE TO BALTON, BELL COUNTY, TEXAS	EPA REQUESTED THAT THE AIR QUALITY ANALYSIS PROVIDE MORE INFORMATION ON BACKGROUND LEVELS OF HYDROCARBONS IN THE VICINITY OF THE PRO- POSED PROJECT.	G
FS-FHW-41796-LA:	STATE ROUTE 1 IN WHITE CASTLE, IBERVILLE PARISH, LOUISIANA	EPA RECOMMENDED THAT FHWA INCLUDE OTHER SEG- MENTS OF HIGHWAY UNDER THE AIR QUALITY ANALYSIS TO ENABLE EPA TO COMPLETE A THOROUGH ANALYSIS OF THE AIR IMPACTS.	G
FS-FHW-40191-LA:	AIR QUALITY ANALYSIS, SR 312, SUNSHINE BRIDGE, ST. JAMES PARISH, LOUISIANA	EPA RECOMMENDED THAT FHWA FOLLOW PPM 90-7 PROCEDURES FOR THIS SUPPLEMENT TO THE FINAL STATEMENT.	G
FS-FHW-40824-IA:	FREEWAY 520, SIOUX CITY, WOODBURY COUNTY, IOWA	EPA HAD NO OBJECTION TO THE PROJECT AS PROPOSED	H
F-FHW-41268-IL:	US 6 AND ILLINOIS 47, CITY OF MORRIS, GRUNDY COUNTY, ILLINOIS	EPA HAD NO OBJECTIONS TO THE PROJECT AS PRO- POSED.	F

APPENDIX IV

REGULATIONS, LEGISLATION AND OTHER FEDERAL AGENCY
ACTIONS FOR WHICH COMMENTS WERE ISSUED BETWEEN
MAY 1, 1974 AND MAY 31, 1974

SOURCE FOR
COPIES OF
COMMENTS

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	SOURCE FOR COPIES OF COMMENTS
-----------------------	-------	----------------------------	-------------------------------------

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

R-NOA-90004-00: 15 CFR PART 922--MARINE
SANCTUARIES, PROGRAM
GUIDELINES

EPA FOUND THE PROPOSED GUIDELINES TO BE
GENERALLY ADEQUATE; HOWEVER, IT REQUESTED
THAT SOME EXAMPLES OF LIMITED USE BE STATED
IN THE GUIDELINES, AND THAT PROCEDURES FOR
MODIFYING OR DISCONTINUING A SANCTUARY ALSO
BE DETAILED. IN ADDITION, EPA ALSO SUGGESTED
MODIFICATION OF SEVERAL OTHER SECTIONS OF
THE GUIDELINES, TO AID IN STRENGTHENING THEM
FROM AN ENVIRONMENTAL VIEWPOINT.

A

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

R-FPC-99086-00: 18 CFR PART 35--FILING OF
RATE DESIGN INFORMATION
NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULE-
MAKING

EPA SUPPORTS THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT AS AN
INITIAL STEP IN THE RECONSIDERATION AND
RE-EVALUATION OF THE RATIONALE UNDERLYING
CURRENT RATE DESIGNS. THESE DESIGNS NOW
FEATURE A DECREASE IN COST PER BTU AS CON-
SUMPTION INCREASES, MAKING IT ECONOMICAL FOR
CONSUMERS TO USE MORE ELECTRICITY RATHER THAN
LESS. THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF SUCH A
POLICY NEEDS TO RECEIVE CLOSER ATTENTION, AND
WE BELIEVE THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT WILL FURTHER
THAT OBJECTIVE.

A

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS
<u>DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT</u>		
R-HUD-86048-00:	24 CFR PART 50--PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, PROPOSED DEPARTMENTAL POLICIES, RESPONSIBILITIES, AND PROCEDURES	<p>THE EPA REVIEW REFLECTED THAT THE PROPOSED REGULATIONS WILL PROVIDE AN ADEQUATE FRAMEWORK FOR PREPARING AND PROCESSING ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENTS. EPA, HOWEVER, MADE SEVERAL COMMENTS FOR CONSIDERATION IN ORDER TO STRENGTHEN THE REGULATIONS.</p>
<u>DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR</u>		
R-BIA-01025-00:	25 CFR PART 183--LEASING, OSAGE RESERVATION LANDS FOR OIL AND GAS MINING	<p>THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY HAS REVIEWED THE PROPOSED REGULATIONS AND FOUND THEM TO BE GENERALLY ADEQUATE, BUT SUGGESTED MEASURES FOR STRENGTHENING THEIR EFFECTIVENESS AND INTERPRETATION. GENERAL COMMENTS WERE CENTERED ABOUT THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE "MINING SUPERINTENDENT" WHEREAS MORE SPECIFIC COMMENTS RELATED TO CONTROL AND ABATEMENT OF POLLUTION ARISING FROM THE MINING OPERATIONS.</p>
<u>DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION</u>		
R-CGD-99078-00:	33 CFR PART 159--MARINE SANITATION DEVICES, PROPOSED CERTIFICATION PROCEDURES AND DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS	<p>THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY GENERALLY AGREES WITH THE REGULATION AS WRITTEN. TECHNICAL COMMENTS WERE OFFERED AND THE TERMINOLOGY, "VISIBLE FLOATING SOLIDS", WAS CLARIFIED AS MEANING EPA'S STANDARD IS INTENDED TO BE AN AESTHETIC CONSIDERATION. IT WAS STRONGLY RECOMMENDED THAT A STATEMENT BE INCLUDED IN THE FINAL REGULATION TO THE EFFECT THAT COAST GUARD CERTIFICATION OF FLOW THROUGH DEVICES APPLIES ONLY WHERE DEVICES ARE NOT PROHIBITED FROM USE IN NO-DISCHARGE ZONES BY STATE OR FEDERAL LAW (SECTION 312 (FY3) AND 312 (FY4) OF PL 92-500)</p>

APPENDIX V

SOURCE FOR COPIES OF EPA COMMENTS

- A. Director, Office of Public Affairs
Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

- B. Director of Public Affairs
Region I
Room 2303
John F. Kennedy Federal Building
Boston, Massachusetts 02203

- C. Director of Public Affairs
Region II
Environmental Protection Agency
Room 847
26 Federal Plaza
New York, New York 10007

- D. Director of Public Affairs
Region III
Environmental Protection Agency
Curtis Building, 6th and Walnut Streets
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106

E. Director of Public Affairs
Region IV
Environmental Protection Agency
Suite 300
1421 Peachtree Street, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30309

F. Director of Public Affairs
Region V
Environmental Protection Agency
1 N. Wacker Drive
Chicago, Illinois 60606

G. Director of Public Affairs
Region VI
Environmental Protection Agency
1600 Patterson Street
Dallas, Texas 75201

H. Director of Public Affairs
Region VII
Environmental Protection Agency
1735 Baltimore Street
Kansas City, Missouri 64108

I. Director of Public Affairs

Region VIII

Environmental Protection Agency

Lincoln Tower, Room 916

1860 Lincoln Street

Denver, Colorado 80203

J. Director of Public Affairs

Region IX

Environmental Protection Agency

100 California Street

San Francisco, California 94111

K. Director of Public Affairs

Region X

Environmental Protection Agency

1200 Sixth Avenue

Seattle, Washington 98101

Summary of 102 Statements Filed with the CEQ Through
5/31/74 (By Agency)

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Draft 102's for actions on which no final 102's have yet been received</u>	<u>Final 102's on legislation and actions</u>	<u>Total actions on which draft or final statements have been received</u>
Agriculture, Department of	161	356	517
Appalachian Regional Commission	1	0	1
Architect of the Capitol	1	0	1
Atomic Energy Commission	48	122	170
Commerce, Department of	14	30	44
Defense, Department of	5	6	11
Air Force	8	13	21
Army	1	15	16
Army Corps of Engineers	454	587	1,041
Navy	16	18	34
Delaware River Basin Commission	2	7	9
Energy Policy Office	0	1	1
Environmental Protection Agency	18	45	63
Federal Maritime Commission	2	0	2
Federal Power Commission	81	25	106
General Services Administration	23	53	76
HEW, Department of	4	11	15
HUD, Department of	16	67	83
Interior, Department of	200	173	373
International Boundary and Water Commission -- U.S. and Mexico	1	7	8
Interstate Commerce Commission	5	2	8
Justice, Department of	2	3	5
Labor, Department of	2	1	3
National Aeronautics and Space Adm.	11	19	29
National Capital Planning Comm.	5	8	13
National Science Foundation	0	5	5
New England River Basins Commissions	1	0	1
Office of Science and Technology	0	1	1
Pacific Northwest River Basins Comm.	3	0	3
Pennsylvania Ave. Dev. Corp.	1	0	1
Souris-Red-Rainy River Basins Comm.	1	0	1
State Department	2	4	6
Tennessee Valley Authority	5	18	23
Transportation, Department of	975	1,656	2,631
Treasury, Department of	3	7	10
Upper Mississippi River Basin Comm.	1	0	1
U.S. Postal Service	2	0	2
U.S. Water Resources Council	2	8	10
Veterans Administration	1	4	5
	<u>2,075</u>	<u>3,272</u>	<u>5,347</u>



environmental
impact
statements

102 monitor

Vol. 4 No.7
August, 1974

FREE LIBRARY
of the
National Academy of Sciences

DEC 18 1974

CHAIRMAN PETERSON DISCUSSES LAND USE CONTROLS

In an August 12, 1974 speech before the Soil Conservation Society of America's 29th National Convention, in Syracuse, New York, Council Chairman Russell W. Peterson discussed the relationships between environmental programs and growth, placing particular emphasis on the issues of development in the context of land use controls. "From local zoning boards to regional planning agencies and state legislatures to the U.S. Congress the debate over land use policies and procedures has become a major issue throughout America," Chairman Peterson stated. "But to be productive, future debate must determine how communities can structure incentives as well as controls in a way that results in the maximum degree of public welfare and the minimum degree of restrictions on land owners." The full text of Chairman Peterson's remarks appear below, at page 3.

MISC.
2059
417

Contents

- 1 Soil Conservation Society of America Meeting, Syracuse,
New York
- 23 Revised CEQ Publications List (Through August 26, 1974)
- 31 Environmental Impact Statements Filed During July, 1974
- 88 EPA Listings (per Section 309 of the Clean Air Act, as
Amended)
- 114 Environmental Impact Statements Filed Annually, by Agency
and Project Type (Graphic and Tabulated Formats)
- 118 Cumulative Summaries of Statements Received Through July,
1974

KEYNOTE ADDRESS
OF THE HONORABLE RUSSELL W. PETERSON, CHAIRMAN OF THE
COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY BEFORE THE
SOIL CONSERVATION SOCIETY OF AMERICA 29TH NATIONAL
CONVENTION, SYRACUSE, NEW YORK
August 12, 1974

One of the statements heard most around the environmental movement these days is, "I was into this environment thing long before it became fashionable." It makes you wonder, -- if all the industrial executives, consultants, government officials, and real estate developers who claim to have been were actually "into this environment thing" for so long, how did things manage to get to be so bad? Maybe they were all tripping over each other, but I really don't seem to recall that many who knew and understood what was happening to our environment in those days.

In fact, the soil conservationists, along with foresters, marine biologists, and a sprinkling of other professions were among the few who did understand. The fact that this is your 29th Annual Meeting underscores your long-term concern for America's resources and what can be done to conserve and preserve them. You have a fine record of accomplishment, and I commend you for it.

But as with any organization, the true test is the ability to adapt to changing times and changing values without losing the unifying principles which have brought its members together. In any work as important as yours, there will be differing views on how to best respond to these changes, and how fast and how far the response should go.

In the area of soil conservation, the development of effective land use controls means that for the first time viable alternatives to construction of environmentally controversial public works can be given serious consideration. Control of erosion from subdivision and construction sites, as well as the use of zoning, development rights approaches, easements, insurance and other devices to control development in flood prone areas can result in the protection of

the natural functions of streams and rivers for flood control and other purposes in many areas. No less a figure than Senator Jennings Randolph, Chairman of the Senate Public Works Committee, has stated that the future of water resource projects in America lies with such non-structural alternatives, based on good land use practices.

New approaches to soil conservation, new ways to preserve prime farmland, and new challenges to established programs and methods are things that we all must expect and welcome in a field as exciting as the environment. The energy crisis presented such a challenge, and many of its ramifications continue to occupy much of the time of the Council on Environmental Quality. Another was brought on by what we at CEQ have called "The Quiet Revolution in Land Use Control," which is being experienced throughout the country. Let me commend you for choosing the important topic of land use as a theme for your conference this year.

Some argue that efforts to improve land use and other environmental programs are requiring expenditures for "non-productive uses" that are having serious effects upon our economy. First I would like to state emphatically that spending money to clean up the environment is not "non-productive." Improved environmental quality is of fundamental importance to the improved quality of our life, and in some instances to life itself. Current opinion polls demonstrated the public's continued concern with environmental issues. They were not and are not a fad. Statements which refer to expenditures made for environmental purposes as "non-productive" demonstrate a basic confusion between accounting terminology and reality.

Nor is the economic impact of these expenditures nearly as significant as some would have us believe. Pollution control expenditures certainly are not responsible for our current problems of inflation. The Council's most recent analyses of the impacts of environmental programs on the economy indicate that these programs account for at most

(more)

roughly one-half of one percent of our current inflation. Nor are they any more responsible for high interest rates. Put in perspective, expenditures made during 1973 to satisfy the requirements of Federal water and air pollution control legislation amounted to approximately one percent of our GNP. Looking at it another way, they amounted to 2 to 3 percent of all investments and 5 to 6 percent of total expenditures on plant and equipment. These numbers certainly are not large enough to have the economic impact that some are attributing to them.

Furthermore, a recent study showed that the projected investment and operating cost for pollution control devices over the next ten years would have an insignificant impact on the growth in GNP - 4.3% per year without the pollution control program and 4.2% with it. And, of course, the increased values to the people of the cleaner air and water are not weighed by GNP.

The main causes of the recent uprising in inflation are the four fold increase in imported oil prices just as depletion of U.S. oil wells has led to a sustained decline in domestic production, the increase in food prices stemming from worldwide food shortages and excess aggregated demand from 1968-73. With such basis as energy, food and shelter contributing in a major way to inflation, it appears to be reaching to blame the minor economic impact of the nation's clean air and water program for the inflation crisis.

Much of the current concern about the environment is directed towards land use issues. In fact, in recent months the "Quiet Revolution" has become quite a bit noisier. From local zoning boards to regional planning agencies and state legislatures to the U.S. Congress the debate over land use policies and procedures has become a major issue throughout America. At times the result has been stalemate and the continuation of land use policies that everyone agrees are unsatisfactory.

(more)

But to be productive, future debate must determine how communities can structure incentives as well as controls in a way that results in the maximum degree of public welfare and the minimum degree of restrictions on land owners. It seems to me that there are three important steps that we can take to reach this sort of understanding.

First, we must make an effort to understand the effects of development and what they mean to our communities on a long-term basis. For too long we have operated under the assumption that all land use changes to more intensive use were good because they generated more economic activity. Today we know that this view is too simplistic. Land use is becoming increasingly important because there is growing recognition of how it affects a wide spectrum of environmental, economic, social, and political factors.

Approximately 70 percent of all Americans live in metropolitan areas today, and over half of those are in the suburbs. The expansion of these metropolitan areas onto previously rural lands continues at a rapid rate; between 1960 and 1970 over 2,000 acres a day were transferred from rural to urban use. Thus much of the attention on land use practices is focused on the urban fringe.

We have long taken for granted that single family houses were the standard pattern of development in the suburbs and that they were the cheapest and most efficient way for fiscally responsible suburban communities to grow. Both of these assumptions have now been pretty much discarded by most recent figures and analysis. In fact, since 1971 over one-half of the new housing built in the suburbs of American cities has been in multi-family structures. This major change in the home-buying pattern of Americans has far-reaching implications and is the subject of a CEQ study, "The Costs of Sprawl" which will be released next month.

Another related land use problem that needs the same kind of public understanding of the consequences of development is one I am sure many of you are familiar with -- the

(more)

redemption home phenomenon. Three and one-half million Americans now own second homes and about 10 million own recreational land either as an investment or as a future site for a second home. In contrast to the past, when only the wealthy could afford such luxuries, the recreation home owner of today is representative of the social and economic cross-section of American society. Many of these homes are located singly or in groups in relatively isolated areas where they cause little environmental impact. But others are part of large-scale subdivisions where lots are sold on the basis of promises of future facilities that never materialize. The Council has nearly completed a major study of the leisure home and recreation lot industry and its environmental effects. The study will be released in the fall.

All of this is not to say that growth is wrong or that land development should not occur. On the contrary, the market will demand new housing and new recreation opportunities for a population that, even at current low birth rates, will continue to expand to at least 250 million by the year 2000 and at the same time become more affluent. The issue is not growth or no growth. Rather it is how and where and under what conditions it should occur. Understanding the effects of development is a first step toward answering these difficult questions.

The second step we must take is to recognize the major stimulants to land use change and to begin to use the ones that are under the control of the public to create better patterns of land use. We used to accept development and land use changes as things that occurred naturally. The service infrastructure of roads, sewers, and schools was extended in response to and in anticipation of that development. But today there is keen interest in analyzing what causes development decisions. Furthermore, there is recognition that many of the actions of government can act as inadvertent stimulants to development of all kinds. The most obvious examples are in areas impacted by large defense and space installations.

Other Federal influences on land use decisions play an important role nationwide. Many of our income tax provisions,

(more)

for example, encourage certain types of investments in property that have adverse side effects. Among other things, they give a premium for depreciation to the first few years of ownership of new buildings, thus encouraging shoddy construction and encouraging new buildings over the preservation and rehabilitation of perfectly acceptable (and often more interesting) older ones.

But the Federal government isn't responsible for all the development stimulants under public control. In fact many of the most important stimulants with respect to the pattern of development around cities and in rural areas are in the hand of state and local authorities. Chief among these are highways and sewers.

New highways have long been known to create pressures around them for industrial, commercial, and residential development. Cheap energy, the automobile, and the highway have been major factors in determining the character of American metropolitan areas. While highways seem to have relatively little effect on overall growth rates, they are an important factor in industrial location within a region that has been chosen for a new facility. Commercial development, particularly wholesale trade, shows even greater sensitivity to highways in locational decisions. The construction of highways, and especially beltways, has been a major reason for employment in wholesale trade in the suburbs going from negligible in the immediate post war years to about 40% of total suburban jobs by 1963.

But recently sewers have emerged as the major determinant of the location of new development. Like highways, sewers are under the control of public authorities and thus the stimulants they provide are controllable. New concerns over water pollution and new amounts of Federal funding have increased the impact of this program in recent years. The importance of sewers in the development process has been studied very little in the past, but in more and more communities citizens are questioning the location and size of new sewers because of the pressures for development they will create. Land accessible to sewers may triple or quadruple

(more)

in value in a short period, making the tax burden for continued use as farm or forest almost impossible to bear. It is not even unheard of for public officials to run sewer lines through land that they subsequently plan to purchase for open space. This means public funds are used to increase land values; and those new values must be paid with more public funds to provide adequate open space. This is a good example of the kind of waste that land use planning and careful funding of public services can avert.

Many of these problems, inherent in the construction of major interceptor sewers, could be avoided if the construction were phased to coordinate with the extension of other public facilities in accordance with an overall development plan for the community. This would preserve options for the locality with respect to future growth patterns.

The point here is that land development stimulants under the control of public authorities can be used to induce and persuade the private sector into development decisions and patterns of urbanization that reduce environmental damage and waste of land resources while preserving important natural areas. Through timing, pacing, and staging these community support facilities the community can accommodate its share of growth, shape the pattern of that growth, and allow everyone to participate in a rational and predictable process of growth and change.

But this is still not enough. Even if the full effects of development are understood and the full potential of using stimulants to direct growth is realized, there is still a need for a basic legal structure to establish the private rights and public interests in the use of land.

Thus, the third step is to develop land use controls that are flexible, fair, and effective. No person has the right to destroy the value of another person's property; many common law principles of nuisance were established to prevent that. In addition, there is a long-standing right of the public to place reasonable limits on the use of land in nuisance cases in order to provide for the public welfare. The question is

(more)

thus not one of regulation or no regulation. It is one of how best to use the regulatory powers of government to encourage the private sector toward development decisions that serve not only the owner's interests but those of the public at the same time.

There is no doubt that land use regulation in the past has been less than successful at this. But today many states and localities are finding new ways to correct these inefficient and sometimes counterproductive control measures through tax policies, development incentives and regulatory devices. New Federal laws such as the Coastal Zone Management Act and the Flood Disaster Protection Act are providing strength to these efforts.

Today it is rare to find an area where only one type of land use control is in effect. More commonly there are several and their interaction -- the way they complement or counteract one another -- determines the degree of land use control exercised.

Zoning is the most common system of land use regulation. It operates by predesignating uses for a given piece of land. In doing so it tends to segregate uses into assigned geographic areas -- all residences here, all industry here. Zoning has the advantage of simplicity and widespread use, but it has a number of shortcomings. It tends to change land prices from what they would be on the free market; this creates incentives which often result in pressures to change the zoning. Those changes cause greater instability and pressures. Even more basic is the question whether it is possible, or even desirable, for a community to establish land uses that are expected to remain unchanged over time. Experience tells us no. Other problems with zoning relate to its tendency to isolate residential areas from neighborhood services and the use of large-lot zoning in the belief that it will preserve open space and slow development. The latter has proven particularly damaging to the environment by causing sprawl and low-density auto-dependent communities.

(more)

Another widespread land use device is preferential assessment, whereby the tax burden on farms, forests and other open land is reduced by assessing at current use rather than fair market value. The use of preferential assessment is popular with a wide range of groups interested in farmland preservation, scenic preservation, recreation, and control of urbanization. As a result, 33 states have adopted it in some form. Nonetheless, there is some question about its effectiveness in meeting these goals. It does result in a redistribution of the tax burden from owners of open lands to others, but it may also stimulate leap-frog development on the fringe by holding down the carrying costs of land in the path of urbanization. In such cases, preferential taxation can be a benefit to land speculators. To meet these problems, many states have enacted rollback or penalty provisions for lands under the program converted to high-density uses. Other states have established conveyance taxes or contract agreements to get around these problems. The difficulty is that weak penalty provisions provide no barrier to development while strong ones keep landowners out of the program. The Council on Environmental Quality has undertaken a contract study to look at this dilemma in greater detail.

There are a number of other important land use control devices available to communities that I will simply mention to get them before you for your later discussions. Planned unit development regulations are a form of zoning where the developer and the locality negotiate the design and siting of a neighborhood built around clusters of houses in open space. Special district laws are ordinances established to cover historic areas, theater districts or other areas of special public interest to ensure the preservation of the character of the area through the use of stricter controls on development than would normally be the case. Development rights programs, land banking, advanced acquisition of public facility sites, timed development ordinances, environmental impact reviews -- all these and more are being tried by states and localities in the search to find new land use control mechanisms that are sensitive to community concerns but attractive and clear to developers. The trend is clearly away from zoning

(more)

as the chief means of describing land use. The new approach is to subject each major development proposal to community scrutiny as part of the normal approval process. While this makes it somewhat harder for developers to predict what controls will eventually be applied, it helps to alleviate the worst inequities of previous ways of doing business.

Throughout all this is the question of the Federal role. I believe the answer is quite simple. First, the Federal government can provide financial and other incentives to states and localities to improve their land use decision-making processes, so they can face the tough issues of conflicting uses and develop ways to resolve the conflicts fairly and expeditiously. Second, the Federal government must realize that much of what it does affects land use. Third, the Federal Government must make proper use of the environmental impact statement provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act. Fourth, national land use legislation is essential and should be a top priority.

But aside from these Federal efforts, the big job of reform in land use practices lies at the State and local levels. It is there that the new tools and incentives to accomplish better land use will be developed. And it is there that the consensus of what is "good land use" should be developed. Some people want to live in the city. Some people want to live in a small town. Some people want to live out in remote and isolated areas. If we come to grips with the problems of land use, we can build, in the future, an America in which people can continue to choose to live in a variety of environmental settings.

#

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

722 JACKSON PLACE, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006

July 31, 1974

MEMORANDUM FOR CEQ CORRESPONDENTS

FROM: John Fogarty (382/6173)

SUBJECT: Public Opinion and the Environment

In response to recent inquiries, the CEQ staff has compiled the latest available information on public opinion and the environment. While not every one of the surveys and polls reported on below can be considered individually representative of nation wide trends, together they give a reasonably thorough summary of environmental opinion in most regions of the country. The overall impression is that environmental issues remain very important in the minds of the public, especially as state and local issues. The energy crisis and aftermath appears to have affected this relatively little. The summary of results given below is organized into a series of topics for presentation purposes.

1. Issues of environmental quality continue to be of paramount importance:

- In a poll by Congressman Mallory (Vermont) in March of this year, 80 percent of respondents believed that environmental issues demanded urgent attention.
- A state-wide poll in Florida prepared by Cambridge Research Survey and released in April of this year showed that 59 percent considered environmental issues the state's most important problem, up from 10 percent in 1970.

2. Many people feel strongly that insufficient progress is being made in environmental efforts:

- In the Florida survey mentioned above, 30 percent believed that environmental quality had not improved over the past five years, while 40 percent believed it had actually declined.
- A December 1973 nation-wide survey by EPA showed that there are more people who believe that the environment is getting worse than that it is getting better.
- One question in a recent poll of Alabama citizens gave respondents a choice among three characterizations of the current state of the environment. 42 percent believed that "it is time to sacrifice everything to finding solutions" to environmental problems; 57 percent believed the situation was "serious but resolvable with only minimal changes to lifestyle and the economy." Only .009 percent felt the environment was "a fad and there is no reason for concern."

3. There is general citizen support for spending more money to improve the environment:

- A poll by Congressman Beister (Pa., suburban) shows that 69 percent favor more to be spent on environmental cleanup.
- Another poll by Congressman Mezvinsky of Iowa found 61 percent in favor of increased spending and 28 percent more favoring the current level of spending; only 11 percent favored a reduction.

4. There is considerable evidence that citizens are willing to support the added cost of environmental cleanup through higher prices and taxes:

- The EPA study found, among other things, that a) a majority of car owners would pay increases of \$150 for anti-pollution devices on new cars;

b) homeowners are willing to bear an average increase of 22 percent in their monthly electric bills to pay for pollution abatement at powerplants; and c) people will pay on the average of 15 percent more in solid waste handling costs to have it recycled.

- A poll by Congressman Conlan (Ariz. urban) found 59 percent willing to pay more for products that would do less damage to the environment.
- In a poll last August, Congressman Taylor of North Carolina found 72 percent willing to pay higher taxes to support environmental protection. This high level of support comes from a constituency that can by no means be characterized as heavily pro-environment; on another question in the same poll, 88 percent favored construction of the Alaska pipeline.

5. Beyond support for environmental programs and willingness to pay, many citizens believe that activism on environmental issues is important:

- The EPA study found that 28 percent of those surveyed had personally engaged in some activity which they felt had improved the environment.
- Two questions on the Alabama poll asked what would be the most effective role for environmental organizations at the state and local levels respectively. In both cases, working directly with public officials on the enactment and execution of environmental legislation and decisions ranked highest, ahead of education, information gathering, community projects, providing speakers and forums, and numerous other activities.

6. This increasing desire for activism by citizens on environmental issues is borne out by the latest figures from nationally recognized environmental organizations:

- 1974 income for the National Wildlife Federation (600,000 members) is at an all-time high.
- The Audubon Society experienced the greatest growth in membership in history during the energy crisis of last winter and spring.

7. Considerable progress continues to be made at the local level to create new environmental institutions and new ways to bring environmental factors into decision-making. A recent survey by the International City Managers's Association showed:

- 30 percent of cities and 35 percent of counties responding require environmental impact statements on at least some classes of projects.
- 40 percent of cities and 48 percent of counties have a senior official with primary responsibility for environmental affairs.
- 25 percent of cities have enacted an environmental component for their master plans, and 33 percent more have it under consideration.

8. Public support for environmental improvement has weathered the energy crisis well; few see any connection between the environment and the cause of energy shortages, and few support measures to relax pollution regulations.

- A national Gallup poll in January 1974 asked who was responsible for the energy crisis. The results:

Oil Companies	25%
Federal Government	23%
Nixon Administration/Nixon	19%
U.S. Consumers	16%
Arabs	7%
Big Business	6%
Leaders playing politics	4%

US Exporting Too Much	3%
There is No Shortage	6%
Ecologists	2%

(multiple answers)

- A poll conducted by Congressman Beister (Pa., suburban) in June 1974 found 80% believing that only limited changes in the Clean Air Act are necessary to attain energy self-sufficiency.
- A poll early this year by Congressman Ford of Detroit (one of the areas hardest hit by the energy crisis) reported that while 34 percent thought pollution standards should be lowered "while the energy crisis lasts," the other two-thirds wanted them retained at present levels or strengthened.

9. Land use and growth issues are becoming increasingly important to the public, and assumptions about the inherent value of growth and change are being discarded in even the more conservative regions:

- In the International City Managers Association poll, land use and urban growth were considered to be the most pressing environmental problems by city officials.
- A poll of Minneapolis-St. Paul residents in January, 1974, found 68 percent believing that urban sprawl exists as a problem in the Twin Cities area, and fully 50 percent of the opinion that all new construction should be limited to already developed areas.
- In the Florida poll, 72 percent statewide supported strong land use controls to prevent uncontrolled growth. 80 percent of east coast and Dade County (Miami) residents believed there should be severe limits on further development. Two-thirds of respondents statewide were willing to use the state eminent domain power to protect environmentally endangered lands.

- In Idaho, a poll by the State Water Resources Board found 64% in favor of state control of flood plain development; only 10 percent opposed. On another question, 40 percent believed that the state water plan should discourage growth, 30 percent believed it should promote growth, and 20 percent felt it should be neutral. 10 percent had no opinion.
- In Delaware a coordinated attempt by the DuPont Company, the State Chamber of Commerce, the AFL-CIO, a consortium of oil companies, and many small developers to repeal the State Coastal Zone Law failed when strong citizen action convinced the sponsors in both houses of the Legislature to withdraw their repeal bills.

10. Recent election results show the continuing power of environmental issues at the polls:

- In the 16th California Congressional District, the Democratic nomination in the June 1974 primary was won by the candidate with the support of environmental groups. His opponent attributed his loss to this endorsement.
- In recent California elections, three propositions of environmental importance were on the ballot. All won. They included a \$250 million bond issue for park acquisition; another \$250 million bond issue for sewage treatment facilities; and the authority to divert up to 25% of state gas tax revenues to mass transit. The latter proposition carried in 1974 after losing in 1972.
- The Florida poll mentioned above asked respondents to indicate their likelihood of voting for candidates proposing a number of stands on environmental issues. The highest negative voter reaction was to proposals 1) to relax regulations to allow more land development and 2) to cut back the funding of state environmental protection agencies.

**EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY**

722 JACKSON PLACE, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006

102 Monitor

The 102 Monitor is the monthly publication of the Council on Environmental Quality. In addition to its listing of environmental impact statements which have been filed with the Council under the provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the Monitor contains a list of EPA's comments, filed under the provisions of section 309 of the Clean Air Act, as amended; items of current concern in NEPA case law; and information on the environmental studies of the Council.

The 102 Monitor is printed and distributed by the Government Printing Office. The subscription rate for the Monitor is \$13.20 annually, with an additional \$3.30 charge for foreign mailing; individual copies of the Monitor are \$1.15 from GPO.

Superintendent of Documents
Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20402

(Difficulties in obtaining copies of the 102 Monitor should be referred to GPO's Customer Service Section, P.O. Box 1513.)

SOURCE FOR BACK ISSUES OF
THE 102 MONITOR

Because the supply of past issues of the 102 Monitor is not sufficient to meet all requests, a list is provided below indicating where the various issues of the 102 Monitor appeared in the Congressional Record. You may wish to order these Congressional Records from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 (\$.25 per copy).

Vol. 1, Nos. 1, 2, & 3
Congressional Record (page E 3607) - April 28, 1971

Vol. 1, No. 4
Congressional Record (page E 5151) - May 27, 1971

Vol. 1, No. 5
Congressional Record (page E 6023) - June 16, 1971

Vol. 1, No. 6
Congressional Record (page E 8458) - July 28, 1971

Vol. 1, No. 7
Congressional Record (page E 9483) - September 13, 1971

Vol. 1, No. 8
Congressional Record (page E 10002) - September 24, 1971

Vol. 1, No. 9
Congressional Record (page E 11596) - November 1, 1971

Vol. 1, No. 10
Congressional Record (page E 12213) - November 15, 1971

Vol. 1, No. 11
Congressional Record (page E 13322) - December 11, 1971

Vol. 1, No. 12
Congressional Record (page E 76) - January 18, 1972

Vol. 2, No. 1
Congressional Record (page E 1886) - March 2, 1972

Vol. 2, No. 2
Congressional Record (page E 2409) - March 13, 1972

Vol. 2, No. 3
Congressional Record (page E 3778) - April 13, 1972

Vol. 2, No. 4
Congressional Record (page E 4929) - May 13, 1972

Vol. 2, No. 5
Congressional Record (page E 6489) - June 27, 1972

(There has been no secondary source for the 102 Monitor since Vol 2, No. 5, June 1972)

**EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY**

722 JACKSON PLACE, N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006

March 1, 1974

MEMORANDUM TO THE HEADS OF ALL FEDERAL AGENCIES

SUBJECT: NTIS and the Public Availability of Environmental
Impact Statements Under NEPA

Cost factors have led the National Technical Information Service (NTIS) of the Department of Commerce to terminate its agreement with CEQ, under which NTIS provided a secondary (commercial) source for environmental impact statements. With the loss of NTIS as a secondary source for statements, it is appropriate at this time to re-emphasize the importance of the statutory responsibility of the originating agency for making copies of the statements available to the public.

As stated in the Council's Memorandum of May 15, 1973, NEPA's policy of being a 'full disclosure' Act is achieved only to the extent that the environmental impact statement is made as publicly available as practicable. The substance of that Memorandum has been incorporated in §1500.9(d) of the Council's August 1, 1973 guidelines.

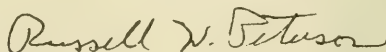
Each agency has the responsibility to announce the availability of its statements, and to make them available both to those public parties known to be interested in the agency's activities and to others who have explicitly requested copies for review. Copies should be made available without charge to the extent practicable.

The alternative, "a fee which is not more than the actual cost for reproducing copies required to be sent to other Federal agencies, including the Council," is self-explanatory. Costs to an agency for each statement should be minimal when a sufficient printing is made, and statements in

[MORE]

such situations should be distributed free of charge. In addition to responding to individual requests for information during the on-going NEPA process, we suggest that each agency retain historical files of its own statements.

Effective immediately, agencies are requested to reduce the number of copies of each impact statement filed with CEQ from ten (10) to five (5). Five copies previously provided to NTIS by CEQ in order to assure a continued secondary source for the documents are no longer needed. No statements filed with the Council after February 22, 1974 will be available through NTIS. The Environmental Law Institute will continue to provide a secondary source for impact statements.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Russell W. Peterson".

Russell W. Peterson
Chairman

August 26, 1974

CEQ STUDIES

Environmental Quality - The First Annual Report of the Council on Environmental Quality 1970 [PREX 14.1:970, \$3.75]

Ocean Dumping - A National Policy. 1970. [PREX 14.2:Oc2, \$1.15]

The President's 1971 Environmental Program. 1971. [PREX 14.2:En8, \$3.70]

Toxic Substances. 1971. [PREX 14.2:T66, \$0.65]

Environmental Quality - The Second Annual Report of the Council on Environmental Quality. 1971. [PREX 14.1971 S/N 4111-0005, \$4.05]

The President's 1972 Environmental Program. 1972. [PREX 14.2:EN8/972, \$3.00]

Environmental Quality - The Third Annual Report of the Council on Environmental Quality. 1972. [PREX 14.1:972, \$3.80]

Integrated Pest Management. 1973. [PREX 14.2:P43, \$1.10] (PB-214 173, microfiche, \$1.45)

The President's 1973 Environmental Program. 1973. [PREX 14.2:EN8/973, \$5.30]

The Federal Environmental Monitoring Directory. 1973. [PREX 14.2:EN8/973, \$1.20]

Energy and the Environment - Electric Power. 1973. [PREX 14.2:EN8/4, \$0.85]

Environmental Quality - The Fourth Annual Report of the Council on Environmental Quality. 1973. [PREX 14.1.973, \$5.25]

102 Monitor [issued monthly, annual subscription, \$13.25 beginning January 1, 1974]

Note: The information given in square brackets indicates that the item is available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402; that given in parentheses indicates availability from the National Technical Information Service, U.S. Department of Commerce, Springfield, Virginia 22151. Because it is not feasible for the Superintendent of Documents to correct the prices manually in all of the publications stocked, the prices charged on your order may differ from the prices printed in the publications.

CONTRACT STUDIES

Monitoring the Environment of the Nation. The Mitre Corporation. 1971. (PB-205.989, \$6.75; microfiche, \$1.45)

Monitoring the Environment of the Nation - Appendices. The Mitre Corporation. 1971. (PB-205 990, \$12.75; microfiche, \$1.45)

The Quiet Revolution in Land Use Control. Fred Bosselman and David Callies. 1971. [PREX 14.2:L22, \$3.65]

The Quiet Revolution in Land Use Control - Summary Report. Fred Bosselman and David Callies. 1971. [PREX 14.2:L22/Summ., \$1.00]

Predator Control - 1971. Advisory Committee on Predator Control, Institute for Environmental Quality, The University of Michigan. Prepared for the Council on Environmental Quality and the Department of the Interior. 1971. (PB-210 120, \$3.00; microfiche, \$1.45) Also available from Charles D. Saults, Chief, Conservation Education, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240

The Economic Impact of Pollution Control - A Summary of Recent Studies. Prepared for the Council on Environmental Quality, Department of Commerce, and Environmental Protection Agency. 1972. [PREX 14.2:P76, \$3.85] (PB-207 205, \$3.75; microfiche, \$1.45)

The Economic Impacts of Meeting [Automobile] Exhaust Emission Standards, 1971-1980. Chase Econometric Associates, Inc.
Part I. Executive Summary. (PB-207 200, \$3.00; \$1.45)
Part II. Baseline Forecasts of Economic Performance. (PB-207 201, \$3.75; \$1.45)
Part III. The Economic Impact of Pollution Abatement. (PB-207 202, \$3.75; \$1.45)
Part IV. Appendix. Presentation of Baseline and Alternative Impact Forecasts of Macroeconomic and Industry Performance. (PB-207 203, \$5.45; \$1.45)

Analysis of Economic Impacts of Environmental Standards on the Bakery Industry. Ernst & Ernst.
Part I. Executive Summary. (PB-207 169; \$3.00; \$1.45)
Part II. [A descriptive analysis of the bakery products industry detailing industry trends and characteristics relevant to economic impact analysis of environmental standards]. (PB-207 170, \$3.00; \$1.45)
Part III. [A study of the impact of pollution standards and charges on the bakery industry]. (PB-207 171, \$3.75; \$1.45)

The Cement Industry: Economic Impact of Pollution Control Costs. The Boston Consulting Group, Inc.
Volume I. Executive Summary. (PB-207 150; \$3.00; \$1.45)
Volume II. [Industry description, pollution problems, market structure, financial resources, demand, foreign trade, and employment impact]. (PB-207 151, \$6.00; \$1.45)

Possible Impact of Costs of Selected Pollution Control Equipment on the Electric Utility Industry and Certain Power Intensive Consumer Industries. National Economic Research Associates, Inc.
Volume I. Executive Summary. (PB-207 168, \$3.00; \$1.45)
Volume II. [Introduction, structure of the electric utility industry, and the economic impact of pollution abatement upon the industry and upon selected power intensive consumer industries]. (PB-207 167, \$3.00; \$1.45)

Economic Impact of Environmental Controls on the Fruits and Vegetable Canning and Freezing Industries. Agri Division, Dunlap and Associates, Inc.

- Part I. Executive Summary. (PB-207 140, \$3.00; \$1.45)
- Part II. Industry Structure. (PB-207 141, \$5.45; \$1.45)
- Part III. Impact Analysis. (PB-207 142, \$6.00; \$1.45)
- Part IV. Statistical Supplement. (PB-207 143, \$5.45; \$1.45)

Study of the Economic Impacts of Pollution Control on the Iron Foundry Industry. A.T. Kearney & Company, Inc.

- Part I. Executive Summary. (PB-207 147, \$3.00; \$1.45)
- Part II. The Structure of the Industry. (PB-207 148, \$5.45; \$1.45)
- Part III. The Economic Impact of Pollution Abatement upon the Industry. (PB-207 149, \$4.50; \$1.45)

The Leather Industry: A Study of the Impact of Pollution Control Costs. Urban Systems Research & Engineering, Inc.

- Volume I. Executive Summary. (PB-207 152, \$3.00; \$1.45)
- Volume II. Description of the Industry. (PB-207 153, \$6.00; \$1.45)
- Volume III. Impact of Pollution Control Costs on the Tanning Industry. (PB-207 154, \$3.00; \$1.45)

The Effects of Pollution Control on the Nonferrous Metals Industries. Charles River Associates Incorporated.

Aluminum: Part I. Introduction and Executive Summary. (PB-207 164, \$3.75; \$1.45)

- Part II. Structure of the Industry. (PB-207 165, \$5.45; \$1.45)
- Part III. The Economic Impact of Pollution Abatement on the Industry. (PB-207 166, \$3.75; \$1.45)

Copper: Part I. Introduction and Executive Summary. (PB-207 161, \$3.75; \$1.45)

- Part II. Structure of the Industry. (PB-207 162, \$5.45; \$1.45)
- Part III. The Economic Impact of Pollution Abatement on the Industry. (PB-207 163, \$3.75; \$1.45)

Lead: Part I. Introduction and Executive Summary. (PB-207 155, \$3.75; \$1.45)

- Part II. Structure of the Industry. (PB-207 156, \$4.85, \$1.45)
- Part III. The Economic Impact of Pollution Abatement on the Industry. (PB-207 157, \$3.00; \$1.45)

Zinc: Part I. Introduction and Executive Summary. (PB-207 158, \$3.00; \$1.45)

- Part II. Structure of the Industry. (PB-207 159, \$4.85; \$1.45)
- Part III. The Economic Impact of Pollution Abatement on the Industry. (PB-207 160, \$3.00; \$1.45)

Economic Impact of Anticipated Paper Industry Pollution-Abatement Costs. Arthur D. Little, Inc.

- Part I. Executive Summary. (PB-207 144, \$3.00; \$1.45)
- Part II. Industry Structure. (PB-207 145, \$4.50; \$1.45)
- Part III. Economic Analysis. (PB-207 146, \$4.50; \$1.45)

The Impact of Costs Associated with New Environmental Standards upon the Petroleum Refining Industry. Stephen Sobotka & Company.

Part I. Executive Summary. (PB-207 197, \$3.00; \$1.45)

Part II. Structure of the Industry. (PB-207 198, \$4.50; \$1.45)

Part III. The Impact of Environmental Control Costs. (PB-207 199, \$4.50; \$1.45)

A Study of the Economic Impact on the Steel Industry of the Costs of Meeting Federal Air and Water Pollution Abatement Requirements. Booz-Allen Public Administration Services, Inc. Volume I. Executive Summary. (PB-211 917, \$3.00; \$1.45)

Volume II. The Structure of the Steel Industry. (PB-211 918, \$5.45; \$1.45)

Volume III. Economic Analysis. (PB-211 919, \$5.45; \$1.45)

Volumes I, II, III. (PB-211 920, \$10.00)

The Chase Econometrics Macroeconomic and Inter-Industry Forecasting Models. Chase Econometric Associates, Inc. (PB-207 204, \$5.45; \$1.45)

Land Use Indicators of Environmental Quality - An Examination of Existing Federal Data and Future Needs. Earth Satellite Corporation. 1972. (PB-211 399, \$3.00; microfiche, \$1.45)

Environmental Indicators for Pesticides. Stanford Research Institute. 1972. (PB-210 666, \$5.45; microfiche, \$1.45)

National Environmental Indices: Air Quality and Outdoor Recreation. The Mitre Corporation. 1972. (PB-210 668, \$6.75; microfiche, \$1.45)

Development of a Continuing Program to Provide Indicators and Indices of Wildlife and the Natural Environment. Smithsonian Institution, Ecology Program. 1972. (PB-210 734, \$3.00; microfiche, \$1.45)

National Assessment of Trends in Water Quality. Enviro Control, Inc. 1972. (PB-210 669, \$4.50; microfiche, \$1.45)

Possible Effects of Construction and Operation of a Supertanker Terminal on the Marine Environment in the New York Bight. State University of New York. (PB-219 649, \$3.00; microfiche, \$1.45)

Environmental Aspects of a Supertanker Port on the Texas Gulf Coast. Texas A&M University. (PB-220 051, \$10.60; microfiche, \$1.45)

Resource Recovery: The State of Technology. Midwest Research Institute. 1973. [\$0.70] (PB-214 149, \$2.95; microfiche, \$1.45)

Resource Recovery: Catalogue of Processes. Midwest Research Institute. 1973. (PB-214 148, \$6.00; microfiche, \$1.45)

Preliminary Assessments of the Environmental Impact of a Superport on the Southeastern Coastal Area of Louisiana. Louisiana Superport Studies. Louisiana State University. 1973. (COM-73-10544, \$6.00; microfiche, \$1.45)

A Preliminary Assessment of the Environmental Vulnerability of Machias Bay, Maine to Oil Supertankers. Massachusetts Institute of Technology. 1973. (COM-73-10564, \$3.00; microfiche, \$1.45)

Quantitative Energy Studies and Models. Decision Sciences Corporation. 1973.

A State of the Art Review, Appendix I. (PB-220 131, \$4.85; microfiche, \$1.45)

Appendices II, III. (PB-220 132, \$5.45; microfiche, \$1.45)

Environmental Vulnerability of the Delaware Bay Area to Supertanker Accommodation. University of Delaware. 1973.

Volume I. Summary. (PB-219 801, \$4.85; microfiche, \$1.45)

Volume II. Biology. (PB-219 802, \$9.00; \$1.45)

Volume III. Chemistry, Engineering, Geology and Physical Oceanography. (PB-219 803, \$9.00; \$1.45)

Volume IV. Biology Appendix. (PB-219 804, \$10.60; \$1.45)

Volumes I, II, III, IV. (PB-219 800, \$29.70)

Report on Channel Modifications. Arthur D. Little, Inc. 1973.

Volume I. [4111-00014, \$3.70]

Volume II. [4111-00017, \$7.75]

Criteria for National Land Use Planning Indicators. Development Sciences Inc. 1973. (PB-220 650, \$3.00; microfiche, \$1.45)

Land Use Change and Environmental Quality in Urban Areas: Some Comparative Studies. Earth Satellite Corporation. 1973. (PB-220 742, \$9.00; microfiche, \$1.45)

The Taking Issue - An Analysis of the Constitutional Limits of Land Use Control. Fred Bosselman, David Callies, and John Banta. 1973. [4111-00017, \$2.35]

Potential Onshore Effects of Deepwater Oil Terminal-Related Industrial Development. Arthur D. Little, Inc. 1973.

Volume I. Part One. Executive Summary. (PB-224 018, \$3.50; microfiche, \$1.45)

Volume II. Part Two. Mid-Atlantic Region. Part Three. Maine. (PB-224 019, \$6.25; \$1.45)

Volume III. Part Four. Gulf Coast Region. (PB-224 020, \$6.25; \$1.45)

Volume IV. Appendices. (PB-224 021, \$6.25; \$1.45)

Volumes I, II, III, IV. (PB-224 017-SET, \$18.00)

Who Bears the Cost of Pollution Control?: The Impact on the Distribution of Income of Financing Federally Required Pollution Control. Public Interest Economics Center. 1973. (PB-226 447, \$4.50; microfiche, \$1.45)

A Study of the Quarterly Demand for Gasoline and Impacts of Alternative Gasoline Taxes, Interim Report. Data Resources, Inc. 1973. (PB-226 122/AS, \$3.75; microfiche, \$1.45)

Total Urban Water Pollution Loads: The Impact of Storm Water. Enviro Control, Inc. 1974. (PB-231 730, \$5.50; microfiche, \$1.45)

Development of Cross-Media Evaluation Methodology. Battelle Columbus Laboratories. 1974. (PB-232 414/AS, \$5.75; microfiche, \$1.45)

Evaluation of Municipal Sewage Treatment Alternatives. Pacific Northwest Laboratories, Battelle Memorial Institute. Prepared for the Council on Environmental Quality and the Environmental Protection Agency. 1974. (PB-233 489/AS, \$9.00; microfiche, \$1.45). Also published by Environmental Protection Agency as Municipal Sewage Treatment: A Comparison of Alternatives.

A Study of Industry Response to Policy Measures Designed to Improve Automobile Fuel Economy. Hittman Associates, Inc. 1974. (PB-234 625/AS, \$5.50; microfiche, \$1.45)

A Study of the Implementation of the National Environmental Policy Act by the United States Navy. Presearch Incorporated. 1974. (PB-233 133/AS, \$7.50; microfiche, \$1.45)

Recreational Properties: An Analysis of the Markets for Privately Owned Recreational Lots and Leisure Homes. Richard L. Ragatz Associates, Inc. 1974. (PB-233 148/AS, \$10.25; microfiche, \$1.45)

The Effect of Tax and Regulatory Alternatives on Car Sales and Gasoline Consumption. Chase Econometric Associates, Inc. 1974. (PB-234 622/AS, \$4.50; microfiche, \$1.45)

Farmers' Pesticide Use Decisions and Attitudes on Alternate Crop Protection Methods. RVR Consultants. 1974. (PB-234 633/AS, \$5.50; microfiche, \$1.45)

Table of Abbreviations

In many cases the 102 Monitor refers to Federal agencies through the use of abbreviations. While many of these are of standard usage, others may be unfamiliar. For the convenience of the reader, therefore, the following table has been produced.

USDA	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
ARC	APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION
AEC	ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
DOC	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
DOD	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
USA	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, Army
USAF	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, Air Force
DSA	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, Supply Agency
USN	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, Navy
COE	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, Army Corps
DRBC	DELAWARE RIVER BASIN COMMISSION
EPA	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
FPC	FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION
GSA	GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
HEW	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE,
HUD	DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
DOI	DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR
IBWC	INTERNATION BOUNDARY AND WATER COMM.
DJUS	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
NASA	NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMIN.
NSF	NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION
NERB	NEW ENGLAND RIVER BASINS COMMISSION
OST	OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
PRBC	PACIFIC NORTHWEST RIVER BASINS COMMISSION
STAT	STATE DEPARTMENT
TVA	TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY
DOT	DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
TREA	TREASURY DEPARTMENT
WRC	U.S. WATER RESOURCES COUNCIL
VA	VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

On the following pages are summaries of the environmental impact statements which were received by the Council on Environmental Quality during the month of July, 1974. At the head of the list of statements for each agency is the name of the agency environmental contact who can answer questions regarding those statements.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Contact: Dr. Fred H. Tschirley
Acting Coordinator
Environmental Quality Activities
Office of the Secretary
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Room 331-E, Administration Building
Washington, D.C. 20250
(202) 447-3965

Forest Service

Draft

Date

Timber Management Plan, Clearwater N.F.

07/02

Idaho

Proposed is a timber management plan for road construction and timber harvest on the Clearwater Working Circle, Clearwater National Forest. The proposed allowable harvest from all commercial forest lands is 248.1 MM board feet per year. There will be adverse impact related to road construction and changes in vegetative cover.
(ELR ORDER # 41090)

Beaver Creek Unit, D. Boone N.F.

07/08

Kentucky

County: McCreary Pulaski

Proposed is a 10 year management plan for the 16,474 acre Beaver Creek Unit of the Daniel Boone National Forest. The Unit would be managed for water, wildlife, recreation, and timber resources; 500 acres would be designated as wilderness. Timber management will result in disturbance to soil, water, and vegetative cover.
(ELR ORDER # 41129)

Callahan Planning Unit, Kootenai N.F.

07/03

Montana

Idaho

Proposed is the implementation of a revised multiple use plan for the 54,391 acre Callahan Planning Unit of the Kootenai National Forest. The Unit has been stratified into 8 resources, dispersed recreation, and big game habitat. Adverse impact will include continued soil and vegetation disturbance, as well as those conditions normally associated with the development of unroaded areas.
(139 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 41101)

Whitewater and Cullasaja River Units, Nantahala N.F.

07/19

North Carolina

County: Transylvania Jackson Macon

Proposed is a ten year management plan for the Cullasaja and Whitewater River Units of the Nantahala National Forest. The two units total 30,600 acres of National Forest lands. Management will be for timber, wildlife habitat, recreation, and water quality values. There will be adverse impact to scenic values, soils, and streams from timber harvesting and road construction.

(86 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 41186)

Bridger-Teton and Shoshone N.F.'s

07/01

Wyoming

Proposed is the construction of 12 miles of access road and the cutting of 15,740,000 board feet of timber. The timber is to be harvested from 47 irregularly shaped clear-cut units totalling 670 acres on the Bridger-Teton and Shoshone National Forests. There will be adverse impact to soil and water qualities. The impact of the proposal on elk is considered controversial, due to the increased area access which the new roads will allow.

(57 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 41084)

Boulder Lake County Transmission, Bridger-Teton N.F.

07/23

Wyoming

County: Sublette

The statement refers to the proposed construction of an underground electrical power line to the Boulder Lake Country Estates Subdivision. Approximately 28,822 feet of the line will be on lands administered by BLM; 6,700 feet of the line will be on Forest Service Inventoried Roadless Area Number 50. There will be some soil disturbance and vegetation clearance as a result of the action. (18 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 41257)

Final

Date

regulations Under U.S. Mining Laws

07/15

The statement refers to the regulations which set rules and procedures for the use of National Forest System lands in connection with operations authorized by the mining laws of 1872. The regulations are intended to assure that operations impacts on other National Forest resources. The regulations apply to approximately 140 million acres of National Forest System lands which are located in the 13 western States, and Alaska, Arkansas, and Florida.

COMMENTS MADE BY: COE HEW DOI AEC USDA DOD DOC EPA
agencies of several States and localities

(ELR ORDER # 41155)

Chugach National Forest Land Use Plan

07/15

Alaska

The statement refers to a proposed Land Use Plan which has been prepared for the 4.7 million acre Chugach National Forest. The plan is a broad framework providing management guidance for the administration of the lands in the public interest and within the constraints set forth by federal laws and regulations pertaining to the National Forests.

COMMENTS MADE BY: AHP HUD DOI DOD EPA

state and local agencies and concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 41204)

Elk City Planning Unit, Nezperce N.F.

07/08

Idaho

County: Idaho

The statement refers to the proposed multiple use plan for the 89,000 acre Elk City Planning Unit, Elk City Ranger District, Nezperce National Forest. The Unit contains 66,000 acres of National Forest lands, of which 27,000 acres are presently roadless. Under the plan, management would be for the enhancement of timber production, for watershed protection (the Unit incorporates the entire American River watershed and portions of three other river drainages), for big game habitat improvement, and for scenic viewing, among other values. Major impacts will include those resulting from timber harvest, mining, domestic livestock grazing, ORV use, and recreational uses.

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA

state agencies and concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 41113)

Hoosier National Forest, Off-Road Vehicle Policy

07/03

Indiana

County: several

The proposal is for a policy to permit and regulate the use of off-road motor vehicles on the Hoosier National Forest. The Forest would be divided into two different type zones, one part being zoned for the use of ORV's on designated trails, the other part excluding the use of ORV's. Counties affected are: Monroe, Brown, Jackson, Lawrence, Martin, Dubois, Orange, Crawford, and Perry. (181 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: COE TVA EPA USDA DOI

state and local agencies
and concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 41104)

Boundary Waters Canoe Area Plan, Superior N.F.

07/08

Minnesota

County:

Cook

Lake

St. Louis

The proposed action is the development and implementation of a land use management plan containing management directions and policies for the administration of the 1,030,000 acre Boundary Waters Canoe Area.

Area. (54 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: COE DOT EPA FPC DOI
(ELR ORDER # 41124)

Timber Management, Deschutes N.F.

07/29

Oregon

County: several

The statement refers to a revision of the 10 year timber management plan (July 1, 1974 through June 30, 1984) for the Deschutes National Forest. The recommended alternative for pine-associated species type has a biological potential yield of 1,882.0 MMBF. The potential yield for lodge-pole pine type is 282.0 MMBF, and the programmed harvest for mountain hemlock type is 28.0 MMBF. The management direction also provides a silvicultural prescription, reforestation plan, transportation development plan, timber sale schedule, and related measures. There will be impact upon air and water qualities, soil, wildlife, and beauty.

(334 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA HUD COE EPA DOT DOI
state and local agencies and concerned
citizens

(ELR ORDER # 41227)

Enterprise Planning Unit, Dixie N.F.

07/17

Utah

County: Iron Washington

The statement refers to a proposed land use plan for the 328,000 acre Enterprise Planning Unit of the Dixie National Forest. The plan sets forth the allocation of land to resource uses and activities, including watershed protection, recreation, livestock grazing, wildlife management, timber management, and road and trail maintenance. Of sixteen inventoried roadless areas within the unit, the plan recommends special management of the only two. The activities of the plan will have impact upon vegetation, soils, aesthetics, wildlife, recreation, and water supply and quality.

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI EPA USDA
state and local agencies and concerned
citizens

(ELR ORDER # 41165)

Big Levels Unit, George Washington N.F.

07/01

Virginia

County: Nelson Augusta

The statement refers to a proposed 10 Year Management Plan for the Big Levels Unit, Pedlar Ranger District, George

Washington National Forest. The Unit contains 40,693 acres of National Forest lands and 48,507 acres of private lands. Adverse impacts will include that resulting from timber harvest activities and wildlife habitat developments. (104 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA EPA
state and local agencies
and concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 41080)

Rural Electrification Administration

Draft

Date

Alma Unit No. 6 and Transmission Line

07/08

Wisconsin

County: Alma Buffalo

Proposed is the granting of insured and guaranteed loan funds totalling \$91,800,000 to the Dairyland Power Coop. for the construction of Alma Unit 6 (350 MW), and 103 miles of 161 kV transmission line. The power unit will employ low-sulfur western coal. The major adverse impact will result from visual intrusion upon the landscape of power lines.

(two volumes)

(ELR ORDER # 41126)

Final

Date

Purvis Generating Plant Units 1 and 2

07/19

Mississippi

County: Lamar

The statement refers to a request by the South Mississippi Electric Power Association for a loan guarantee and insured loan funds totalling \$165,000,000 in order to finance a new generating plant near Purvis. The plant will include two 207 MW(gross) steam generating units; coal fuel for the station will be mined in Bell, Clay, Harlan, and Leslie Counties, Kentucky; there will be 65 miles of new 161 kV transmission line. The station will release some oxides of sulfur and nitrogen, and particulate matter; coal mining operations will involve 5,600 acres of land during the life of the station (the area will be reclaimed as the mining operations proceed). Visual impact will occur. (3 volumes)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOI USDA DOT PPC
state and local agencies

(ELR ORDER # 41189)

Soil Conservation Service

Final

Date

Swan Creek Watershed Project

07/08

Alabama

County: Limestone

The statement refers to a project which is designed to provide flood protection on the 56,429 acre watershed. Conservation land treatment measures will be employed on 39,110 acres; structural measures will include 12.5 miles of channel works and 12 miles of channel clearing. Approximately 300 acres of forest land will be cleared for project installation.

COMMENTS MADE BY: HEW DOI EPA TVA ARC

state agencies and concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 41130)

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

Contact: For Non-Regulatory Matters:
Mr. W. Herbert Pennington
Office of Assistant General Manager
E-201, AEC
Washington, D.C. 20545
(301) 973-4241
For Regulatory Matters:
Mr. A. Giambusso, Deputy Director for
Reactor Projects, Directorate of Licensing
P-722, AEC
Washington, D.C. 20545
(301) 973-7373

Draft

Date

Joseph M. Farley Nuclear Plant

07/30

Alabama
County: Houston
(ELR ORDER # 41236)

Floating Nuclear Power Plants, Offshore Power Sys

07/24

Florida

The statement refers to the issuance of a manufacturing license to Offshore Nuclear Power Sys., an incorporated venture of Westinghouse and Tenneco, for the startup and operation of a proposed manufacturing facility on Blount Island, Jacksonville. Eight floating nuclear power plants (FNP) will be constructed in a shipyard-like facility. Each plant has a pressurized water reactor of 3425 MWt and 1150 MWe(net) generating capacity. No nuclear fuel will be handled at the site. A second environmental impact statement will be issued to evaluate the generic impacts of siting and operations in the coastal waters of the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico.

(ELR ORDER # 41205)

Final

Date

Summit Power Station, Units 1 and 2

07/15

Delaware
County: New Castle

The statement refers to the proposed issuance of construction permits to the Delmarva Power and Light Co. for the 2 unit station. Identical high-temperature gas-cooled reactors will produce up to 2000 MWt each; a steam-turbine generator will use this heat to provide 761 MWe (net). Exhaust steam will be cooled through mechanical-draft towers with water drawn from the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal at a maximum rate of 48 cfs. Construction related activities will disrupt 270 acres of the 1800 acre site. Approximately 17.5 miles of new transmission line will be required. The

cooling tower system will adversely effect aquatic biota.

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA COE HEW DRBC DOI FPC EPA
agencies of Maryland, Delaware, and New
Jersey

(ELR ORDER # 41150)

Braidwood Station, Units 1 and 2

07/22

Illinois

County: Will

The statement refers to the proposed issuance of a construction permit to the Commonwealth Edison Company for the two unit Station. The two pressurized water reactors will produce 6850 Mwt, which will be used to generate 2240 MWe (net) Exhaust steam will be cooled by a once through flow of water from an artificial lake; makeup (93 cfs, avg.) will be drawn from the Kankakee River, and blowdown (46 cfs, avg.) will be discharged to it. Approximately 734 acres of agricultural land, 848 acres of woods and fallow field, and 2838 acres of strip-mine spoil will be required for the station and cooling lake. An excessive growth of algae in the cooling lake might impose adverse impact on the Kankakee.

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA USCG HUD DOI DOC HEW FPC AHP COE
EPA state and local agencies

(ELR ORDER # 41198)

Byron Station, Units 1 and 2

07/29

Illinois

County: Ogle

The statement refers to the proposed issuance of construction permits to the Commonwealth Edison Company for the Byron Station, Units 1 and 2. The Station will employ two pressurized water reactors to produce a total of 6850 Mwt, which will be generated into a total of 2240 MWe (net). Cooling will be accomplished through the use of two natural draft towers, with makeup water drawn from the Rock River at 92 cfs avg. Approximately 1360 acres of land will be committed to the project site.

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOI DOC USCG AHP HEW USDA
state agencies and concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 41233)

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Contact: Dr. Sidney R. Galler
Deputy Assistant Secretary for
Environmental Affairs
Department of Commerce
Washington, D.C. 20230
(202) 967-4335

Final

Date

Submarine Sand Recovery System

07/23

Hawaii

Proposed is the full-scale long endurance field testing of the prototype of a unique system for mining ocean bottom sand. The system, designed for use from a small vessel, consists primarily of a suction probe which buries itself in thick deposits of sand by hydroject action and removes large cones of sand. The test site is located at Keahou, Kona, Hawaii. The long range secondary effects in the area of socio-economic impact could be significant if the system proves to be economically and environmentally practical and is extensively utilized. (122 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOT COE EPA
state and local agencies
and concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 41203)

Economic Development Administration

Draft

Date

S & S Corrugated, New York

07/29

New York

Proposed is the granting of financial assistance to the S & S Corrugated Paper Machinery Co. in Brooklyn, in order to construct a building and to purchase machinery and equipment for the expansion of production capacity. A number of residents of the area have already moved due to related property condemnations.

(ELR ORDER # 41234)

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, Air Force

Contact: Dr. Billy Welch
Room 4D 873, The Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20330
(202) OX 7 - 9297

Draft

Date

Over the Horizon Radar (OTH), (2)

07/30

Maine
(ELR ORDER # 41241)

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, Army

Contact: Mr. George A. Cunney, Jr.
Acting Chief, Environmental Office
Directorate of Installations
Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff
for Logistics
Washington, D.C. 20310
(202) OX 4-4269

Final

Date

Project EAGLE, Supplement A

07/25

Colorado

The document supplements a final environmental impact statement which was filed with the Council on September 20, 1973, on the demilitarization and disposal of the M34 GB Cluster at Rocky Mountain Arsenal (RMA). The supplement covers the disposal of an additional quantity of bulk GB which will be disposed of concurrently with the GB from the M34 GB Clusters, using the same facility and process. The additional GB totals 378,000 lbs., contained in five underground tanks. The agent would be drained from the tanks, de-watered, and reduced to a salt by-product, which will be stored in sealed drums at RMA.

(ELR ORDER # 41214)

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, Army Corps

Contact: Mr. Francis X. Kelly
Director, Office of Public Affairs
Attn: DAEN-PAP
Office of the Chief of Engineers
U. S. Army Corps of Engineers
1000 Independence Avenue, S. W.
Washington, D. C. 20314
(202) 693-7168

Draft

Date

Mobile Harbor, Maintenance Dredging

07/29

Alabama

County: Mobile

The statement refers to the continued operation and maintenance to authorized dimensions of Federal navigation channels within the Mobile Harbor project. Adverse impacts are the loss of bottom dwelling organisms, disruption of benthic communities, and long term separation of land disposal sites from the natural environment.

(44 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 41226)

Kings River Channel Improvement Project

07/22

California

The statement refers to the Kings River Channel Improvement Project, Cole Slough-Laton Area, California. About 14,000 lineal feet of new levee and patrol road will be constructed in the vicinity of Laton, 5,000 lineal feet of bank protection work will be placed at 16 different sites. Levee construction and bank protection work may cause limited short-term turbidity. Also 5 acres of riparian habitat will be cleared. (Sacramento District)

(28 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 41191)

Draft

Date

Beach Erosion, Hurricane Protection Proj., Dade Co.

07/24

Florida

County: Dade

The project involves the partial restoration of the 10.5 mile Dade County, Florida, Beach Erosion Control and Hurricane Protection Project to provide protective and recreational beach. Adverse impacts are temporary turbidity and siltation in the borrow and fill areas during construction, and the destruction of some marinelife.

(Jacksonville District)

(ELR ORDER # 41209)

Big Pine Lake Project

07/15

Indiana

County: Warren

The statement refers to the Big Pine Lake project, Big Pine Creek, Wabash River Basin, Indiana. The project consists of construction of a multipurpose lake for flood control, general recreation and fish and wildlife recreation. Adverse impacts are the periodic inundation of 14.5 miles of stream loss of approximately 1,800 acres of farmland; roads and other cultural features would be relocated.

(Louisville District) (204 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 41158)

Burlington Local Flood Protection Project

07/17

Iowa

The project is designed to protect an industrial area of approximately 223 acres in Burlington, Iowa against flooding on the Mississippi River and on Flint Creek. An improvement of existing emergency levees and construction of new earthen levees along the river and creek comprise the plan of protection. Adverse impacts are the loss of vegetation and wildlife, and increased noise and air pollution during construction. (30 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 41169)

Evansdale Local Protection Project (2)

07/17

Iowa

This revised draft involves the proposed flood protection for the city of Evansdale by the construction of earthen levees. Inside the levees, eight ponding areas will be required to handle interior drainage. Adverse impacts are the loss of approximately 60-70 acres of existing vegetation, disruption of wildlife habitat, and disruption of at least one archaeological site. (Rock Island District)

(ELR ORDER # 41170)

Grove Lake, Soldier Creek, Kansas

07/29

Kansas

County: Shawnee Jackson

The statement refers to the construction of Grove Lake, a multi-purpose lake project, on Soldier Creek in Shawnee and Jackson Counties. Adverse impacts include the inundation of wildlife and stream habitat, inundation of agricultural land, the relocation of archeological and historical materials, and the formation of mudflats due to sediment deposit. (Kansas District)
(ELR ORDER # 41229)

Tawas Bay Harbor

07/18

Michigan

County: Iosco

The statement refers to the establishment of harbor facilities for small craft in Tawas Bay at the City of East Tawas, Iosco County. The proposed development would provide an anchorage area protected on 3 sides by a breakwater system and connected to the open water of Lake Huron by an approach channel. Adverse impacts are damage to aquatic environment during construction, and degradation of water quality due to increased boat traffic. (Detroit District)
(ELR ORDER # 41175)

Bolles Harbor, Confined Disposal Facility

07/25

Michigan

The project involves the construction of a confined disposal facility for polluted dredged materials from the La Plaisance Creek navigation channel at Bolles Harbor. Adverse impacts are the loss of 20 acres of La Plaisance Bay bottom land and open water, and the creation of a possible habitat for attached phytoplankton. (Detroit District) (54 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 41218)

Wood River

07/02

Nebraska

The statement refers to the proposed snagging and clearing of 27 river miles of Wood River. Adverse impacts include the loss of some aquatic and riparian habitat, acceleration of bank erosion which would increase silt pollution. (Omaha District)
(ELR ORDER # 41095)

Orange and West Orange, Flood Control

07/25

New Jersey

The project involves the construction of a flood control

project in Orange and West Orange consisting of a diversion structure and conduit diverting the flow from the East Fork of the East Branch Rahway River to the West Fork of the East Branch Rahway River. Construction of the diversion conduit will result in traffic disruption and delays as well as increased noise and dust. (New York District)

(35 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 41219)

Eagle Bay Highway Bridge

07/03

North Dakota

The project involves the construction of the Eagle Bay Highway Bridge, 4,500 feet in length across the Little Missouri River Arm of Lake Sakakawea, and construction of 20.7 miles of 2 lane roadway to connect the proposed bridge with SR 22 near Mandaree, and SR 8 near Twin Buttes. Adverse impacts are the commitment of 490 acres for project purposes, increased noise levels, water turbidity, soil erosion, and emissions during construction. COE is the lead agency with the entire project coordinated with the FHWA and the State Highway Department.

(56 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 41103)

Beach Erosion Control, Lakeview Park

07/18

Ohio

The statement discusses the construction of an offshore breakwater system, initial sand placement, and periodic sand nourishment to maintain a beach at Lakeview Park, Lorain, Ohio. Periodic sand nourishment is expected to be required every 2 years. Adverse impacts are increased noise and air pollution during construction, temporary turbidity, and loss of some aquatic life.

(Buffalo District) (65 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 41177)

Lock Haven Flood Protection Project

07/05

Pennsylvania

The project involves the construction of a wall and earth levee system along the West Branch of the Susquehanna River and Bald Eagle Creek to protect the City of Lock Haven, Pennsylvania. Adverse impacts include the loss of an unrestricted view of the river, visual change to the setting of the historic Water Street district, loss of some trees and the resultant reservations of the citizens concerning the project. (Baltimore District)

(ELR ORDER # 41109)

Chartiers Creek Local Flood Protection Project

07/15

Pennsylvania

County: Washington Allegheny

The statement refers to the continuation and completion of a flood protection project consisting of two independent projects involving the widening, deepening, and realignment of Chartiers Creek through 4.8 miles in the Canonsburg-Houston area of Washington County and 11.2 miles in the Carnegie-Bridgeville area of Allegheny County. Adverse impacts are long-term loss of wildlife habitat, and increased noise, air, and water pollution. (Pittsburgh District) (82 pages) (ELR ORDER # 41157)

Matagorda Ship Channel

07/03

Texas

County: Matagorda Calhoun

The statement refers to the maintenance of the existing navigation project in Calhoun and Matagorda Counties. The authorized project includes a 3.2 mile long entrance channel, a 22 mile long channel through Matagorda and Lavaca Bays, a turning basin at Point Comfort, two shallow-draft branch channels, and a 20.2 mile long shallow-draft channel. Adverse impacts are the loss of vegetation, destruction of benthic organisms and oysters, temporary turbidity, and objectionable odors may result from deposition of dredged materials on land areas.

(Galveston District)

(ELR ORDER # 41100)

Beach Erosion Control, Westmoreland State Park

07/18

Virginia

County: Westmoreland

The project involves the construction of a beach erosion control project along the Potomac River at Westmoreland State Park, Westmoreland County. The construction consists of widening the existing 1,600 feet bathing beach from 18 to 68 feet. Adverse impacts are increased air and noise pollution, increased sedimentation, and loss of some vegetation and aquatic life.

(Baltimore District) (79 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 41176)

Chief Joseph Dam, Columbia River

07/08

Washington

County: Douglas Okanogan

The statement refers to the Chief Joseph Dam and its reservoir, Rufus Woods Lake, located on the Columbia River. Involved is the continued operation and maintenance of the existing dam, powerhouse, reservoir, and associated lands, including the granting of specified types of permits; the addition of 11 generating units to the powerhouse; and the raising of the normal full pool of the reservoir 10 feet, with associated modifications to the dam. Adverse impacts

are alterations of Columbia River flow characteristics, the lowering of terrestrial and aquatic biological productivity, and the displacement of 45 persons. (Seattle District)
(ELR ORDER # 41131)

Channel Rehabilitation Project, Coal River Basin

07/15

West Virginia

The statement refers to the channel shaping and reclamation and/or debris removal and selective bank clearing in four areas in the Coal River Basin: Sylvester-Whitesville area, Danville-Madison area, Van-Clinton area, and the Greenview-Sharples area. Adverse impacts are the loss of some vegetation and wildlife habitat, temporarily increased air and noise pollution, and stream turbidity. (Huntington District)
(ELR ORDER # 41148)

Pleasants Power Stations, Units No. 1 and 2

07/16

West Virginia

County: Pleasants

The statement refers to the construction, operation and maintenance of a new power generation facility on the Ohio River, Pleasants County, West Virginia. The new facilities will consist of a proposed coal-fired plant consisting of two steam operated electric generator units. Adverse impacts are increased noise pollution, use of land for plant operation, increased river traffic, discharge of station waste into the Ohio River, and use of chemical additives to waste used in station systems. (Huntington District)
(494 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 41163)

Flood Control, La Crosse, Wisc.

07/18

Wisconsin

County: La Crosse

The statement refers to the proposed flood control project consisting of a system of levees, road raises, flood wall, road and soil closures, interior drainage facilities, and evacuation of one flood prone area in the City of La Crosse, La Crosse County, on the Mississippi River. Adverse impacts are the elimination of 50 acres of marsh and 3.4 acres of northern pike spawning area, and temporary noise, increased traffic and dust pollution during construction.
(St. Paul District)
(ELR ORDER # 41178)

Final

Date

Claiborne Lock and Dam

07/26

Alabama

The proposed action is the completion of construction and

the continued operation of the navigation project on the Alabama River. The dam also reregulates the peaking power releases from the Millers Ferry hydroelectric project. There has been a loss of stream fishery; 2,310 acres of forest and agricultural lands have been committed to the project.

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI HUD DOT EPA HEW USDA
state agencies
(ELR ORDER # 41223)

Anchorage Harbor Navigation Dredging

07/25

Alaska

The statement refers to the proposed maintenance dredging of 60,000 cu. yds. of spoil annually from the Anchorage Harbor. Adverse impact will include disruption to marine biota and to the water-land interface. (Anchorage District)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI DOT EPA
state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 41221)

Indian Bend Wash

07/23

Arizona

County: Maricopa

Proposed is the construction of flood control and recreational facilities in the cities of Scottsdale and Tempe. There will be an interceptor channel, siphon, and a dike, a greenbelt floodway, and an outlet channel. Included also will be a wildlife sanctuary and a nature area, a park, and a fishing lake. Approximately 41 acres of land will be committed to the project; 790 acres of open space will be preserved. (135 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: AHP USDA DOC HEW HUD DOI EPA
state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 41199)

Brookville Lake, East Fork Whitewater River

07/26

Indiana

County: Franklin Union

The proposed project is the construction of the Brookville Dam and related project works on the East Fork of Whitewater River for the purposes of flood control, recreation, and water supply. The project will inundate 7,780 acres of forest and agricultural land and 24 miles of stream. Relocation of numerous public facilities and the displacement of 255 families will occur. Other adverse impacts are: loss of wildlife habitat, increased erosion, sedimentation and air pollution, degradation of water quality and loss of stream habitat.

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI HUD EPA DOC USDA DOT
state agencies and concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 41222)

Red River Lake

07/03

Kentucky

The statement refers to a proposed multi-purpose project for flood control, water supply, and recreation at mile 42.3 of the Red River. Total project land requirement is 5,775 acres, one fourth of which will be from the Daniel Boone National Forest. Inundation will include 1,546 acres of land and 15 miles of free-flowing stream. (Louisville District) (419 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI EPA DOC HEW DOT USDA
state and local agencies
and concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 41108)

Mississippi River, Baton Rouge to Gulf of Mexico

07/08

Louisiana

The proposed project is the maintenance of operation of navigation channels in the Mississippi River from Baton Rouge to deep water in the Gulf of Mexico. There will be maintenance dredging at 8 crossings in the Mississippi River, New Orleans Harbor, South and Southwest Passes, and bar channels; regulating and contracting works at the Head of Passes in South and Southwest Passes; regulating and controlling of outlets below New Orleans; and maintenance of jetty systems at the seaward ends of South and Southwest Passes. Placement of spoil on 725 acres of marsh and existing spoil banks below Head of Passes destroys wildlife habitat.

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI EPA USDA DOC USCG HEW HUD AHP
state agencies

(ELR ORDER # 41119)

Rock Removal, Weymouth-Fore and Town Rivers

07/12

Massachusetts

The statement refers to a navigation project to remove shoals in the Weymouth-Fore and Town River channels. A turning basin and an anchorage are also provided for. The material in the rivers is classified as ledged rock and requires blasting operations for its removal. The dumpsite to be used is the "Foul Area" designated for polluted materials. Blasting could have an impact on biota and the residences within the immediate project area. (Waltham District)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI EPA DOC HEW
state and local agencies

(ELR ORDER # 41147)

Cleveland Harbor, Maintenance Dredging

07/25

Ohio

The project involves the dredging of approximately 1,125,000 cubic yards of sediment from Cleveland Harbor, and maintenance of piers and breakwaters. Adverse impacts include odor from the pumping process, increased turbidity, and increased noise and dust during the maintenance period. The major negative impact will be the depositing of dredged sediments into Lake Erie if pilot disposal sites are filled and ongoing construction of another disposal facility is not completed. (Buffalo District)

COMMENTS MADE BY: USCG DOC HUD DOI EPA
state and local agencies and concerned
citizens

(ELR ORDER # 41220)

Beaver Drainage District, Columbia River

07/17

Oregon

County: Columbia

The proposed project involves the improvement of existing flood control works. Included are the construction of a new pumping plant and the removal of two existing plants; the raising and strengthening of levees; the installation of seepage drains; and the renovation of a tide box. Dredging operations will adversely affect riparian habitat.

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA USDA DOI HEW HUD DOD FPC AHP
state and local agencies and concerned
citizens

(ELR ORDER # 41166)

Draft

Blackwater River, Maintenance Dredging

07/02

Florida

County: Escambia

The project involves the continued operation and maintenance of an existing navigation channel from the north of Blackwater Bay for about 12 miles through the Bay and the Blackwater River to the US 90 bridge at Milton. Dredged spoil will be disposed of in open water adjacent to the channel. Adverse impacts include decreased water quality, destruction of benthic communities and oyster larvae, and temporarily increased noise levels. (Mobile District) (29 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 41092)

Virginia Beach Control Project

07/02

Virginia

The statement refers to the continued nourishment of 3.3 miles of Virginia Beach shoreline by hydraulic dredge. Adverse impacts include turbidity increases during dredging, loss of terrestrial habitat, loss of sandy beach habitat, noise, and loss of benthic and suspended life in dredges areas. (Norfolk District) (41 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 41091)

Central and Southern Florida Project

07/30

Florida

County: Hendry

The project consists of the widening and deepening of existing borrow canals, the construction of new canals, and provisions for new inlet and water control structures, and a pumping station. The project will provide flood control, will prevent drainage, and will provide water supply for the area. Adverse impacts are the destruction of benthic and terrestrial organisms, the loss of wildlife habitat, temporary turbidity, and construction noise. (Jacksonville District)

(ELR ORDER # 41238)

Draft	Date
FY 1975 Navigation Season Extension Demo. Project	07/08

Michigan

The statement refers to a program element which is intended to demonstrate the practicality of certain enabling measures for extending the commercial navigation season on the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Seaway System. There are 25 methods which are to be investigated. The program would commit monetary and manpower resources for actual operation of the test in a coming fiscal year. (Detroit District)
(ELR ORDER # 41133)

Huron Harbor Navigation Project	07/08
---------------------------------	-------

Ohio

County: Erie

The project involves navigation improvements to Huron Harbor. The proposed plan entails the deepening and lakeward extension of the lake approach channel, deepening the river channel, and enlarging and deepening the turning basin. Project construction activities will have a temporary adverse impact upon water quality, aquatic life, recreational use, aesthetic values, boat traffic, and noise levels.
(Buffalo District) (58 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 41132)

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, Navy

Contact: Mr. Peter W. McDavitt
Special Assistant to the Assistant Secretary
of the Navy (Installations and Logistics)
Washington, D.C. 20350
(202) 692 3232

Draft

Date

Proposed Pier 7, San Diego Naval Station

07/19

California

Proposed is the construction of a reinforced concrete pier 80 feet wide by 1480 feet long at the Naval Station. The project area will be deepened to 35' MLLW plus 1' over-dredge; total estimated dredging will be 394,800 cu.yds. The spoil will be disposed of at the 100 fathom EPA designated disposal site 8 miles west of Point Loma.

(64 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 41181)

Final

Date

Air Combat Maneuvering Range (ACMR) (2)

07/08

North Carolina

The statement refers to the proposed establishment of an ACMR, 30 nautical miles in diameter between the altitudes of 5,000 and 50,000 feet over the Atlantic Ocean, 26 nautical miles east of Kitty Hawk, North Carolina. Within the range, aircrews will engage each other in simulated combat. Because of public opposition, the site has been relocated from the earlier selection over land at Pamlico Sound. Adverse impact will include engine noise, and occasional sonic boom, which will be heard on the ocean surface under the range.

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA DOI DOD USCG EPA NASA
state agencies

(ELR ORDER # 41120)

TRIDENT Support Site, Bangor, Washington

07/19

Washington

Proposed is the construction, operation, and maintenance of permanent support facilities of an advanced submarine-based missile defense system. The proposed site will include 6,929 acres of the Bangor Annex complex, on the Hood Canal, Puget Sound. The support site will directly employ 4,700 military and 3,500 civilian personnel; a gradual increase in populations due to the project will reach an estimated 27,000 by 1983. The major impacts of the project will be the increased population, and its impacts upon the social and economic resources in the region.

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA DOC HEW HUD DOI DOT EPA

state and local agencies and concerned
citizens

(ELR ORDER # 41180)

DELAWARE RIVER BASIN COMMISSION

Final

Date

Interstate Energy Company Pipeline

07/01

Pennsylvania New Jersey

Proposed is the construction and operation of a buried, insulated, fuel-oil pipeline by the Interstate Energy Company. The pipeline would originate at a marine docking facility in Marcus Hook, Pennsylvania, and terminate at Pennsylvania Power and Light Company's Martins Creek Generating Station. A lateral pipeline will also be constructed, from a breakout terminal in Northhampton County, Pennsylvania, across the Delaware River to a terminal at the Jersey Central Power and Light Company's Gilbert Generating Station. The project will introduce an industrial facility into a rural area.

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA DOC HUD DOI EPA GSA

state and local agencies
and concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 41083)

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Contact: Mr. Sheldon Meyers
Director, Office of Federal Activities
Room 3630 Waterside Mall
Washington D.C. 20460
(202) 755-0940

Draft

Date

Palmer Lake Sanitation District, Colorado

07/03

Colorado

Proposed is the construction of an interceptor sewer and a wastewater treatment plant (0.84 mgd capacity) to serve the Palmer Lake and Monument Sanitation Districts and the Woodmor Water and Sanitation District. A total of 21,000 feet of interceptor has already been constructed. The facility would consist of two aerated lagoons, a polishing pond, and a chlorination system; effluent would be discharge to Monument Creek. The new facility would assure adequate sewage treatment for future area population growth.
(ELR ORDER # 41106)

Wastewater Facilities, Houston, Texas

07/31

Texas

(ELR ORDER # 41245) (NTIS ORDER # (none))

Final

07/02

San Francisco Wastewater Master Plan

The San Francisco Master Plan for Wastewater Management is a concept which includes a combination of pumps, pipes, storage reservoirs, treatment plants, and disposal locations which it is believed most effectively reduces the detrimental effects of waste discharges from the City and County of San Francisco. The Master Plan will be constructed in four stages during the next 20 years. Construction impacts will occur in almost every area of the City-- land use changes, traffic disruption, noise, dust, flora and fauna disruption, aesthetics, utility disruption, and temporary turbidity increases in the Bay and Ocean waters.

The Council on Environmental Quality did not receive a draft EIS on the San Francisco Wastewater Master Plan. Various EPA regional offices have assured CEQ that drafts were distributed to other agencies and concerned parties. This being the case this statement is to be considered as a Final with a 30-day commenting period beginning on the date of its appearance in the Federal Register. 07/02

(ELR ORDER # 40941)

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

Contact: Dr. Richard F. Hill
Acting Advisor on Environmental Quality
441 G Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20426
(202) 386-6084

Draft

Date

St. Clair River Interconnection, Michigan

07/23

Michigan

Proposed is the construction of an overhead 345 kV transmission line by the Detroit Edison Co. from its St. Clair-Jewel line to the international border on the St. Clair River. Ontario Hydro would construct a similar line from its Lambton Station to the border connection. The Edison line would be 2.0 miles in length; the Ontario line would be 0.8 mile. Impact will include the restriction of land use on 24.8 acre of right-of-way, and possible disruption of shipping traffic on the St. Clair during construction and maintenance operations. (two volumes)
(ELR ORDER # 41202)

El Paso, Transco LNG Terminal, New Jersey

07/17

New Jersey

County: Gloucester

Proposed is the granting of authority to El Paso Eastern Co. and Transco Energy Co. for the importation of LNG from Algeria, the construction of a terminal at Gloucester County, New Jersey, and the delivery, exchange and sale of the gas (in revaporized form) in interstate commerce. The terminal facilities will include a 46,000 barrel Bunker-C fuel oil storage tanks, vaporizer units, three 600,000 barrel LNG storage tanks, an unloading dock, and related structures. Environmental impact would result to "man, vegetation, soils, wildlife, water quality, and noise levels."
(ELR ORDER # 41167)

Final

Date

Gas Line, Loudon Co., Vir. to Clinton Co., Penn.

07/09

The statement refers to the proposed granting of an FPC certificate for the construction and operation of 191.1 mile 193.7 miles of 30" gas pipeline and two compressor stations for the project are the Columbia Gas Transmission Co.'s Loudon County Compressor Station, and Consolidated Gas Supply Corp.'s Leidy Compressor Station in Pennsylvania. (The applicant is the Consolidated System LNG Company.) Environmental impact would result to soil, vegetation, fish, wildlife, water quality, air quality, and noise quality.
COMMENTS MADE BY: HEW COE DOC HUD AEC EPA USCG DOI USDA
(ELR ORDER # 41138)

LNG Importation, Eascogas and Distrigas

07/03

New York Rhode Island

The statement refers to applications by Eascogas LNG, Inc., and Distrigas Inc. for the importation of liquified natural gas from Algeria to terminals at Staten Island, New York, and Providence, Rhode Island. Facilities will be constructed to unload, store, revaporize, and distribute the gas. There will be construction of an unloading dock, two 900,000 barrel LNG storage tanks, vaporizer units, and appurtenant facilities. Distrigas has also filed an application to construct and operate 6,000 feet of 24 inch transmission line with a 2,675 foot, 30 inch underwater pipe loop. Environmental impact would occur with respect to man, vegetation, soils, wildlife, water and air quality, noise levels.

COMMENTS MADE BY: AHP AEC CEQ COE UBDA DOC DOI HUD
USCG EPA.

(ELR ORDER # 41107)

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Contact: Mr. Andrew E. Kauders
Executive Director of Environmental Affairs
General Services Administration
18th and F Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20405
(202) 343-4161

Draft

Date

Federal Office Building, New Haven

07/24

Connecticut

Proposed is the construction of a Post Office-Federal Building in New Haven, and the retention and renovation of the existing U.S. Post Office and Courthouse. The two projects will be part of a Government center complex being planned by the City of New Haven. There will be adverse impact from construction disruption.

(88 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 41210)

Federal Building and Courthouse, Columbia, S.C.

07/24

South Carolina

County: Richland

Proposed is the construction of a new Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse with parking and vehicle maintenance facilities. The project will encompass 464,250 square feet, and will include parking for 595 cars. The building will replace four government owned buildings and 19 leased locations. There will be adverse impact from construction disruption.

(82 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 41211)

Final

Date

Richard B. Russell Federal Building

07/08

Georgia

Proposed is the construction of a courthouse and Federal office building which will provide space for 3,000 employees. The facility will have a gross area of 1,208,175 square feet in 24 stories, on a 4.139 acre site. Parking will be provided for 310 vehicles. There will be construction disruption; economic growth in the central business district may be spurred. (43 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: AHP EPA USDA DOC DOI DOT FPC SBA
state and local agencies, and concerned
citizens

(ELR ORDER # 41118)

DEPARTMENT OF HUD

Contact: Mr. Richard H. Broun
Acting Director, Office of Community and
Environmental Standards
Room 7206
451 7th Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20410
(202) 755-5960

Draft

Date

"The Colony" Denton Co., Texas

07/25

Texas

County: Denton

The statement refers to the review and acceptance of an application for approval of a housing subdivision. The project encompasses 2698 acres in southeastern Denton County. A total of 8950 units, including 6958 single family detached units, will be constructed. Among project impacts will be the expansion of urban land development into an area where little experienced urban planning has been practiced, and the creation of pressures on the Garza-Little Elm Recreation Reservoir, an under-developed and under planned recreation resource.

(ELR ORDER # 41215)

Final

Date

Parkway Plaza Neighborhood Develop, Napa

07/08

California

The statement refers to a proposed neighborhood development program in three blocks which are adjacent to the current nine block urban renewal area. Proposed activities include the acquisition of structures, the displacement of businesses and families, the realignment of Napa Creek, and the development of parking sites which will support the adjacent nine block commercial redevelopment. Twenty-six businesses, 22 individuals and 4 families will be displaced. (25 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: HEW COE DOI USDA EPA DOC DOT
state agencies and concerned citizens
(ELR ORDER # 41127)

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

Contact: Mr. Bruce Blanchard
Director, Environmental Project Review
Room 7260
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240
(202) 343-3891

Draft

Date

Use of Steel Shot for Waterfowl Hunting

07/19

The statement refers to a proposal that recommends that in the hunting of ducks, geese, swans, and coots, shot shells loaded with steel or other approved pellets be required in the United States beginning in the years 1976 through 1978 in different flyways. The net environmental impact would be the alleviation and eventual elimination of lead poisoning from lead shotgun pellets among aquatic birds. Adverse effects relate to increased costs to waterfowl hunters.
(142 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 41183)

Final

Date

Legislation to Deregulate Natural Gas

07/30

The statement refers to proposed legislation which would amend the Natural Gas Act of 1938 to remove the pricing of "new" natural gas in interstate commerce from regulation by the Federal Power Commission, and subject it to the forces of the free market. Deregulation of natural gas prices may lead to changes in production by consumption. Potential impact from increased production would include: 1) activities associated with exploration, production, transportation, distribution and combustion; 2) those which do not take place because gas displaces other energy forms; and 3) those which arise from changes in the uses of natural gas.

COMMENTS MADE BY: COE AEC DOC DOD EPA FPC HUD TVA TREA
FTC DJUS concerned citizens
(ELR ORDER # 41239)

Chemehuevi Shoreline

07/02

California

County: San Bernardino

The statement refers to a determination by the Secretary of the Interior which would recognize the equitable title of the Chemehuevi Tribe of Indians to certain riparian rights to Lake Havasu. The lands are currently under the jurisdiction of BLM and BSWF. Use and occupation by the Tribe would allow development of reservation lands for recreational residential, and community purposes.

(270 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI USDA HEW EPA
state and local agencies
and concerned citizens
(ELR ORDER # 41099)

Bureau of Reclamation

Draft

Date

Auburn Folsom South Unit, Amendment

07/11

California

County: several

The draft amendment was prepared in response to a ruling on April 15, 1974 by Chief Judge Thomas A. MacBride of the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of California that the final statement and supplement for the project did not comply with NEPA. The amendment discusses flood control and water supply alternatives to Auburn Reservoir.
(ELR ORDER # 41145)

El Paso Natural Gas Coal Gasification Complex

07/19

New Mexico

Proposed is the construction and operation of two coal gasification complexes, a surface coal mine, and the necessary support facilities to produce 785 million cu.ft./day of substitute pipeline gas. The complex site is northwest New Mexico on the Navajo Indian Reservation. The first complex would become operational in 1978, the second in 1981; a third development gasifier would be operated for three years. By 1981 there would be 20 tons of SO₂ and 20 tons of NO_x emissions daily; mining operations would disturb 30,065 acres during the life of the project; ground water could be affected by waste disposal. There will be secondary impacts from the influx of construction and operations workers.
(ELR ORDER # 41182)

Eastern New Mexico Water Supply Project

07/25

New Mexico

County: several

Proposed is the construction of a 248 mile aqueduct system to deliver a supplemental supply of municipal and industrial water from the Ute Reservoir on the Canadian River to nine eastern New Mexico cities in Quay, Curry, Roosevelt, and Lea counties. The project would require the modification of the Ute Dam and Reservoir, the construction of pumping stations, and appurtenant facilities. Impacts will include the inundation of an additional 4,100 acres of land at the Reservoir, and the commitment of 1,500 acres of land to right-of-way.
(51 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 41213)

Pinal

Date

Hayden-Ault 345 kv transmission line, Colorado

07/22

Colorado Wyoming
County: several

The proposed project entails the construction of 160 miles of 345-kv transmission line from Hayden, Colorado to Ault, Colorado and a new 345 kv substation near Ault. A total of 3,680 acres of land will be acquired for right-of-way. Loss of vegetation and wildlife habitat will occur. (450 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI AHP USDA FPC EPA
state and local agencies
and concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 41190)

National Park Service

Draft

Date

West Beach Unit, Indiana Dunes N.L.

07/08

Indiana
County: Porter

Proposed is an integrated program of development, management and preservation for the West Beach Unit of the Indiana Dune National Lakeshore at the southern tip of Lake Michigan. The action would result in increased recreational options for residents of the Calumet Region, and increased economic viability. Some wildlife habitation may be partially discouraged.

(ELR ORDER # 41122)

Proposed Wilderness, Capitol Reef N.P.

07/01

Utah

Proposed is the legislative designation of 181,230 acres of the Capitol Reef National Park as wilderness; another 1,810 acres are proposed for potential wilderness addition. The action would result in the preservation of major portions of the Park in an undeveloped manner with continuance of famous geologic formations in a natural state. There could be short term impact with respect to such non-renewable resources as gas, oil, coal, and uranium.

(two volumes)

(ELR ORDER # 41082)

Colonial National Historical Park, Virginia

07/30

Virginia
(ELR ORDER # 41237)

Final

Date

Proposed Wilderness, Glacier National Park

07/23

Montana

The statement refers to the proposed legislative designation of three wilderness areas within the Glacier National Park. Total acreage involved is 927,550. Six hundred acres of potential wilderness is also proposed for inclusion when it qualifies. Adverse effects include possible rationed use, restrictions on back country development, increased cost of trail maintenance, and restriction on certain projects and management practices.

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA EPA DOC COE FPC DOT
state agencies

(ELR ORDER # 40994)

Bandelier National Monument (2)

07/30

Washington

The statement refers to the proposed legislative designation of 834,980 acres in Olympic National Park as wilderness. Major portions of the park will thereby be preserved in a completely undeveloped state, with natural succession allowed to continue without interference by man. Adverse effects will include foregoing the possibility for development of additional visitor use facilities, and possible restriction on backcountry use.

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA DOC HUD COE DOI DOT EPA FPC
state and local agencies and
concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 41235)

Master plan, Fort Sumter National Monument

07/16

South Carolina

The statement refers to the proposed master plan for the Fort Sumter National Monument and a development plan for the Fort Moultrie Unit. Construction activities include: the development of a harbor front tour boat base; a visitor center at Fort Moultrie; offstreet parking; and the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the fort complex. Also included is the addition of Battery Logan to the Park, and the extension of tour boat service to Fort Moultrie. There will be some displacement of residents, along with construction disruption; turn-of-the-century historic features will be lost in the restoration of older historic features.

COMMENTS MADE BY: AHP EPA USDA COE DOI USCG
state agencies and concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 41162)

Bureau of Land Management

Final

Oil and Gas lease Sale 36, Louisiana

07/25

Louisiana

Proposed is the sale of oil and gas leases to 295 tracts (totalling 1,421,739 13 acres) of OCS lands in Louisiana. Seventy-two tracts are situated in water depths of 200 meters or more. All tracts pose some degree of pollution risk. Each tract offered is subject to a matrix analytical technique in order to evaluate significant environmental impacts should leasing occur and oil and gas exploration ensue. The sale is tentatively scheduled for late fall, 1974.

COMMENTS MADE BY:

(ELR ORDER # 41212)

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMIN.

Contact: Mr. Ralph E. Cushman
Special Assistant, Office of Administration
NASA
Washington, D.C. 20546
(202) 962-8107

Final

Date

Sewage Outfall Easement, Goddard Space Flight Center 07/10

Maryland

County: Prince Georges

The statement refers to the proposed granting of an easement across the Center's property for the construction of a temporary sewage outfall line. The temporary facilities would serve a private development (Greenbriar Apartment Project) until an expected 1975 hook-up with the local public sewer system. A moratorium presently exists on public system hook-ups, subject to improvement of the Western Branch Sewage Treatment Plant. The primary environmental effect will be that resulting from the effluent discharge to the receiving stream.

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOI HEW
state, local, and regional agencies,
and concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 41144)

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

Contact: Dr. Francis Gartrell
Director of Environmental Research and
Development
720 Edney Building
Chattanooga, Tennessee 37401
(615) 755-2002

Draft

Date

Transmission Line, Northeast Alabama

07/02

Alabama

County: several

Proposed is the construction and operation of a 500 kV transmission line interconnecting the TVA and Alabama Power Co.'s systems in portions of Jackson, Marshall, Blount, Cullman, and Jefferson counties. Environmental impacts involve limitations on land use, temporary construction effects, and possible aesthetic effects.

(ELR ORDER # 41096)

Final

Date

Chattanooga-Brainerd Area Flood Relief

07/15

Tennessee

The statement refers to a proposed flood relief plan for the Brainerd Area of Chattanooga. The plan will include the construction of 2.8 miles of levee, the relocation of 3.8 miles of channel, and the widening of 0.8 miles of channel. Adverse impact will include the loss of aquatic and wildlife habitat.

(73 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: AHP USDA DOC COE HEW HUD DOI DOT EPA
state and local agencies

(ELR ORDER # 41151)

Johnsonville Steam Plant; Humphreys Co.

07/31

Tennessee

County: Humphreys

Proposed is the construction and operation of a 600 MW gas turbine plant at the Johnsonville Steam Plant.

Adverse impact will include the discharge of particulates, SO₂ and NO_x, and the possible spillage or leakage of fuel oil into Kentucky Reservoir.

(36 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA FPC FEA USDA DOD HEW HUD DOI
state and regional agencies

(ELR ORDER # 41242)

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Contact: Mr. Martin Convisser, Director
Office of Environmental Quality
400 7th Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20590
(202) 426-4357

Federal Aviation Administration

Draft

Date

Cedar Rapids Municipal Airport

07/02

Iowa

County: Linn

The statement discusses the Airport Master Plan and Airport Layout Plan for the Cedar Rapids Municipal Airport in Linn County, Iowa. The project involves extension of runways; construction of new runways; extension of a service road; construction of a freight/cargo road; construction of six new aircraft parking positions; construction of a new terminal complex; erection of tee type aircraft hangars; and, acquisition of new land. Development of the airport will be over a 15 year period. Adverse impacts are increases in noise levels, and displacement of 9 residences.

(28 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 41094)

Jimmy Stewart Airport

07/03

Pennsylvania

County: Indiana

The project involves the development of the Jimmy Stewart Airport in the City of Indiana, Indiana County. Project measures consist of extension of runway 28, land acquisition for extension and approach zones, and stabilization of a crosswind turf landing strip. Adverse impacts are increased noise levels and the disruption of 3 farms.

(53 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 41102)

Final

Date

Portland-Hillsboro Airport

07/16

Oregon

The statement refers to the extensions of runway 12 by 3,150 ft. at the Portland-Hillsboro Airport in Hillsboro. The extension will allow the runway to be used as a precision instrument runway. Adverse impacts are increased air, water and noise pollution, loss of some vegetation, and the relocation of 6 families.

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOI HUD COE DOC

state agencies

(ELR ORDER # 41161)

Federal Highway Administration

Draft

Date

S.R. 143 (Hohokam Freeway)

07/24

Arizona

County: Maricopa

The statement refers to the construction of a multi-lane roadway within a partial or limited controlled access right of way for a length of 2.48 miles in and adjacent to the cities of Phoenix and Tempe in Maricopa County. The completed facility will be S.R. 143 (Hohokam Freeway). The alignment crosses the locations of the Salt River bed, a railroad, and a major canal. Adverse impacts include the acquisition of land, displacement of families and businesses, and slight increases in air and noise pollution levels.

(ELR ORDER # 41206)

Tehama Bridge, Aramayo Way, F.A.S. 1079

07/19

California

County: Tehama

Proposed is the replacement of the Tehama Bridge on Aramayo Way, F.A.S. Route 1079. Depending upon the alternative chosen, the project will require between one and seven acres of right of way, and the displacement of a small number of mobile homes. Between 0.42 and 1.56 miles of new roadway would be constructed.

(45 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 41187)

Rte. 118, Simi Valley-San Fernando Val. Freeway

07/22

California

County: Los Angeles

The statement refers to the proposed construction of 5.1 miles of the Simi Valley-San Fernando Valley Freeway between De Soto Avenue and Balboa Boulevard in the City and County of Los Angeles. Adverse impacts are increased air and noise pollution, displacement of 203 residences and the use of 9.3 acres of dedicated parkland. A 4(f) determination is necessary concerning Rinaldi Street, Limekin Canyon, and Aliso Canyon.

(ELR ORDER # 41197)

U.S. 231 (SR 75), Jackson County

07/15

Florida

County: Jackson

The statement refers to the proposed construction of US 231 (SR 75) in Jackson County from the Bay County on the south

to the intersection of this corridor with I-10 on the north, a distance of 14.5 miles. Adverse impacts include the use of land for right-of-way, displacement of some existing residences and businesses, and increased air and noise pollution. (50 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 41152)

U.S. 30, Meridian

07/22

Idaho

County: Ada

The proposed action would consist of two separate projects located in the city of Meridian. The action involves the upgrading of an existing 2 lane facility incorporating curb and gutters, combination sidewalk-bikelane, and painted medians. Adverse impacts are displacement of some wildlife and impacts normally associated with construction.
(53 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 41195)

Overland Road, Boise

07/22

Idaho

County: Ada

The project involves the improvement of Overland Road on existing location in Boise, Ada County. It is to consist of street widening and resurfacing over a distance of 1.42 miles between the Cole Road-Overland Road-Interstate 80N intersection and Orchard St. Adverse impacts are increased noise levels, acquisition of 2.6 acres of land, and negative impacts normally associated with construction.
(58 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 41196)

Route 412, Rockford to Rochelle

07/01

Illinois

County: Lee Ogle Winnebago

The project consists of the construction of 24 miles of PA Route 412, a four lane north-south freeway together with the reconstruction of U.S. 20 Alpine Road Interchange and the upgrading of a portion of Illinois Route 38 to complement the freeway. Adverse impacts vary by alternative. There will be a maximum of 1,462 acres needed for right-of-way, displacements of businesses and families, and increased noise, air and water pollution during construction.
(202 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 41081)

US 6, Davenport, Iowa

07/08

Iowa

County: Scott

The proposed project involve the reconstruction of 1.9 miles

of US 6 to a 4 lane divided highway. Adverse impacts are the use of agricultural land for right-of-way, the destruction of some wildlife habitat, increased noise levels, and possible water pollution during construction.

(77 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 41128)

Freeway 520, Hamilton-Hardin Counties

07/31

Iowa

County: Hamilton Hardin

The project involves the construction of 16 miles of Freeway 520 in Hamilton and Hardin Counties. The new Facility will be a four lane divided highway. Adverse impacts include the diversion of approximately 543 acres of productive cropland the displacement of two farmsteads, and increased air and noise pollution.

(ELR ORDER # 41244)

95th St. Improvement, Overland Park, Johnson Co.

07/08

Kansas

County: Johnson

The project involves the improvement of 95th St. between the east frontage road of I 35 in Lenexa to the Bluejacket Drive intersection in Overland Park. Adverse impacts are the use of additional land for right-of-way, increased noise levels, and temporary, construction-related increases in air pollution.

(29 pages)

(FLR ORDER # 41121)

US-54, Pratt and Kingman Cos.

07/26

Kansas

County: Pratt Kingman

The project involves the improvement of 46 miles of US-54 from Cullison in Pratt County to a point northeast of Kingman in Kingman County. The project includes grading, surfacing, bridge construction, and right-of-way acquisition. Adverse impacts are loss of some cropland, severance of some properties, and increased air, noise, and surface water pollution due to construction. A 4(f) determination may be necessary on the Kingman County Game Reserve depending on what alternative is selected.

(ELR ORDER # 41224)

Richmond By-pass.

07/10

Kentucky

County: Madison

The statement investigates the need for improving the Richmond Bypass to a four lane facility, from a point 0.5 mile east of KY 52 to US 25 and 421. The expected increase in

traffic will result in increased noise levels.

(78 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 41139)

Interstate 110, Baton Rouge to Scotlandville

07/18

Louisiana

The statement refers to the proposed improvement to I-110 for a distance of 8.6 miles extending from downtown Baton Rouge to a terminal in the northern part of Scotlandville. Adverse impacts are temporary increases in air, noise, and water pollution, the use of 152 acres of land for right-of-way, and the displacement of approximately 350 families and 27 businesses.

(ELR ORDER # 41179)

White Castle-Plaquemine Highway

07/25

Louisiana

County: Iberville

The statement refers to the construction of the White-Castle-Plaquemine Highway, a land service facility, located in Iberville Parish. The highway would start one mile northwest of White-Castle and proceed in a northwesterly direction along the existing LA 1 to the junction of LA 1 and LA 992-3. The total length of the project is 6.7 miles. The project will displace 5 families.

(ELR ORDER # 41217)

State Route 140, Worcester County

07/23

Massachusetts

County: Worcester

The proposed action is located in the city of Gardner and the town of Westminster, Worcester County. It involves the relocation of 5 miles of Route 140, from the Route 2 interchange at West Main St., Westminster, to existing Route 140 in North Gardner. There will be negative environment impacts normally associated with construction.

(ELR ORDER # 41200)

Route 52, Auburn-Oxford

07/25

Massachusetts

County: Worcester

The statement refers to the construction of SR-52 from Oxford north to the existing interchange of US 20 and I-290 in Auburn. The total length of the road will be 7 miles. Adverse impacts are increased noise levels, and the displacement of 12 families.

(93 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 41216)

Minnesota Rte. 41

07/02

Minnesota

County: Carver Scott

The improvement calls for the relocation and upgrading of an 8 mile section of M.R. 41 in Carver and Scott Counties in the SW quadrant of the Twin Cities Metropolitan Area. The improved highway would be a 4 lane, controlled-access facility constructed to typical freeway standards. Included in the improvement is a 1.25 mile, high-level bridge spanning the Minnesota River Valley. Adverse impacts are the displacement of some wildlife, the use of 25 acres of land for right-of-way, and the displacement of 40 homes, 4 farms, and 7 businesses. A 4(f) determination must be made concerning Minnesota Valley Trail.

(ELR ORDER # 41097)

US 14, Mankato Bypass

07/08

Minnesota

County: Blue Earth

Proposed is a 4.5 mile bypass of the City of Mankato. The highway will require 264 acres for right-of-way, including 95 acres of good agricultural land; 16 families and 2 businesses will be displaced.

(39 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 41123)

I 25, Sandoval and Santa Fe Cos., N.M.

07/09

New Mexico

County: Sandoval Santa Fe

The statement describes six continuous highway reconstruction proposals beginning south of Algodines and extending 21.5 miles to a point 0.4 miles north of the top of La Bajada Hills. Adverse impacts include the temporary effects of construction disruption, and the taking of 876 acres for right-of-way, including some Indian reservation lands.

(ELR ORDER # 41137)

State Highway 37, New Mexico

07/19

New Mexico

County: Lincoln

Proposed is the reconstruction of 5.2 miles of State Highway 37 from State Highway 48 westerly. There will be increases in noise and air pollution; some additional land will be required for right-of-way.

(26 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 41185)

U.S. 2, Ray to Bethold

07/24

North Dakota

County: Williams Mountrail Ward

The project consists of constructing a 2 lane hard surfaced roadway from near Ray to near Berthold. Right of way for a future 4 lane facility will be acquired at this time. A new bridge will be constructed over the White Earth River. The proposed improvement is approximately 70 miles long. Adverse impacts are the loss of wildlife habitat, loss of agricultural land, and the acquisition of from 1600 to 3000 acrs depending upon which alternative is selected.
(ELR ORDER # 41208)

S.R. 7, Belmont and Jefferson Counties

07/17

Ohio

County: Belmont Jefferson

The project involves the relocation of 7.5 miles of existing State Route 7 between Martins Ferry to the south and little Rush Run to the north. Adverse impacts are the necessary use of land for right-of-way, the displacement of 122 families and 11 business, elimination of some wildlife habitat, and temporarily increased air, water, and noise pollution. (102 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 41164)

Oregon State Highway 42, Coos Bay-Roseburg

07/19

Oregon

County: Douglas

Proposed is the reconstruction of 4.7 miles of Oregon State Highway 42 between Slater Creek and Mystic Creek. Reconstruction will provide two 12' travel lanes and 8' shoulders. There will be bridge construction for river crossings; existing river alignments will be partially modified. Some wildlife habitat and recreation land will be committed to right-of-way.
(ELR ORDER # 41184)

West Portland Park and Ride

07/24

Oregon

County: Multnomah

The statement refers to the proposed West Portland Park and Ride project for the city of Portland. The purpose of the proposal is to select a terminal site and route for an express bus system operating between West Portland and the Portland central business district. Adverse impacts are the displacement of families and businesses, possible increased noise in building near the selected site, and construction disruptions.
(ELR ORDER # 41207)

L.R. 1101, US 22, Westmoreland Co., Penn.

07/31

Pennsylvania

County: Westmoreland

The proposed highway improvement will consist of the construction of a multi-lane limited access facility approximately 16 miles in length. Adverse impacts are the relocation of families and businesses, and increased air, noise, and stream pollution.

(53 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 41243)

S.R. 251, Boundary to International Boundary

07/30

Washington

County: Stevens

The project provides for surface treatment of an unpaved section of Sign Route 251, known as Boundary to International Boundary, in Stevens County. The 0.92 mile section is between Northport and the US-Canada Boundary. There will be increased air and noise pollution. (54 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 41240)

STH 67, Waukesha County

07/22

Wisconsin

County: Waukesha

The project involves the construction of a 2.5 mile segment of Highway 67 between Delafield Road and the City of Oconomowoc. The proposed improvement consists of widening the existing section of Highway 67 from a single roadway facility carrying two-way traffic to a dual-lane divided highway. Adverse impacts are the loss of some trees, and increased noise. (104 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 41193)

Final

Date

Victoria Avenue, Oxnard to San Buenaventura

07/08

California

County: Ventura

The statement considers three alternatives for the proposed improvement of transportation facilities between the Cities of Oxnard and Buenaventura across the Santa Clara River, a major river channel and flood way. Project length is 3 miles. Noise may affect two residences. (105 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI HUD USDA DOT USCG
state and local agencies

(ELR ORDER # 41110)

I-15, San Diego County

07/08

California

County: San Diego

The statement refers to the construction of I-15 for 6.7 miles from 0.8 mile north of Lake Hodges Bridge to 0.2 mile

north of Country Club Lane in and near the city of Escondido. The proposed 8 lane freeway will be a bypass superseding the existing expressway through Escondido. Adverse impacts are increased levels of noise and air pollution and the use of approximately 400 acres of land.

(103 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA HEW DOI
state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 41116)

SR 71, Blountstown Highway, Jackson Co.

07/29

Florida

County: Jackson

The statement refers to the proposed construction of SR 71 for a length of approximately one mile. The new four lane segment will be located on the eastern side of Marianna. There will be a slight loss of plant life caused by the project.

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOI HEW USDA
state agencies
(ELR ORDER # 41231)

Highway H-3, Halawa/Halekou, Supplement

07/16

Hawaii

The document supplements a final eis which was filed with CEQ on May 21, 1973. The supplement contains comments, public hearings, and agency responses. (two volumes)

COMMENTS MADE BY:
(ELR ORDER # 41159)

Illinois Route 23

07/01

Illinois

County: La Salle

The statement refers to the proposed construction of a new bridge on 4 lane I.R. 23, over the Illinois River. Toatal length of the project is 0.61 miles. Three single-family residences, two multiple-family residences, one private non-profit organization and a municipal building will be displaced. (86 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: AHP USDA COE HEW HUD DOI USCG AEC PPC
EPA state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 41087)

FAP Route 409, Centralia to Xenia

07/15

Illinois

County: Clay

Marion

COMMENTS MADE BY:
(ELR ORDER # 41154)

US 45, 143 St. to 179 St., Cook Co.

07/26

Illinois

County: Cook

Proposed is the reconstruction of 4.5 miles of US 45, between 143 St. and 179 St. in order to provide four 12' traffic lanes and a 16' median. A small amount of additional land will be acquired for right-of-way purposes.

COMMENTS MADE BY: HUD EPA USDA DOC OEO DOI
state agencies

(ELR ORDER # 41225)

I-70 (Capitol Avenue), Indianapolis

07/01

Indiana

County: Marion

The proposed project is the improvement of three sections of I-70 (Capitol Avenue). The facility will displace one family and one business. An increase in noise pollution levels will occur. (54 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOT DOI USDA HUD EPA
state agencies

(ELR ORDER # 41077)

Chase-Winnsboro Highway, Franklin Parish

07/29

Louisiana

County: Franklin

The proposed project, a land service facility, is located between the municipalities of Chase and Winnsboro in Franklin Parish. There are two bridges to be built, the first crossing Stokes Bayou and the second crossing Turkey Creek. Adverse impacts include increased siltation, noise levels, and the displacement of 14 families and 2 buildings.

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA GSA HEW DOI COE EPA AHP
state agencies

(ELR ORDER # 41230)

M21 from M24 to Wadhams

07/08

Michigan

County: Lapeer St. Clair

The statement refers to the corridor determination for highway M 21, from M 24 south of Lapeer to the existing portion of M 21 near Wadhams. The highway would disrupt established land patterns, social and economic values, and surface water drainage patterns.

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOT DOI COE USDA DOC USCG
state and local agencies and concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 41115)

Route 725, St. Louis Co., Missouri

07/10

Missouri

County: St. Louis

The project consists of a 6.6 mile extension of Route 725 from Page Ave. to I 270. The new facility will be fully access controlled and multi-laned. Adverse impacts are the use of 525 acres of land, the displacement of 650 homes, 15 businesses and 200 mobile home sites, and the loss of some wildlife.

COMMENTS MADE BY: HUD DOI USDA EPA
state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 41141)

Interstate 15-3

07/02

Montana

County: Jefferson Silver Bow

The proposed action is the construction of approximately 26 miles of 4 lane highway between Butte and Boulder. Of concern is the impact of exposed terrain cuts and the channelization of portions of Bison Creek and Boulder River. An unspecified amount of acreage will be required for right-of-way. (591 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA EPA DOI
state and local agencies
and concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 41088)

U.S. 95, Nevada

07/03

Nevada

County: Esmeralda Nye

Proposed is the construction and partial relocation of a 24-mile section of U.S. 95 between the Cities of Goldfield and Tonopah. The existing two-lane facility will be reconstructed for the southbound lanes of the ultimate four-lane rural freeway. Adverse impacts include the removal of approximately 100 acres of land from the tax rolls; scarring of the desert landscape; creation of dust during construction; loss of vegetation and minor disturbance of underground water flows. (122 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA USDA DOI
state and local agencies

(ELR ORDER # 41105)

Gibson Boulevard, Albuquerque

07/01

New Mexico

County: Bernalillo

The project involves the improvement of one mile of Gibson Boulevard between Yale Boulevard and Carlisle Boulevard in Albuquerque. The facility will be a six lane divided arterial street. For safety purposes, six interchanges will be closed and right-of-way will be expanded for the length of the project. Major adverse impact includes the relocation of residents from twenty apartment units, and the loss of

four potential business sites to right-of-way.

(51 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI HEW EPA COE DOT
state and local agencies
and concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 41085)

I 40, Buncombe County

07/11

North Carolina

County: Buncombe

The statement refers to the construction of a 3.4 miles segment of I 40 from Black Mountain to Ridgecrest, and the relocation of 0.66 mile of NC 6 on the southern side of Black Mountain. Adverse impacts are temporarily increased siltation, and relocation of approximately 42 families and 4 businesses. (104 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA COE DOC EPA GSA HEW HUD DOI TVA
state and local agencies and concerned
citizens

(ELR ORDER # 41146)

SR-619 (State Street), Summit County

07/23

Ohio

County: Summit

The project involves the construction of a grade separation over the railroad tracks of the Akron-Barberton Belt Line, Erie Lackawanna, Penn Central and Baltimore Railroads. Starting in the vicinity of Highland Avenue intersection with State Street and continuing northwest along State St. for a length of .56 miles. The project will cause the displacement of 17 families and 3 businesses.

(28 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI EPA HUD HEW
state agencies

(ELR ORDER # 41201)

Oregon Forest Highway 55

07/29

Oregon

County: Clackamas

The proposed improvement involves the construction to current standards of Oregon Forest Highway Route 55 beginning just east of Estacada in Clackamas County, and extending easterly approximately 6 miles to the Mount Hood National Forest Boundary. Adverse impacts are the permanent loss of 50 to 60 acres and the temporary loss of 110 to 130 acres of land; the displacement of 6 residences and 1 business; increased turbidity of the Clackamas River; and increased noise levels. (117 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOI USDA HUD
state and local agencies and concerned
citizens

(ELR ORDER # 41232)

Legislative Routes 1053 and 313

07/01

Pennsylvania

County: Centre Clearfield

The statement is a corridor study for providing a traffic system around Philipsburg, a connection between Philipsburg and I-80 at Kylertown and a connection between Osceola Mills and Philipsburg. Project length is approximately 24 miles. Eight businesses and 62 families will be displaced. (186 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA HEW EPA DOI
state and local agencies
and concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 41086)

Legislative Route 557

07/10

Pennsylvania

County: Lehigh

The proposed action is the reconstruction of Cedar Crest Boulevard in the City of Allentown, including widening and resurfacing. Approximately 0.6 acre of land and 78 trees will be taken from the Trexles Memorial Park, necessitating the filing of a 4(f) statement.

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA HEW HUD DOI EPA DOT
state, local agencies, and concerned
citizens

(ELR ORDER # 41142)

US 380, Wise Co.

07/08

Texas

County: Wise

The statement refers to the construction of 3.4 miles of US 380. The 4 lane highway will bypass the City of Decatur. The project will displace 14 families and 5 businesses.

(65 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOT HEW USDA EPA
state agencies

(ELR ORDER # 41112)

SR 16, Narrows Bridge

07/10

Washington

County: Pierce Kitsap

The statement refers to improvement of SR 16 to a four lane, fully-controlled facility from the Narrows Bridge to Tremont St., with partial access control from Tremont to the SR 160 interchange. Total project length is 20 miles. Advers impact include the commitment of 355 acres to right-of-way, and the displacement of 20 homes and 6 businesses. (256 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: COE EPA USDA HEW DOI USCG

state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 41143)

Main Street Bridge, Chippewa Falls

07/01

Wisconsin

The project involves the construction of a bridge that will span the Chippewa River from Main Street north to Pine Street, in the city of Chippewa Falls. The 900 foot span will replace an older structure which has been closed. Adverse impact of the action will include the removal of fifty trees, and increases in traffic which will bring concomitant increases in noise and air pollution.

(48 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOI
state agencies
(ELR ORDER # 41078)

US 8, Spring Creek Drive

07/10

Wisconsin

County: Lincoln Oneida

The proposed project is the relocation and reconstruction of portions of U.S. Highway 8. Project length is 10 miles. Construction of the facility will require 190 acres of land consisting of 80% timberland, 15% open lands and 5% farm lands. Two farms will be crossed by the project. There will be a decrease in air quality. (40 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI EPA USDA
state agencies
(ELR ORDER # 41140)

State Trunk Highway 33, Wisconsin

07/18

Wisconsin

County: Washington Dodge

The statement refers to the proposed construction of a complete or partial relocation of seven miles of STH 33 between County Trunk Highway "WWW" and County Trunk Highway "P". The number of families and businesses displaced and the amount of land required for right of way will depend upon the corridor selected.

COMMENTS MADE BY: HUD DOI EPA USDA USCG
state agencies
(ELR ORDER # 41174)

Urban Mass Transportation Administration

Draft

Date

Larkspur Supplement, Golden Gate Ferry

07/18

California

The document supplements a final EIS filed with CEQ on Aug-

ust 4, 1972, on ferry service for the Golden Gate Bridge Highway and Transportation District. The supplemental information relates to the Larkspur terminal on Corte Madera Bay. There will be possible adverse impact from dredging of an approach channel and a turning basin; there will be an increase in noise levels and air pollution levels.
(ELR ORDER # 41188)

U.S.Coast Guard

Draft

Date

New Orleans Vessel Traffic System

07/22

Louisiana

Proposed is the establishment of a Vessel Traffic System which will cover the Mississippi River from Mile 243 AHP to 15 statute miles south of the entrance buoys to the South and Southwest Passes, including the Mississippi River Gulf Outlet. The system will consist of a combination of vessel traffic levels which will include VHF-FM communications, radar surveillance, and a vessel movement reporting system, in part or total. The project is intended to reduce the number of vessel accidents caused by collisions, ramming, and groundings. There will be some adverse impact from construction of system elements.

(12 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 41192)

Final

Date

VHF-FM Communications, Alaska

07/02

Alaska

The statement refers to the proposed development of a VHF-FM communications system which would serve the coastal areas of Alaska. The improved communications will increase the availability of medical help, transportation, search and rescue efforts, and other safety items. There will be some construction disruption.

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOT DOI

state agencies and concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 41089)

Draft

Date

Interstate Spur I 759, Etowah Co. Alabama

07/08

Alabama

County: Etowah

The statement refers to the proposed construction of highway sections totalling two miles. Adverse impacts are the commitment of several acres of land to right-of-way; the displacement of several families and businesses; some erosion; increases in noise and air pollution; and destruction of some wildlife habitat.

(ELR ORDER # 41111)

US 31, Oceana Co. Michigan

07/08

Michigan

County: Oceana

The statement refers to the relocation of 28.5 miles of US 31, from the Mushegon-Oceana County line to the Mason County Line. Adverse impact will include the removal of 25-homes, the taking of land for right-of-way, and increases in air, noise, water, and litter pollution.

(74 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 41114) (

US 54, El Paso County, Texas

07/08

Texas

County: El Paso

Proposed is the construction of 10.32 miles of US 54 between Loop 375 and the Texas-New Mexico State line at Newman. The statement indicates no significant impacts.

(84 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 41117)

Final

Date

I 93, New Hampshire and Vermont

07/09

New Hampshire Vermont

The statement refers to the construction of 6.5 miles of I 93 in New Hampshire and Vermont. Adverse impacts of the 4 lane facility would include the acquisition of land for right-of-way, increased noise levels, temporarily increased

siltation, and the relocation of 2 residences.
COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA USDA HUD DOC COE FPC USCG
State agencies
(ELR ORDER # 41135)

I 93, Caledonia County

07/09

Vermont

County: Caledonia

The statement refers to the construction I 93 from Waterford Vermont, 11 miles northerly to an intersection with I 91 near St. Jounsbury Village. Adverse impacts are the commitment of 329 acres to right-of-way, and the displacement of 10 families and one business. (161 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: HUD EPA DOC DOI COE FPC HEW
(ELR ORDER # 41134)

US 25 Henderson County

07/16

North Carolina

County: Henderson

Proposed is the construction of five miles of four lane US 25 from the South Carolina line to the US 25 -I 26 Connector. Fifty families and two businesses will be relocated by the project.

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA COE EPA FPC GSA HEW
DOI TVA USCG
state agencies

(ELR ORDER # 41160)

Draft

Date

Jesus T. Pinero Avenue

07/01

The project involves the construction of an urban highway, Jesus T. Pinero Avenue, to be located in Rio Piedras, San Juan, Puerto Rico. Total length of the proposed right-of-way is 1.70 miles. Six alternatives design profiles are proposed. Adverse impacts include possible water pollution, loss of 46 acres, increased noise levels, and the displacement of 145 families and 12 businesses.

(137 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 41076)

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

Contact: Mr. Arthur W. Farmer
Assistant Chief, Medical Director for
Administration and Facilities
Veterans Administration
810 Vermont Avenue N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20420

Final

Date

Rehabilitation/Nursing Building, Sepulveda

07/09

California

County: Los Angeles

The statement refers to the proposed construction of a 120 bed rehabilitation/nursing home care building on the property of th VA Hospital in Sepulveda. Adverse impact will include the use of an open lawn area (little league baseball diamond) for the site, and resulting increases in local traffic on Woodley Avenue. (32 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: AHP COE DOC HEW HUD DOI GSA EPA
state agencies

(ELR ORDER # 41136)

VA Replacement Hospital, Bronx

07/02

New York

Proposed is the construction of a 702-bed hospital to replace the existing 1150-bed facility which comprises the Bronx Veterans Administration Hospital. Three existing buildings will be retained and the rest demolished after construction of the new building. Adverse impacts stemming from the project are: inconvenience to hospital operation during the four-year construction period; disposal of demolition debris; and degradation of aesthetics along Segdwick Avenue. (60 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOD HEW EPA
state agencies

(ELR ORDER # 41098)

U.S. WATER RESOURCES COUNCIL

Contact: Mr. Don Maughan, Director
2120 L Street, N.W.
8th Floor
Washington, D.C. 20037
(202) 254-6303

Draft

Date

Pacific SW Analytical Summary Report

07/15

The statement refers to the Pacific Southwest Analytical needs for water and related land, an inventory of available fornia, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming. The Report provides a broad assessment of existing and projected resources, and a time-phased framework plan of resource use and development to meet projected needs.
(ELR ORDER # 41172)

Draft

Date

Willamette River Basin, Oregon

07/01

Oregon

The study refers to a study by the Pacific Northwest Station, development, and conservation of the water and related report is considered to be a broad guide for the preservation of the Willamette Basin.
(ELR ORDER # 41075)

Final

Date

Big Black River Basin

07/17

Mississippi

The statement refers to the Comprehensive Basin Study of the Big Black River, Mississippi. The study considers the problems and needs of the Basin, with particular regard to recreation opportunities and flood control measures. Proposals of the plan include land treatment measures, 186 floodwater retarding structures, 17 multiple-purpose structures, and 937 miles of channel modifications.

COMMENTS MADE BY:
(ELR ORDER # 41173)



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF THE
ADMINISTRATOR

AVAILABILITY OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
AGENCY COMMENTS ON ENVIRONMENTAL
IMPACT STATEMENTS AND OTHER
ACTIONS IMPACTING THE ENVIRONMENT

Pursuant to the requirements of section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, and section 309 of the Clean Air Act, as amended, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has reviewed and commented in writing on Federal agency actions impacting the environment contained in the following appendices during the period of July 1, 1974 and July 31, 1974.

Appendix I contains a listing of draft environmental impact statements reviewed and commented upon in writing during this review period. The list includes the Federal agency responsible for the statement, the number and title of the statement, the classification of the nature of EPA's comments as defined in Appendix II, and the EPA source for copies of the comments as set forth in Appendix V.

Appendix II contains the definitions of the classifications of EPA's comments on the draft environmental impact statements as set forth in Appendix I.

Appendix III contains a listing of final environmental impact statements reviewed and commented upon in writing during this reviewing period. The listing will include the Federal agency responsible for the statement, the number and title of the statement, a summary of the nature of EPA's comments, and the EPA source for copies of the comments as set forth in Appendix V.

Appendix IV contains a listing of proposed Federal agency regulations, legislation proposed by Federal agencies, and any other proposed actions reviewed and commented upon in writing pursuant to section 309(a) of the Clean Air Act, as amended, during the referenced reviewing period. The listing includes the Federal agency responsible for the proposed action, the title of the action, a summary of the nature of EPA's comments, and the source for copies of the comments as set forth in Appendix V.

Appendix V contains a listing of the names and addresses of the sources for copies of EPA comments listed in Appendices I, III, and IV.

Copies of the EPA Manual setting forth the policies and procedures for EPA's review of agency actions may be obtained by writing the Public Inquiries Branch, Office of Public Affairs, Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C. 20460. Copies of the draft and final environmental impact statements referenced herein are available from the originating Federal department or agency .

John C. Bailliet for.

Sheldon Meyers
Director
Office of Federal Activities

Dated: AUG 13 1974

APPENDIX I

DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENTS FOR WHICH COMMENTS WERE ISSUED BETWEEN JULY 1, 1974 AND JULY 31, 1974

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	SOURCE FOR COPIES OF COMMENTS
<u>DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE</u>			
D-AFS-A65096-MT:	ELK HORN PLANNING UNIT, TOWNSEND RANGER DISTRICT, MONTANA	ER-2	I
D-AFS-A61254-ID:	JOHN DAY PLANNING UNIT, SLATE CREEK, NEZPERCE NATIONAL FOREST, IDAHO	LO-1	K
D-AFS-L61001-ID:	KELLY-BULLION PLANNING UNIT, SALMON RIVER RANGER DISTRICT, NEZPERCE NATIONAL FOREST, IDAHO	LO-1	K
D-AFS-A61262-OR:	ROGUE PLANNING UNIT IN COOS AND CURRY COUNTIES, SISKIYON NATIONAL FOREST, OREGON	LO-1	K
D-REA-A08024-KY:	SEBREE GENERATING POWER PLANT, ADDITION OF 66 MW COMBUSTION TURBINE IN HENDERSON AND WEBSTER COUNTIES, KENTUCKY	LO-1	E
D-SCS-A36392-MO:	SOUTH FORK, BLACKWATER RIVER WATERSHED, MISSOURI	LO-2	H
D-AFS-A65101-CA:	BUCKS LAKE LAND USE PLAN, PLUMAS NATIONAL FOREST, PLUMAS COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ER-2	J
D-SCS-A36400-HI:	KAHALU WATERSHED PROJECT, CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU, HAWAII	ER-2	J
D-AFS-A61252-NM:	PROPOSED TOAS SKI VALLEY, CARSON NATIONAL FOREST, NEW MEXICO	ER-2	G
D-AFS-A61247-ID:	GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN, SAWTOOTH NATIONAL RECREATION AREA, IDAHO	LO-1	K

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	SOURCE FOR COPIES OF COMMENTS
D-AFS-A61259-OR:	HUCKLEBERRY PLANNING UNIT, MT. HOOD NATIONAL FOREST, OREGON	LO-2	K
D-AFS-A61265-OR:	CASCADE HEAD SCENIC, RESEARCH AREA ADDITION, OREGON	LO-2	K
D-AFS-A61271-AK:	BARRY ARM NO. 1, CHUGACH NATIONAL FOREST, ALASKA	LO-1	K
D-AFS-A65103-MT:	UPPER FISHER MULTIPLE USE PLAN, MONTANA	ER-2	I
D-SCS-A36414-AR:	FLAT ROCK CREEK WATERSHED PROJECT, CRAWFORD COUNTY, ARKANSAS	LO-2	G
<u>ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION</u>			
D-AEC-A06131-OK:	KERR-MCGEE, SEQUOYAH URANIUM HEXAFLUORIDE PLANT, SEQUOYAH COUNTY, OKLAHOMA	ER-2	A
D-AEC-A06130-NH:	SEABROOK STATION, UNITS 1 AND 2, ROCKINGHAM COUNTY, NEW HAMPSHIRE	3	A
D-AEC-A06133-MI:	GREENWOOD ENERGY CENTER, UNITS 2 AND 3, DETROIT, MICHIGAN	LO-2	F
D-AEC-A06134-PA:	FULTON GENERATING STATION, UNITS 1 AND 2, LANCASTER, PENNSYLVANIA	ER-2	A
LD-AEC-A09017-00:	LEGISLATION TO AMEND THE PRICE-ANDERSON ACT	ER-2	A
<u>CORPS OF ENGINEERS</u>			
D-COE-A36407-WA:	CHEHALIS RIVER FLOOD CONTROL, SOUTH ABERDEEN AND COSMOPOLIS, WASHINGTON	LO-1	K
D-COE-A34126-OK:	CANDY LAKE, CANDY CREEK, OKLAHOMA	ER-2	G
D-COE-A32502-CA:	SAN DIEGO HARBOR NAVIGATION IMPROVEMENT, CALIFORNIA	ER-2	J
D-COE-L36004-WA:	QUILLAYUTE RIVER SPIT RESTORATION, LAPUSH, WASHINGTON	LO-1	K
DS-COE-A36416-NM:	SANTA FE RIVER AND ARROYO MASCARAS, SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO AND VICINITY, RIO GRANDE AND TRIBUTARIES PROJECT, NEW MEXICO	LO-2	G

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	COMMENTS	COPIES OF NATURE OF COMMENTS	COMMENTS
D-COE-A39109-HI:	ALA WAI BOAT HARBOR, OAHU, HAWAII		3	J
D-COE-A32506-IL:	KASKASKI NAVIGATION PROJECT, OPERATION/MAINTENANCE, ILLINOIS		ER-2	F
D-COE-A32508-VA:	CHANNEL CONSTRUCTION, SOUTH BRANCH ELIZABETH RIVER, VIRGINIA		ER-2	D
D-COE-A32511-AK:	PROPOSED EXPANSION SMALL BOAT HARBOR, HAINES, ALASKA		ER-2	K
D-COE-A30081-AK:	PROPOSED FLOOD AND BANK EROSION CONTROL PROJECT, TALKEETNA, ALASKA		LO-1	K
D-COE-A30078-FL:	BEACH EROSION CONTROL PROJECT, DUVAL COUNTY, FLORIDA		LO-2	E
D-COE-A36363-ND:	BURLINGTON DAM, FLOOD CONTROL, SOURIS RIVER, NORTH DAKOTA		3	I
D-COE-A35117-OH:	DIKED DISPOSAL SITE NO. 2, CONNEAUT HARBOR, ASHTAHULA COUNTY, OHIO		LO-2	F
D-COE-A36399-PA:	HAY CREEK FLOOD CONTROL PROJECT, BIRDSBORO, PENNSYLVANIA		LO-2	D
D-COE-L36001-OR:	CORPS OF ENGINEERS ACTIONS AFFECTING RIVERBANKS AND CHANNELS IN WILLAMETTE RIVER BASIN, OREGON		LO-1	K
D-COE-A36402-WA:	COLUMBIA RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES, CANYONS 1 AND 2, WENATCHEE, WASHINGTON		LO-1	K
D-COE-A39110-MI:	MITIGATION OF SHORE DAMAGE ATTRIBUTED TO THE FEDERAL NAVIGATION STRUCTURES AT SOUTH HAVEN HARBOR, MICHIGAN		LO-2	F
DS-COE-A36264-CA:	REVISED DRAFT, WILDCAT-SAN PABLO CREEKS WATER RESOURCES PROJECT, CONTRA COSTA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA		LO-1	J
D-COE-A34127-ID:	DWORSHAK DAM AND RESERVOIR, IDAHO		EU-3	K
D-COE-A36401-HI:	KAHOMA STREAM FLOOD CONTROL PROJECT, MAUI, HAWAII		ER-2	J
D-COE-A36408-LA:	FLOOD CONTROL, MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES, TENSAS BASIN RED RIVER, BLACKWATER AREA, LOUISIANA		ER-2	G

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	SOURCE FOR COPIES OF COMMENTS
D-COE-A36409-HI:	PROPOSED WAILUPE STREAM FLOOD CONTROL PROJECT, HAWAII	LO-2	J
D-COE-A36413-MI:	FLOOD CONTROL ON THE SAGINAW RIVER, MICHIGAN AND TRIBUTARIES, FLINT RIVER AT FLINT, GENESEE, MICHIGAN	LO-2	F
D-COE-A36415-TX:	LOWER RIO GRANDE VALLEY, FLOOD CONTROL AND MAJOR DRAINAGE PROJECT, TEXAS	ER-2	G
D-COE-A36428-WA:	GRAYS HARBOR AND CHEHALIS RIVER NAVIGATION PROJECT, GRAYS HARBOR COUNTY, WASHINGTON	LO-1	K
D-COE-A39106-CO:	CHATFIELD LAKE PROJECT, COLORADO	LO-2	I
D-COE-A99089-CA:	FOSTER CITY DEVELOPMENT, REGULATORY PERMIT ACTION, CALIFORNIA	ER-2	J
<u>DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE</u>			
D-UAF-A11051-AZ:	F-15 BEDDOWN AT LUKE AIR FORCE BASE, MARICOPA COUNTY, ARIZONA	ER-2	J
DS-DOD-A82015-00:	DISPOSITION OF ORANGE HERBICIDE BY INCINERATION	LO-2	A
<u>FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION</u>			
D-FPC-A03054-MT:	MONTANA-WYOMING BORDER PIPELINE PROJECT, 223 MILES ELK BASIN TO BEARPAW MOUNTAIN AREA, CHAUTEAU COUNTY, MONTANA	LO-2	I
<u>GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION</u>			
D-GSA-A80017-CA:	PROPOSED DISPOSAL OF TRAVIS AIR FORCE BASE DEFENSE AREA, NIXE BATTERY 86, SALANO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	LO-1	J
D-GSA-A60099-MI:	DISPOSAL OF GROSSE ILE SOUTH CHANNEL RANGE LIGHT PROJECT, MICHIGAN	LO-1	F

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	SOURCE FOR COPIES OF COMMENTS
<u>DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT</u>			
D-HUD-A85018-MO:	DEMOLITION OF PRUITT-IGOE PUBLIC HOUSING COMPLEX, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI	ER-2	H
D-HUD-A89141-IL:	MORTGAGE/INSURANCE, 815-821 GUNNISON STREET, COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS	LO-2	F
D-HUD-A85035-DC:	221 (D) PROJECT, THE "SEASONS", 1775 Q STREET, WASHINGTON, D.C.	LO-2	D
<u>DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR</u>			
D-BLM-A65097-00:	LIVESTOCK GRAZING MANAGEMENT, NATIONAL RESOURCE LANDS	LO-2	I
D-BOR-A60101-WA:	PROPOSED MERCER SLOUGH ACQUISITION, BELLEVUE, WASHINGTON	LO-1	K
D-DOI-A61260-NY:	PROPOSED MASTER PLAN FOR HOME OF FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE, HYDE PARK, NEW YORK	LO-1	C
D-IBR-A05440-UT:	SECOND UNIT, HUNTINGTON CANYON GENERATING STATION, 345KV TRANSMISSION LINE, UTAH	ER-2	I
D-IBR-A34120-CO:	FRYINGPAN-ARKANSAS PROJECT, COLORADO	ER-2	I
D-NPS-A61263-VA:	GEORGE WASHINGTON BIRTHPLACE, NATIONAL MONUMENT, WESTMORELAND COUNTY, VIRGINIA	LO-2	D
D-IBR-A31041-NB:	CENTRAL NEBRASKA PUBLIC POWER AND IRRIGATION DISTRICT, E-65 SYSTEM PROJECT IMPROVEMENTS, NEBRASKA	ER-2	H
D-SFW-A61267-NV:	PROPOSED CHARLES SHELDON WILDERNESS AREA, HUMBOLDT AND WASHOE COUNTIES, NEVADA	LO-2	J
D-BLM-A61261-CA:	KING RANGE NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA, PROPOSED MANAGEMENT PROGRAM, HUMBOLDT AND MENDOCINO COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA	LO-2	J
D-DOI-A61184-AK:	CAPE KRUSENSTERN NATIONAL MONUMENT, ALASKA	LO-1	K

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	SOURCE FOR COPIES OF COMMENTS
D-DOI-A61185-AK:	MOUNT MCKINLEY NATIONAL PARK, ALASKA	LO-1	K
D-DOI-A61186-AK:	HARDING ICEFIELD-KENAI FJORDS NATIONAL MONUMENT, ALASKA	LO-1	K
D-DOI-A61188-AK:	KATMAI NATIONAL PARK, ALASKA	LO-1	K
D-DOI-A61190-AK:	GATES OF THE ARCTIC NATIONAL PARK, ALASKA	LO-1	K
D-DOI-A61191-AK:	CHUKCHI-IMURUK NATIONAL RESERVE, ALASKA	LO-1	K
D-DOI-A61192-AK:	YUKON-CHARLEY NATIONAL RIVERS, ALASKA	LO-1	K
D-DOI-A61193-AK:	LAKE CLARK NATIONAL PARK, ALASKA	LO-1	K
D-DOI-A61194-AK:	WRANGELL-ST. ELIAS NATIONAL PARK, ALASKA	LO-1	K
D-DOI-A61195-AK:	ILIAMNA NATIONAL RESOURCE RANGE, ALASKA	LO-1	K
D-DOI-A61196-AK:	NOATAK NATIONAL ARCTIC RANGE, ALASKA	LO-1	K
D-DOI-A61199-AK:	FORTYMILE NATIONAL WILD RIVER, ALASKA	LO-1	K
D-DOI-A61200-AK:	UNALAKLEET NATIONAL WILD RIVER, ALASKA	LO-1	K
D-DOI-A61201-AK:	PORCUPINE NATIONAL FOREST, ALASKA	LO-1	K
D-DOI-A61269-AK:	YUKON-KUSKOKWIM NATIONAL FOREST, ALASKA	LO-1	K
D-DOI-A61270-AK:	WRANGELL MOUNTAINS NATIONAL FOREST, ALASKA	LO-1	K
D-DOI-A64025-AK:	YUKON DELTA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE, ALASKA	LO-1	K
D-DOI-A64028-AK:	ARCTIC NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE, ALASKA	LO-1	K
D-DOI-A64029-AK:	KOYUKUK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE, ALASKA	LO-1	K
D-DOI-A64030-AK:	TOGIAK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE, ALASKA	LO-1	K
RD-SFW-A86054-00:	PROPOSED IMPORTATION REGULATIONS, INJURIOUS WILDLIFE	ER-2	A

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	SOURCE FOR COPIES OF COMMENTS
D-DOI-A64031-AK:	YUKON FLATS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE, ALASKA	LO-1	K
D-DOI-A64038-VT:	WHITE RIVER NATIONAL FISH HATCHERY, WINDSOR COUNTY, VERMONT	LO-1	B
<u>INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION</u>			
D-ICC-A53035-00:	SEABOARD COAST LINE RAILROAD ABANDONMENT BETWEEN COOSAW AND PRITCHARD, SOUTH CAROLINA AND BETWEEN SAVANNAH AND HUTCHINSON ISLAND, GEORGIA, SEABOARD COASTLINE RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION	LO-2	E
D-ICC-A53034-SC:	RESUMPTION OF SERVICE BY SOUTHERN RAILWAY BETWEEN ARKEN AND WARRENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA	LO-2	E
<u>TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY</u>			
D-TVA-A05442-TN:	GAS TURBINE PEAKING PLANT ADDITION, JOHNSONVILLE STEAM PLANT HUMPHREYS COUNTY, TENNESSEE	LO-2	E
<u>DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION</u>			
D-FAA-B51001-MA:	RADAR FACILITY, HAMPSHIRE COUNTY, WEST CUMMINGTON, MASSACHUSETTS	LO-2	B
D-FHW-A42326-NY:	SOUTHERN TIER EXPRESSWAY, SECTIONS 5M, 5N, AND 5P, SALAMANCA WEST CITY LINE TO TOWN OF ALLEGANY, NEW YORK	ER-2	C
D-FHW-A42256-NH:	ROUTE 175, WOODSTOCK, NEW HAMPSHIRE	LO-1	B
D-FHW-A42235-TX:	S.H. 288 FROM BELLFORT TO ELGIN IN HOUSTON, TEXAS	3	G
D-FHW-A42231-WI:	DODGEVILLE-MOUNT HOREB ROAD, USH 18 AND 151, IOWA AND DANE COUNTIES, WISCONSIN	LO-2	F
D-FHW-A42257-AL:	BALDWIN COUNTY, PROJECT S-434-G, AL-59, ALABAMA	LO-2	E

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	SOURCE FOR COPIES OF COMMENTS
D-FHW-A42218-MI:	I-475 AND PIERSON ROAD, GENESEE COUNTY, MICHIGAN	ER-2	F
D-FHW-A42327-WA:	STATE ROUTE 82, I-82, PROSSER VICINITY, ALBORO ROAD TO MP 84.27, WASHINGTON	LO-1	K
D-FHW-A42272-AK:	WESTERN ACCESS ROAD PROJECT S-0145(1), KOUGROK ROAD TO KOBUK, ALASKA	LO-2	K
D-FHW-A42301-CA:	BRIDGE REPLACEMENT AT TEHAMA BRIDGE ON FEDERAL AID SECONDARY ROUTE 1079, TEHAMA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	LO-1	J
D-FHW-A42252-CA:	IMPROVEMENT, SR 199, DEL NORTE COUNTY FROM US 101, NEAR CRESCENT CITY TO OREGON BORDER, CALIFORNIA	LO-1	J
D-FHW-A42219-IL:	FAP 409, ST. CLAIR AND CLINTON COUNTIES, ILLINOIS	LO-2	F
D-FHW-A42258-KY:	LETCHER COUNTY, KENTUCKY, US 23, APPALACHIAN CORRIDOR B, KENTUCKY	LO-2	E
D-FHW-A42268-PA:	I-80 to I-81 CONNECTOR, NORTH CUMBERLAND, MONTAUR AND SCHUYLHILL COUNTIES, PENNSYLVANIA	ER-2	D
D-FHW-A42296-IN:	PENN CENTRAL UNDERPASS ON SR 14, PULASKI COUNTY, INDIANA	LO-2	F
D-FHW-A42273-FL:	BREVARD COUNTY, MELBOURNE, SR-500, US 192, STATE JOB 70050- 1508, FEDERAL JOB U-007-2(6), FLORIDA	ER-2	E
D-FHW-A42270-OK:	I-35 FROM I-440N TO US 66, NORTH OUTER LOOP, OKLAHOMA	LO-2	G
D-FHW-A42269-OK:	OKLAHOMA CITY FAR WEST BYPASSES, I-40 TO PROPOSED SOONER EXPRESSWAY, OKLAHOMA	ER-2	G
D-FAA-A51857-IN:	MICHIANA REGIONAL AIRPORT, SOUTH BEND, ST. JOSEPH COUNTY, INDIANA	LO-1	F
D-FHW-A42233-CA:	I-5, SACRAMENTO TO SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY LINE TO LAMBER, CALIFORNIA	LO-1	J

IDENTIFYING
NUMBER

TITLE

GENERAL
NATURE OF
COMMENTS

SOURCE FOR
COPIES OF
COMMENTS

D-FHW-A42249-TX:	I-20 FROM INTERSECTION US 175 AND I-635 TO FORNEY, TEXAS	ER-2	G
D-FHW-A42242-WI:	STH 28, SHEBOYGAN ROAD, SHEBOYGAN COUNTY, WISCONSIN	LO-1	F
D-FHW-A42223-IL:	FA ROAD 412, LASALLE AND LEE COUNTIES, ILLINOIS	LO-2	F
DS-FHW-A41161-KS:	US 75, SHAWNEE COUNTY, KANSAS	LO-1	H
D-FHW-A42246-IA:	FREEWAY 520, HARDIN AND GRUNDY COUNTIES, IOWA	ER-2	H
D-FHW-A42259-MI:	WIDENING OF TWELTH ST., DETROIT, WAYNE COUNTY, MICHIGAN	3	F
D-FHW-A42260-IA:	US 71 EXPRESSWAY, CLAY AND DICKINSON COUNTIES, IOWA	ER-2	H
D-FHW-A42261-KS:	FAS 1472, GRADING AND BRIDGE WORK, COFFEY COUNTY, KANSAS	LO-2	H
D-FHW-A42262-KS:	FAS 1197, GRADING AND BRIDGE WORK, BOURBON COUNTY, KANSAS	LO-2	H
D-FHW-A42263-IA:	US 67 FROM RIVERDALE TO I-80, SCOTT COUNTY, IOWA	ER-2	H
D-FHW-A42264-NB:	PEDESTRIAN OVERPASSES, OMAHA, DOUGLAS COUNTY, NEBRASKA	LO-1	H
D-FHW-A42274-MO:	ROUTE 60, STODDARD COUNTY, MISSOURI	LO-2	H
D-FHW-A42275-MO:	ROUTE 50, COLE COUNTY, MISSOURI	3	H
D-FHW-A42279-KY:	WOODFORD AND FAYETTE COUNTIES, VERSAILLES AND LEXINGTON ROAD (SP 120-95-7L; SP 34-164-20L; ITEM 7-245.0), KENTUCKY	LO-2	E
D-FHW-A42284-TX:	I-40 AT GROOM, CARSON AND GRAY COUNTIES, TEXAS	LO-2	G
D-FHW-A42294-KY:	MADISON COUNTY, KY-876, RICHMOND BYPASS, RICHMOND, KENTUCKY	LO-2	E
D-FHW-A42250-WY:	ROAD CONSTRUCTION PROJECT, US 14A BETWEEN LOVELL AND BURGESS JUNCTION, WYOMING	LO-1	I
DS-FHW-A40970-KS:	US 54, BUTLER COUNTY, AIR QUALITY ANALYSIS, KANSAS	LO-1	H

APPENDIX II
DEFINITION OF CODES FOR THE GENERAL NATURE
OF EPA COMMENTS

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF THE ACTION

LO--Lack of Objection

EPA has no objections to the proposed action as described in the draft impact statement; or suggests only minor changes in the proposed action.

ER--Environmental Reservations

EPA has reservations concerning the environmental effects of certain aspects of the proposed action. EPA believes that further study of suggested alternatives or modifications is required and has asked the originating Federal agency to reassess these impacts.

EU--Environmentally Unsatisfactory

EPA believes that the proposed action is unsatisfactory because of its potentially harmful effect on the environment. Furthermore the Agency believes that the potential safeguards which might be utilized may not adequately protect the environment from hazards arising from this action. The Agency recommends that alternatives to the action be analyzed further (including the possibility of no action at all).

ADEQUACY OF THE IMPACT STATEMENT

Category 1--Adequate

The draft impact statement adequately sets forth the environmental impact of the proposed project or action as well as alternatives reasonably available to the project or action.

Category 2--Insufficient Information

EPA believes that the draft impact statement does not contain sufficient information to assess fully the environmental impact of the proposed project or action. However, from the information submitted, the Agency is able to make a preliminary determination of the impact on the environment. EPA has requested that the originator provide the information that was not included in the draft statement.

Category 3--Inadequate

EPA believes that the draft impact statement does not adequately assess the environmental impact of the proposed project or action, or that the statement inadequately analyzes reasonable available alternatives. The Agency has requested more information and analysis concerning the potential environmental hazards and has asked that substantial revision be made to the impact statement.

APPENDIX III

FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENTS FOR WHICH COMMENTS WERE ISSUED BETWEEN JULY 1, 1974 AND JULY 31, 1974

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	SOURCE FOR COPIES OF COMMENTS
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE			
F-SCS-A36238-MS:	TILLATOBA CREEK WATERSHED PROJECT, GRENADA, TALLAHATCHIE, AND YALOBUSHA COUNTIES, MISSISSIPPI	THE FINAL STATEMENT ADEQUATELY COVERED EPA'S AREAS OF CONCERN ON THE DRAFT STATEMENT. HOWEVER, EPA RECOMMENDED THAT CONSIDERATION BE GIVEN TO THE INCLUSION OF MORE INFORMATION ON WATER QUALITY MONITORING PLANS AND TO THE ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS ON ENDANGERED SPECIES.	E
F-SCS-A36230-KY:	CANEY CREEK WATERSHED, OHIO, BUTLER, GRAYSON COUNTIES, KENTUCKY	EPA GENERALLY AGREED WITH THE PROJECT AS PROPOSED, HOWEVER, RECOMMENDED THAT FURTHER DISCUSSION BE PROVIDED IN THE FINAL STATEMENT ON SEDIMENTATION.	E
F-DOA-A36364-NJ:	ASSUNPINK CREEK WATERSHED PROJECT, MERCER AND MANMOUTH COUNTIES, NEW JERSEY	EPA COMMENTS MADE ON THE DRAFT IMPACT STATEMENT HAVE BEEN ADEQUATELY ANSWERED. EPA HAS NO OBJECTIONS TO THE PROJECT AS PROPOSED.	C
F-AFS-A65048-CA:	NORTH SHORE HUNTINGTON LAKE TIMBER SALES, SIERRA NATIONAL FOREST, FRESNO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	EPA GENERALLY AGREED WITH THE PROJECT AS PROPOSED.	J

IDENTIFYING
NUMBER

TITLE

GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS

SOURCE FOR
COPIES OF
COMMENTS

F-AFS-A65054-CA:

FOREST RE-ESTABLISHMENT
ON NATIONAL FORESTS,
CALIFORNIAEPA GENERALLY AGREED WITH THE PROJECT AS
PROPOSED.

J

F-AFS-A82086-MN:

SPRUCE BUDWORM SUPPRESSION
PROGRAM, MINNESOTAEPA AGREED WITH THE PROJECT AS PROPOSED. THE
FINAL STATEMENT ADDRESSES THE CONCERNS EPA
PREVIOUSLY INDICATED REGARDING WASTE MATERIAL
DISPOSAL AND THE NEED FOR A CONTINGENCY PLAN TO
CONTAIN ACCIDENTAL SPILLS.

F

F-SCS-A36123-WI:

POPULAR CREEK WATERSHED,
CLARK AND TAYLOR COUNTIES,
WISCONSINEPA AGREED WITH THE PROJECT AS PROPOSED. THE
DELETION OF CHANNEL IMPROVEMENTS WILL MINIMIZE
ADVERSE EFFECTS.

F

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

F-AEC-A06112-NY:

NINE MILE POINT NUCLEAR
STATION, UNIT 1, NEW YORKEPA CONTINUES TO HAVE ENVIRONMENTAL
RESERVATIONS CONCERNING THE PROPOSED AEC ACTION--
THE CONVERSION OF THE CURRENT PROVISIONAL
OPERATING LICENSE TO A FULL-TERM LICENSE. THIS
OPINION IS BASED ON THE OBSERVED DIRECT IMPACTS
AND POSTULATED OVERALL IMPACTS ON FISH POPULATIONS
IN LAKE ONTARIO AND ALSO ON THE POSSIBLE

A

NON-COMPLIANCE OF THE PRESENT ONCE-THROUGH COOLING
SYSTEM WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF SECTION 301 OF THE
FEDERAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ACT AMENDMENTS OF
1972. EPA'S PROPOSED GUIDELINES UNDER SECTION 301
CALL FOR CLOSED-CYCLE COOLING AND THE DRAFT EPA
WATER DISCHARGE PERMIT FOR THIS PLANT ISSUED ON
MAY 31, 1974, UNDER THE NATIONAL POLLUTANT
DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES) REFLECTS THIS
PROPOSED REQUIREMENT. EPA RECOMMENDS THAT THE
AEC INCORPORATE AS A SPECIFIC CONDITION OF ITS
FULL-TERM LICENSE THAT THE APPLICANT (NIAGARA
MOHAWK POWER CORPORATION) COMPLY WITH ALL
PROVISIONS OF EPA'S UPCOMING NPDES PERMIT.

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	SOURCE FOR COPIES OF COMMENTS
<u>CORPS OF ENGINEERS</u>			
F-COE-A35109-MI:	CONFINED DISPOSAL FACILITY AT POINT MOUILLEE, MICHIGAN	EPA HAS NO OBJECTIONS TO THE PROJECT BUT HAS INDICATED CONCERN REGARDING OPEN LAKE DIS- POSAL OF POLLUTED CONSTRUCTION SPOIL AND CONSTRUCTING DIKE SECTIONS WITH POLLUTED SPOIL. EPA ALSO ENCOURAGES A FIRM COMMITMENT FROM THE STATE OF MICHIGAN TO RESTORE THE MARSH SHOREWARD OF THE PROPOSED ISLAND.	F
F-COE-A34128-00:	RICHARD B. RUSSELL DAM AND LAKE (FORMERLY TROTTERS SHOALS LAKE), SAVANNAH RIVER, GEORGIA AND SOUTH CAROLINA	EPA HAD NO OBJECTIONS TO THE PROJECT AS PROPOSED.	E
F-COE-A36295-IA:	SAYLORVILLE LAKE, FLOOD CONTROL PROJECT, DES MOINES RIVER, IOWA	EPA RECOMMENDED THAT ADDITIONAL INFORMATION BE PROVIDED ON THE WATER QUALITY CONDITION OF SAYLORVILLE LAKE.	H
F-COE-A34092-NC:	FALLS LAKE, NEUSE RIVER BASIN, WATER RESOURCE PROJECT, NORTH CAROLINA	EPA EXPRESSED CONCERN ABOUT THE PROJECT RELATING TO THE EFFECT ON WATER QUALITY BY NUTRIENTS CONTRIBUTED BY URBAN AND NON-URBAN RUN OFF AND POINT SOURCE DISCHARGES AND REQUESTED THAT THE COE RESPOND TO RECENT STUDIES BY EPA ON THE AREA.	E
F-COE-A32514-MS:	BILOXI HARBOR, DREDGING, MISSISSIPPI	EPA GENERALLY AGREED WITH THE PROJECT AS PROPOSED, HOWEVER, EXPRESSED SOME CONCERN ABOUT WATER QUALITY DEGRADATION THAT WOULD EMANATE FROM REPEATED DREDGING, TRANSPORT, AND DISPOSAL OF DREDGED SPOIL.	E

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	SOURCE FOR COPIES OF COMMENTS
F-COE-A36176-PA:	ADDITION OF A CONSERVATION POOL, UNION CITY DAM, FRENCH CREEK BASIN, ERIE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA	EPA EXPRESSED ENVIRONMENTAL RESERVATIONS ON THE PROPOSED PROJECT. EPA EXPRESSED CONCERN OVER THE GREAT POTENTIAL FOR MAN-INDUCED EUTROPHICATION OCCURRING AT THE UNION CITY RESERVOIR. THE COE ADDRESSED THIS PROBLEM IN THE FINAL STATEMENT, BUT, IN EPA'S VIEW, DID NOT OFFER A SATISFACTORY SOLUTION.	D
F-COE-A39077-MI:	GREAT LAKES CONNECTING CHANNELS, WIDENING AND DEEPENING BENDS IN ST. MARY'S RIVER, MICHIGAN PHASE III	SINCE EPA'S REVIEW OF THE DRAFT STATEMENT, EPA HAS SAMPLED THE BOTTOM SEDIMENTS. CHEMICAL ANALYSIS INDICATES THAT THE BOTTOM SEDIMENTS ARE NOT POLLUTED WITH RESPECT TO EPA'S POLLUTION CRITERIA. EPA DOES NOT OBJECT TO THE PROJECT AS PROPOSED.	F
<u>DELAWARE RIVER BASIN COMMISSION</u>			
F-DRB-A07084-NJ:	GILBERT GENERATING STATION, HOLLAND TOWNSHIP, NEW JERSEY	THIS PROJECT IS GENERALLY DEEMED ACCEPTABLE WITH THE EXCEPTION THAT IT WILL BE LOCATED IN THE FLOODWAY OF THE DELAWARE RIVER. EXISTING UNITS AND OIL STORAGE TANKS ARE ALREADY LOCATED THERE. THEREFORE, SINCE THE PROPOSED UNIT B IS A COMBINED CYCLE STEAM GENERATOR, EPA HAS REQUESTED THAT THE DRB INVESTIGATE THE FEASIBILITY OF CONSTRUCTING UNIT B OUTSIDE OF THE FLOODWAY.	C
<u>DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT</u>			
FS-HUD-A85012-IA:	CITY-UNIVERSITY I URBAN RENEWAL PROJECT, IOWA CITY, IOWA	EPA HAD EXPRESSED ENVIRONMENTAL RESERVATIONS ON THE FINAL STATEMENT. HOWEVER, EPA COMPLIMENTED HUD FOR ITS PROMPT RESPONSE TO OUR CONCERNS AS RELATED IN THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE FINAL STATEMENT.	H

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	SOURCE FOR COPIES OF COMMENTS
F-HUD-A85014-CA:	PARKWAY PLAZA NEIGHBORHOOD DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM, NAPA, CALIFORNIA	EPA GENERALLY AGREED WITH THE PROJECT AS PROPOSED.	J
F-HUD-A85015-IL:	RUSH-HUBBARD APARTMENTS, CHICAGO, COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS	EPA GENERALLY AGREED WITH THE PROJECT AS PROPOSED. HOWEVER, TO BE CONSISTENT WITH THE ATTAINMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF AIR QUALITY LEVELS, EPA HAS REQUESTED THAT AN AIR POLLUTION REVIEW BE CONDUCTED CONSISTENT WITH THE INDIRECT SOURCE GUIDELINES.	F
<u>DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR</u>			
F-IGS-A02046-CA:	SANTA YNEZ UNIT, OCS, SANTA BARBARA CHANNEL, CALIFORNIA	EPA HAS DETERMINED THAT THE PROPOSED ACTION ENGENDERS ENVIRONMENTAL RESERVATIONS. OF GREATEST CONCERN IS THE POTENTIAL FOR CATASTROPHIC OR CHRONIC OIL SPILLAGE THAT COULD RESULT FROM THE EMPLACEMENT OF PLATFORMS AND PIPELINES IN AREAS OF BOTTOM INSTABILITY. THE IMPACT STATEMENT IS AN ADEQUATE ASSESSMENT OF FACILITIES PLANNED FOR THE HONDO AREA, BUT EPA IS ENCOURAGING THE PREPARATION OF SUBSEQUENT IMPACT STATEMENTS AS THE REMAINDER OF THE UNIT IS DEVELOPED.	J
F-BIA-A60097-CA:	PROPOSED SECRETARIAL ORDER FOR THE RESOLUTION OF TITLE TO THE CHEMEHUEVI SHORELINE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	EPA GENERALLY AGREED WITH THE PROJECT AS PROPOSED.	J

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	SOURCE FOR COPIES OF COMMENTS
F-IGS-A02051-FL:	OIL AND GAS OPERATIONS IN THE OCALA NATIONAL FORESTS, FLORIDA	EPA EMPHASIZED THE NEED FOR THE US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY TO DEVELOP A MONITORING SYSTEM FOR THE DETECTION OF LEAKS OF SALINE WATER, OIL, AND GAS INTO FRESHWATER AQUIFERS. IN ADDITION, EPA EMPHASIZED THE NEED FOR A SPECIFIC AND COMPREHENSIVE IMPACT STATEMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION PLAN SHOULD A PRODUCING FIELD BE DISCOVERED AND DEVELOPED.	E
<u>TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY</u>			
FS-TVA-A34121-TN:	DUCK RIVER PROJECT, TENNESSEE	EPA AGREES WITH THE PROJECT AS PROPOSED.	E
<u>DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION</u>			
F-FAA-A51269-MI:	DETROIT METROPOLITAN-WAYNE COUNTY AIRPORT, RUNWAY EXTENSION, MICHIGAN	EPA BELIEVES FURTHER EMPHASIS SHOULD HAVE BEEN GIVEN TO THE LOCAL ACOUSTICAL SETTING AND THE PROJECT'S NOISE IMPACTS USING THE CNR METHODOLOGY; AND HAS REQUESTED FURTHER CLARIFICATION AND DOCUMENTATION OF THE STATEMENT'S NOISE ANALYSIS. EPA'S COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT STATEMENT REGARDING AIR AND WATER QUALITY HAVE BEEN ADEQUATELY ADDRESSED IN THE FINAL STATEMENT.	F
F-FHW-A41864-PA:	CROSS VALLEY EXPRESSWAY, L.R. 1052, LUZERNE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA	EPA RECOMMENDED TO FHWA TO REASSESS THE HIGHWAY PIECE-MEALING POLICY ON FUTURE HIGHWAY PROJECTS. ALSO, EPA REQUESTED PERMISSION TO REVIEW NOISE ANALYSES PREPARED UNDER FHWA GUIDELINES ON FUTURE PROJECTS.	D
F-FAA-A51847-KY:	ELIZABETH-HARDIN COUNTY AIRPORT, KENTUCKY	EPA HAS NO OBJECTIONS TO THE PROJECT AS PROPOSED.	E
F-FHW-A42051-KY:	US 45, GRAVES-MCCRACKEN COUNTIES, MAYFIELD-PADUCAH ROAD, KENTUCKY	EPA HAS NO OBJECTIONS TO THE PROJECT AS PROPOSED.	E

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	SOURCE FOR COPIES OF COMMENTS
F-FAA-A51027-WI:	NORTHEAST/SOUTHWEST RUNWAY EXTENSION, DOOR COUNTY-CHERRYLAND AIRPORT, STURGEON BAY, WISCONSIN	EPA AGREED WITH THE PROJECT AS PROPOSED.	F
F-FAA-A51329-IN:	EXTENSION OF RUNWAY 2-20 AND RUNWAY 14-32, ACQUISITION OF LAND AND RELOCATION OF ROADS, DELAWARE COUNTY AIRPORT, MUNCIE, INDIANA	EPA AGREED WITH THE PROJECT AS PROPOSED. THE FINAL STATEMENT ADEQUATELY RESPONDED TO OUR PREVIOUS CONCERNS ABOUT THE IMPACTS UPON JAKES CREEK AND THE NEED TO INCLUDE "NOISE EXPOSURE FORECASTS" IN THE STATEMENT.	F
F-FHW-A40022-WI:	MILWAUKEE TO GREEN BAY, I-57, BROWN SHEBOYGAN, AND MANITOWAC COUNTIES, WISCONSIN	EPA AGREED WITH THE PROJECT AS PROPOSED. THE FINAL STATEMENT ADDRESSES EPA'S COMMENTS CONCERNING WETLANDS.	F
F-FHW-A41193-MI:	M-21 RELOCATION, LAPEER AND ST. CLAIR COUNTIES, MICHIGAN	EPA CONCURS WITH THE FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION THAT A DESIGN IMPACT STATEMENT ON THE VARIOUS ALTERNATE ROUTE ALIGNMENTS IS REQUIRED FOR A COMPLETE ASSESSMENT OF THE PROJECT.	F
F-FHW-A41319-IL:	FA ROUTE 23, RIVER BRIDGE, OTTAWA, IASALLE COUNTY, ILLINOIS	EPA AGREED WITH THE PROJECT AS PROPOSED. IN RESPONSE TO EPA'S SUGGESTIONS, ALTERNATIVE TWO WAS SELECTED.	F
F-FHW-A41408-IL:	SUPPLEMENTAL FREEWAY, FEDERAL AID PRIMARY ROUTE 407, QUINCY BY-PASS, ADAMS COUNTY, ILLINOIS	EPA AGREED WITH THE PROJECT AS PROPOSED. THE FINAL STATEMENT ADEQUATELY RESPONDED TO EPA'S PREVIOUS COMMENTS REGARDING AIR POLLUTION AND NOISE CONTROL.	F
F-FHW-A41697-WI:	US 8 FROM COUNTY HIGHWAY "Y" TO SPRING CREEK DRIVE, LINCOLN AND ONEIDA COUNTIES, WISCONSIN	EPA AGREED WITH THE PROJECT AS PROPOSED. HOWEVER, EPA BELIEVES THAT THE INTERCHANGE WITH US 51 SHOULD BE FURTHER INVESTIGATED GIVING FULL CONSIDERATION TO THE PURCHASE OF ADDITIONAL LAND SURROUNDING THE INTERCHANGE.	F

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	SOURCE FOR COPIES OF COMMENTS
F-FHW-A41868-MI:	RECONSTRUCTION OF THE ZILWAUKEE BRIDGE, I-75 OVER THE SAGINAW RIVER, SAGINAW COUNTY, MICHIGAN	EPA AGREED WITH THE PROJECT AS PROPOSED. THE FINAL STATEMENT ADEQUATELY ADDRESSES EPA'S PREVIOUS COMMENTS REGARDING ALTERNATIVES, SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL AND BORROW AREAS.	F
F-FHW-A41941-IN:	CONSTRUCTION OF CAPITOL AVENUE, I-70, I-70-3 (56) R/W(71), INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA	EPA AGREED WITH THE PROJECT AS PROPOSED. THE FINAL STATEMENT ADEQUATELY ADDRESSES EPA'S COMMENTS REGARDING AIR POLLUTION, SOLID WASTE, NOISE AND EROSION CONTROL.	F
F-FHW-A42110-WI:	MAIN STREET BRIDGE AND APPROACHES, CHIPPEWA FALLS, WISCONSIN	EPA AGREED WITH THE PROJECT AS PROPOSED. THE FINAL STATEMENT ADEQUATELY ADDRESSED EPA'S CONCERNS ABOUT PROTECTING THE RIVER FROM DEBRIS.	F
F-FHW-A42329-IN:	US 20 SOUTH BEND BY-PASS FROM SR-331 TO ST. JOSEPH- ELKHART COUNTY LINE, INDIANA	EPA NOTED THAT THE PROPOSED PROJECT HAS REMAINED SUBSTANTIALLY THE SAME AND, THEREFORE, BELIEVES THE ADVERSE ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS WILL BE MINIMAL.	F
<u>DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY</u>			
FS-TRE-A81099-CO:	PROPOSED NEW DENVER MINT, DENVER, COLORADO	GENERALLY THE FINAL STATEMENT ADEQUATELY ADDRESSED THE CONCERNS EPA EXPRESSED ON THE DRAFT STATEMENT TO THE PROJECT. EPA RECOMMENDED THAT THE DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY GIVE FURTHER CONSIDERATION TO TRANSPORTATION CONTROL PLAN AND INDIRECT SOURCE REGULATIONS.	I
<u>VETERANS ADMINISTRATION</u>			
F-VAD-A81143-NY:	702 BED REPLACEMENT, VETERANS ADMINISTRATION HOSPITAL, BRONX, NEW YORK	EPA COMMENTS HAVE BEEN ADEQUATELY ANSWERED. SUGGESTIONS REGARDING THE MINIMIZATION OF THE NOISE IMPACT OF CONSTRUCTION WILL BE INCORPORATED INTO CONTRACT SPECIFICATIONS.	C

APPENDIX IV

REGULATIONS, LEGISLATION AND OTHER FEDERAL AGENCY
ACTIONS FOR WHICH COMMENTS WERE ISSUED BETWEEN
JULY 1, 1974 AND JULY 31, 1974

SOURCE FOR
COPIES OF
COMMENTS

IDENTIFYING
NUMBER

TITLE

GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

R-DOI-02056-00: 30 CFR PART 250, 43 CFR
PART 3300--OUTER CONTINENTAL
SHELF LANDS ACT:
GEOLOGICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL
DATA SUBMISSION AND
DISCLOSURE

EPA NOTED THAT THE PROPOSED RULES WOULD BE
INSTRUMENTAL IN PROVIDING INFORMATION RELEVANT
TO PERMIT CONSIDERATION AND GENERAL
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS OF OUTER CONTINENTAL
SHELF LANDS. SUGGESTIONS WERE MADE FOR
STRENGTHENING THE RULES WITH REGARD TO
ENFORCEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL STANDARDS FOR
THE PROTECTION OF AQUATIC LIFE.

A

R-IGS-02058-00: NOTICES--OUTER CONTINENTAL
SHELF ORDERS NUMBERS 2, 8,
AND 12, GULF OF MEXICO AREA

EPA FOUND THE PROPOSED RULES TO BE GENERALLY
ADEQUATE BUT RECOMMENDED CERTAIN MODIFICATIONS
TO STRENGTHEN THE RULES FROM AN ENVIRONMENTAL
STANDPOINT:

- ORDER NO. 2--COMMENTS RELATED TO THE
REQUIREMENTS FOR COMPOSITION AND
DISPOSAL OF DRILLING FLUIDS,
- ORDER NO. 8--COMMENTS RELATED TO THE
METHODS FOR ANALYSIS OF OIL CONTENT,
- ORDER NO. 12--NO COMMENTS NOTED.

A

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	SOURCE FOR COPIES OF COMMENTS
<u>CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD</u>			
R-CAB-86053-00:	14 CFR PARTS 201,211,221,261, 302,312,399--PREPARATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENTS--POLICIES AND PROCEDURES	EPA GENERALLY AGREED WITH THE REGULATIONS AS PROPOSED; HOWEVER, EPA RECOMMENDED MODIFICATION OF SEVERAL SECTIONS OF THE PROPOSED REGULATIONS, TO STRENGTHEN THE REGULATIONS FROM AN ENVIRONMENTAL POINT OF VIEW.	A
<u>CORPS OF ENGINEERS</u>			
R-COE-39111-00:	36 CFR PART 327--CIVIL WORKS PROJECTS--LAKESHORE MANAGEMENT	IN EPA'S VIEW, THE PROPOSED REGULATIONS WERE GENERALLY ADEQUATE; HOWEVER, MODIFICATIONS TO SEVERAL SECTIONS OF THE REGULATIONS WERE SUGGESTED IN AN EFFORT TO STRENGTHEN THEM FROM AN ENVIRONMENTAL POINT OF VIEW.	A
<u>DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE</u>			
R-ASC-86055-00:	7 CFR PART 799--PREPARATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENTS --PROPOSED GUIDELINES-- AGRICULTURE STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE	IN EPA'S VIEW, THE PROPOSED REGULATIONS ARE GENERALLY ADEQUATE; HOWEVER, MODIFICATIONS TO SEVERAL SECTIONS WERE SUGGESTED IN AN EFFORT TO STRENGTHEN THE REGULATIONS FROM AN ENVIRONMENTAL POINT OF VIEW.	A
<u>FEDERAL ENERGY ADMINISTRATION</u>			
R-FEA-86059-00:	10 CFR PART 212--PRICING OF UNLEADED GASOLINE FURTHER NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULEMAKING AND REVISED INTERIM PRICE RULE	EPA FULLY SUPPORTS THE THEME OF THE PRICING REGULATIONS WHICH PLACES THE BURDEN ON THE PETROLEUM REFINING AND MARKETING INDUSTRY TO COME FORWARD WITH SPECIFIC DATA TO JUSTIFY ANY PROPOSED PRICE FOR UNLEADED GASOLINE IN EXCESS OF THE ONE-CENT DIFFERENTIAL SET FORTH BY THE REVISED INTERIM RULE.	A

APPENDIX V

SOURCE FOR COPIES OF EPA COMMENTS

- A. Director, Office of Public Affairs
Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

- B. Director of Public Affairs
Region I
Room 2303
John F. Kennedy Federal Building
Boston, Massachusetts 02203

- C. Director of Public Affairs
Region II
Environmental Protection Agency
Room 847
26 Federal Plaza
New York, New York 10007

- D. Director of Public Affairs
Region III
Environmental Protection Agency
Curtis Building, 6th and Walnut Streets
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106

- E. Director of Public Affairs
Region IV
Environmental Protection Agency
Suite 300
1421 Peachtree Street, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30309
- F. Director of Public Affairs
Region V
Environmental Protection Agency
1 N. Wacker Drive
Chicago, Illinois 60606
- G. Director of Public Affairs
Region VI
Environmental Protection Agency
1600 Patterson Street
Dallas, Texas 75201
- H. Director of Public Affairs
Region VII
Environmental Protection Agency
1735 Baltimore Street
Kansas City, Missouri 64108

I. Director of Public Affairs

Region VIII

Environmental Protection Agency

Lincoln Tower, Room 916

1860 Lincoln Street

Denver, Colorado 80203

J. Director of Public Affairs

Region IX

Environmental Protection Agency

100 California Street

San Francisco, California 94111

K. Director of Public Affairs

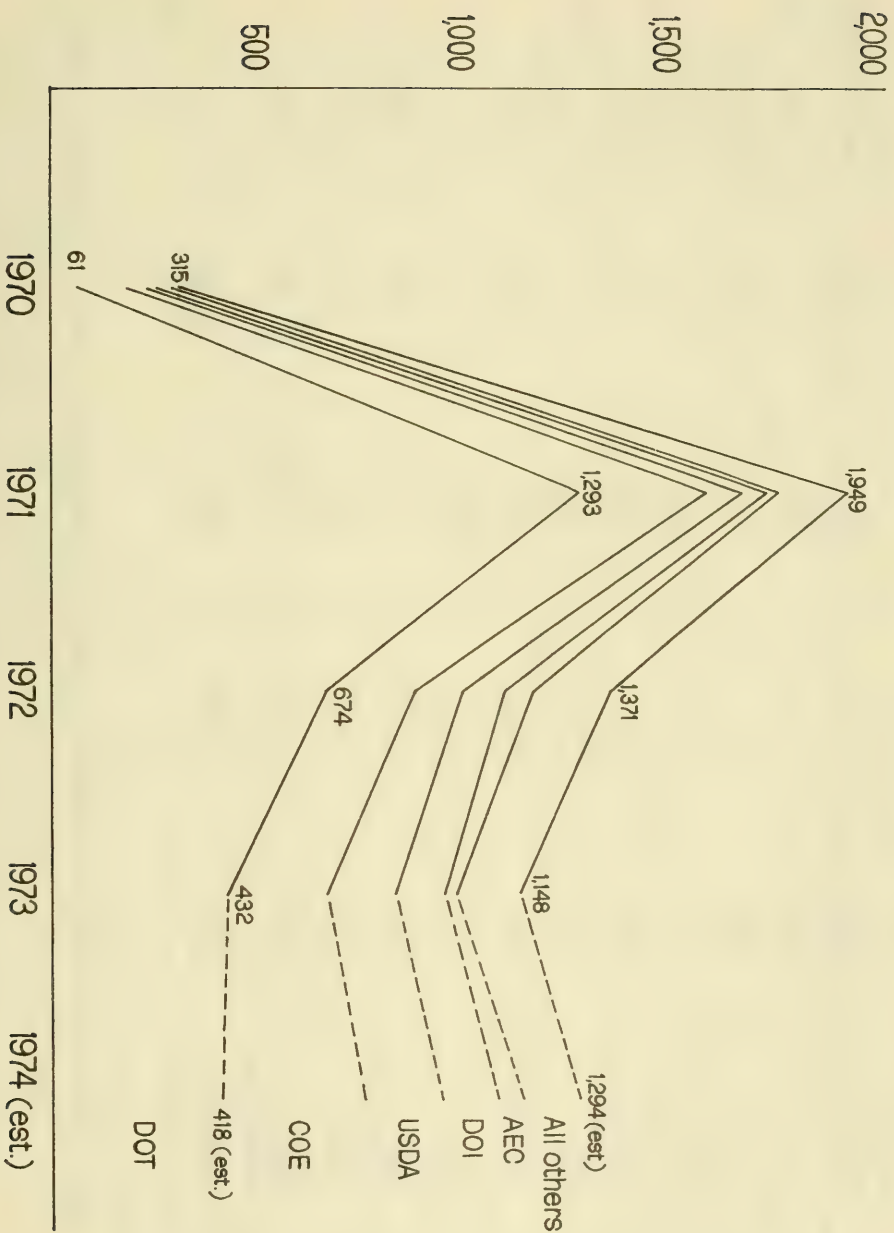
Region X

Environmental Protection Agency

1200 Sixth Avenue

Seattle, Washington 98101

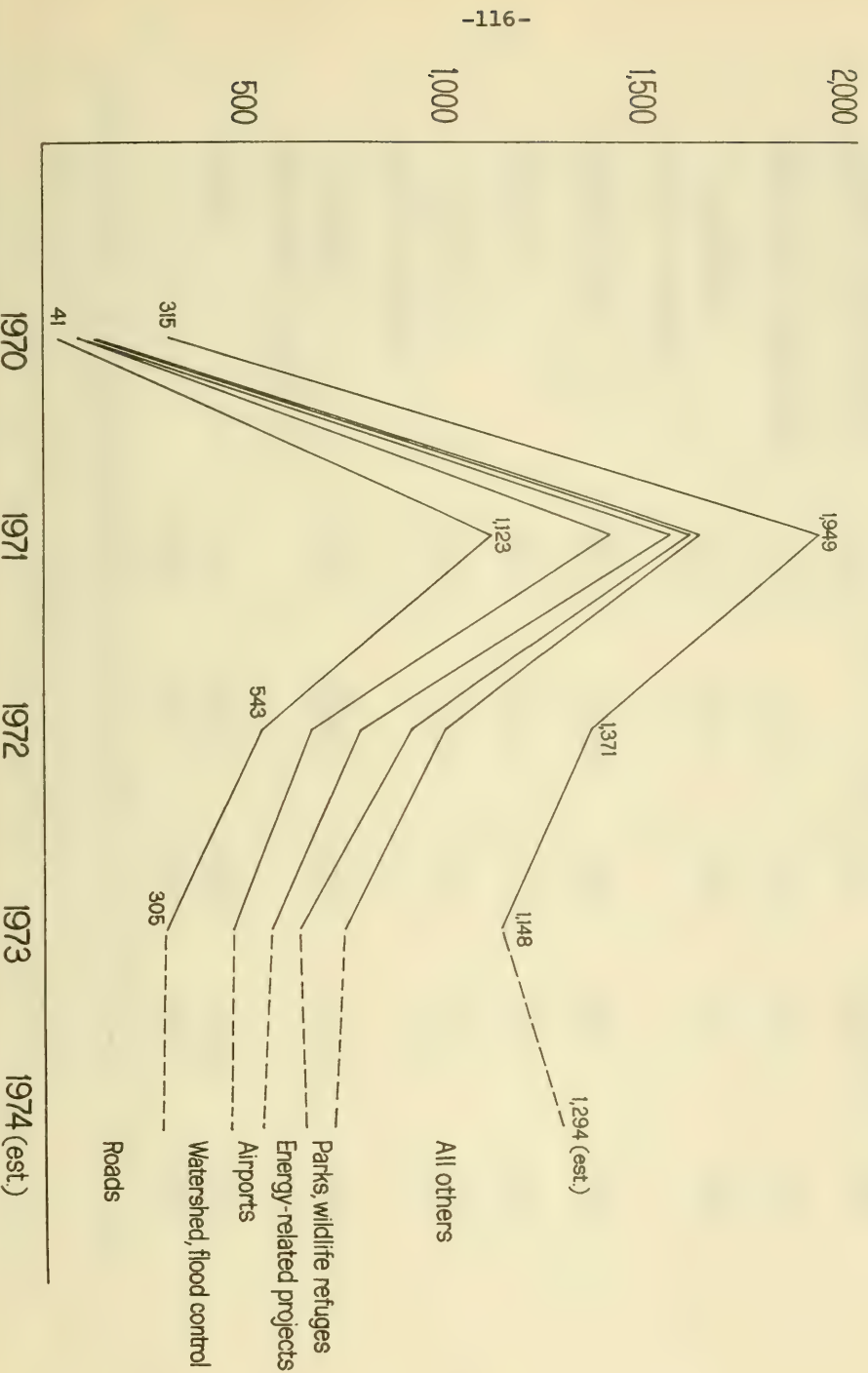
Environmental Impact Statements Filed Annually, by Agency, to July 1, 1974



Environmental Impact Statements Filed Annually, by Agency, to July 1, 1974

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
DOT	61	1,293	674	432	196
COE	119	316	211	243	174
USDA	62	79	124	166	94
DOI	18	65	107	119	72
AEC	32	22	65	28	28
FPC	5	15	65	15	7
HUD	3	23	26	22	10
DOD	5	27	24	19	12
GSA	3	34	6	24	11
EPA	0	16	13	26	7
All others	11	60	70	51	36

Environmental Impact Statements Filed Annually, by Project Type, to July 1, 1974

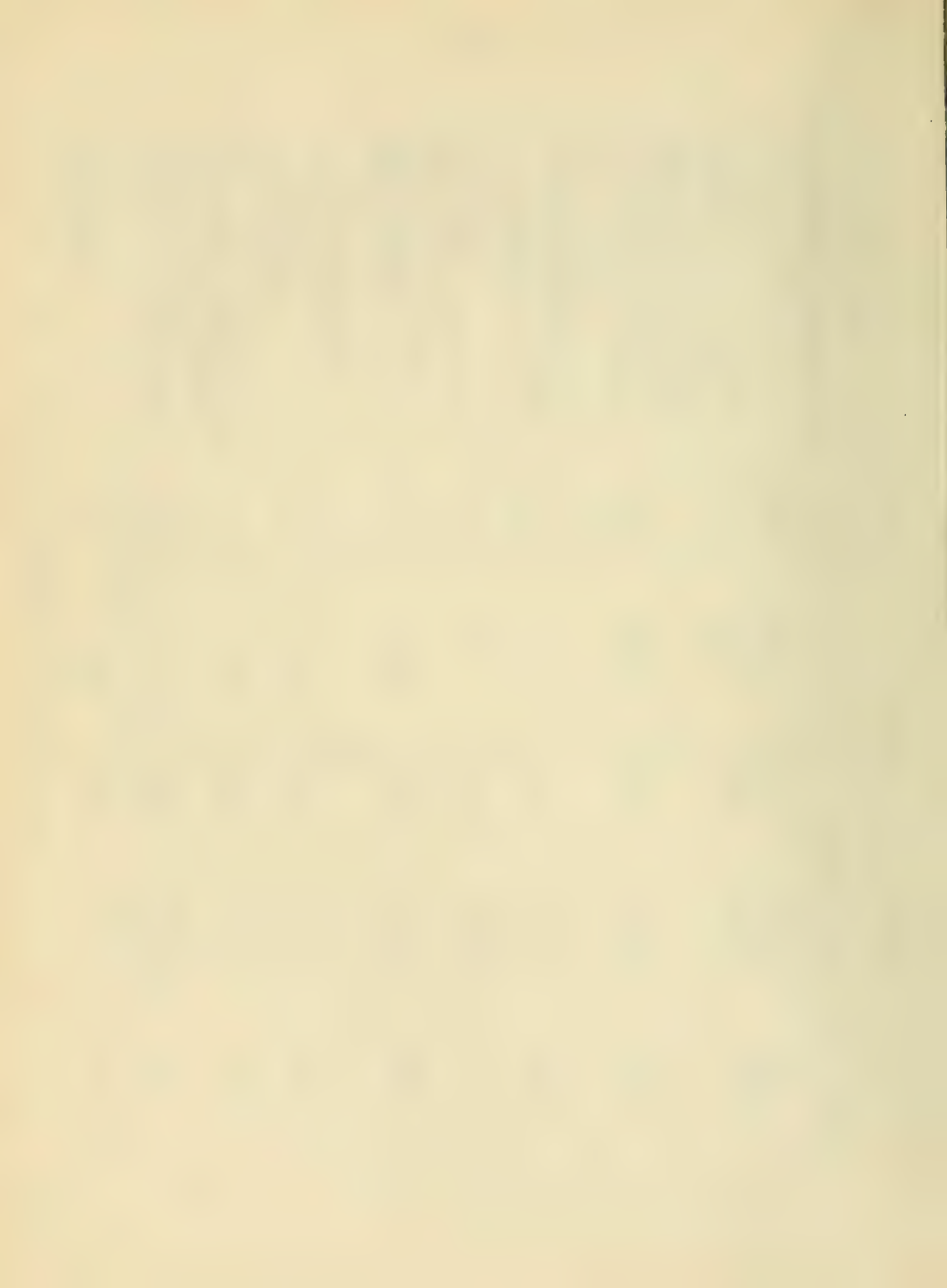


Environmental Impact Statements Filed Annually, by Project Type, to July 1, 1974

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>
Roads	41	1,123	543	305	150
Watershed, flood control	50	299	127	170	83
Energy-related projects	36	59	128	74	53
Airports	15	141	119	96	41
Navigation	47	93	83	93	66
Parks, wildlife refuges	2	24	84	111	36
Pesticides, herbicides	2	16	26	15	12
Timber management	5	1	26	58	54
All others	117	193	235	226	152

Summary of 102 Statements Filed with the CEG Through
7/31/74 (By Agency)

Agency	Draft 102's for actions on which no final 102's have yet been received	Final 102's on legislation and actions	Total actions on which draft or final statements have been received
Agriculture, Department of	151	381	532
Appalachian Regional Commission	1	0	1
Architect of the Capitol	1	0	1
Atomic Energy Commission	47	130	177
Civil Aeronautics Board	1	0	1
Commerce, Department of	13	32	45
Defense, Department of	5	6	11
Air Force	10	13	23
Army	1	16	17
Army Corps of Engineers	481	608	1,089
Navy	18	20	38
Delaware River Basin Commission	1	8	9
Energy Policy Office	0	1	1
Environmental Protection Agency	18	47	65
Federal Maritime Commission	2	0	2
Federal Power Commission	81	28	109
General Services Administration	25	55	80
HEW, Department of	3	12	15
HUD, Department of	18	72	90
Interior, Department of	199	189	388
International Boundary and Water Commission -- U.S. and Mexico	1	7	8
Interstate Commerce Commission	8	2	10
Justice, Department of	2	3	5
Labor, Department of	2	1	3
National Aeronautics and Space Adm.	10	20	30
National Capital Planning Comm.	5	8	13
National Science Foundation	0	5	5
New England River Basins Commissions	1	0	1
Office of Science and Technology	0	1	1
Pacific Northwest River Basins Comm.	3	0	3
Pennsylvania Ave. Dev. Corp.	1	0	1
Southeast-Red-Rainy River Basins Comm.	1	0	1
State Department	1	2	3
Tennessee Valley Authority	4	4	8
Transportation, Department of	981	1,709	2,690
Treasury, Department of	3	7	10
Upper Mississippi River Basin Comm.	1	0	1
U.S. Postal Service	2	0	2
U.S. Water Resources Council	4	9	13
Veterans Administration	0	6	6
	2,102	3,418	5,520



CHAIRMAN PETERSON AT THE WORLD POPULATION CONFERENCE

On August 21, 1974, Council Chairman Russell W. Peterson addressed the United Nations World Population Conference, Committee on Population, Resources and Environment in Bucharest, Rumania. The full text of Chairman Peterson's speech appears at page 3, below.

102 MONITOR INCLUDES A STATE-COUNTY INDEX

Because the focus of a large number of those who follow NEPA activities is based upon geographic location rather than on agency jurisdiction, this month's Monitor includes, for the first time, a monthly index of the statements that is arranged by state and county. This is expected to be a monthly feature of the 102 Monitor. The index for the month of August appears at page 28.

SCS FILES NOTICE OF ACTIONS FOR WHICH EIS ARE REQUIRED UNDER NEPA

Under Section 1500.6(e) of the Council Guidelines, each agency is responsible for preparing an "early notice system" for informing the public of the decision to prepare draft environmental impact statements on proposed actions. CEQ will publish these notices in the Federal Register as they are filed, and reprint the notices in the 102 Monitor. The first of the notices appears at page 9 of this issue.

misc
9059
4.8

Contents

1	United Nations World Population Conference
9	SCS Notice of Preparation
21	CEQ Publications List
28	State-County Index of Environmental Impact Statements Filed During August, 1974.
35	Environmental Impact Statements Filed During August, 1974
81	EPA Listings (per Section 309 of the Clean Air Act, as Amended)
105	Cumulative Summaries of Statements Received Through August, 1974 (By Agency)

ADDRESS BY RUSSELL W. PETERSON
CHAIRMAN, COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
UNITED NATIONS WORLD POPULATION CONFERENCE
COMMITTEE ON POPULATION, RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT
Bucharest, Romania
August 21, 1974

I welcome the opportunity to join with delegates from nations around the world to evaluate the impact of population on our resources, the environment and the quality of life of people everywhere.

I sense that most of us at this conference share a feeling of urgency in approaching this matter.

The number of people living in poverty is increasing. Food shortages, resource depletion, pollution, congestion, unemployment, inflation, rocketing costs for food and fuel continue to intensify. Each problem is compounded and becomes more difficult to resolve as the world's population grows.

In the developing countries, according to the Food and Agriculture Organization, 20 percent of the people are undernourished and 60 percent malnourished. In many of the heavily populated developing countries, fresh water, agricultural land, forests, and fisheries are almost fully utilized, and modernization of agriculture is prohibitively expensive. As populations in such countries continue to grow, they become more dependent upon outside supplies. The Food and Agriculture Organization projects that global demand for fresh water will increase 240 percent by the end of the century. Yesterday a speaker pointed out that such quantities of water will not be available where needed most. Desalinating and transporting the water would seem to be too expensive.

I want to associate myself with the remarks of the representative from Sweden, France, and Canada, who so capably emphasized what we think are overly optimistic

stories about resource availability in the world. I want to suggest to those delegates who have spoken about "unlimited" productivity to meet the needs of an unlimited population, that they listen to the warnings issued yesterday in the plenary by the Deputy Director of the FAO, Mr. Jackson, and by Lester Brown from the Population Tribune. These experts in the field of resource availability and food productivity reported that we are in the midst of a very, very serious situation. They sound a warning which I suggest all of us listen to very, very carefully. We are, I fear, facing a situation, worldwide, that Garret Hardin described simply, but powerfully, in his story, "Tragedy of the Common." The message is something like this:

A farmer decided to graze his sheep on the common, a village green. His sheep grew well on the plentiful grass there and multiplied. The farmer prospered and was happy. Eventually a second farmer, viewing the success of the first, put his sheep to graze on the common; then a third, a fourth, and so on.

Shortly, the grass was overgrazed and it died. So did the sheep. The farmers started to fight. They had, through their individual actions, exceeded the carrying capacity of the common. The same thing can happen on our planet. It has already happened, in fact, in the Sahel in Africa, and what happened in the Sahel can be duplicated elsewhere.

In 1950, about 21 million tons of fish were caught in the waters of the world. Rapidly growing fishing fleets with ever more efficient fishing equipment raised the catch to 40 million tons by 1960 and to 70 million tons by 1970. But the catch began to decline after 1970 and was 65 million tons last year. Has man exceeded the carrying capacity of the oceans? Some think, that by overfishing on the one hand and by polluting nursery grounds and estuaries on the other, he has. Man has often abused

(more)

natural resources and caused local catastrophies. The Oklahoma Dust Bowl in the United States was one example 40 years ago. The overgrazing in the Sahel and the flooding in Bangladesh, which was caused to a great degree by excessive de-forestation, are examples of present man-made tragedies of the common. The reaction to the Oklahoma Dust Bowl was to move to California, but today we have run out of new places to which to move. We are receiving warnings that the earth's carrying capacity is being strained and that things must change or surely there will be a larger tragedy than the demise of a local common.

While it is imperative that we not panic at the threats of widespread famine, poverty, and so forth, it is equally imperative that we heed the warning that both mankind and the earth are already straining to support the current population of approximately 4 billion people. Each person added to the world increases the need for more resources and adds to the pollution pressure. In the more affluent nations, an additional person, on the average, will find his needs fulfilled in abundance. In the developing countries, an additional person, on the average, will obtain a bare subsistence. Thus, the farmer will use more resources and contribute more pollution pressure. In both cases, however, the additional person will lower the potential resources available to the existing population.

The gap between citizens in developed countries is widening with respect to health, food supplies, energy available, other resources, housing, and social security. Though most developing countries are making some improvements, relatively speaking they are being left farther and farther behind the more rapidly advancing developed nations because of large expanding populations and low levels of financial resources available for economic growth.

The question is, will we heed the warnings?

(more)

Economic development and resource depletion are critical threats to the quality of the environment. But will we do what must be done to balance needed economic growth with necessary pollution control and resource management techniques? We have not always done so in the past. In 1950, when the Gross World Product (GWP) reached its first trillion, there was little concern about pollution. The GWP is now \$3.5 trillion and will probably reach \$12 trillion by the end of the century. Environmental quality is receiving high priority throughout most of the world today, because the prime cause of pollution -- economic development -- has increased more than three-fold in the last 23 years.

The tremendous pressure on the environment from increased economic activity will continue. It is important to remember that the developing nations need substantial economic development to provide a higher standard of living for their people. But even with a rapid growth in their per capita Gross National Product over the next several decades, developing nations will still have less of an impact on environmental degradation than will the developed nations.

Thus, it is clear that the developed nations' emphasis on pollution control is essential to preventing an economic avalanche from further despoiling the environment. At the same time, it would be most prudent for developing countries to learn and apply the lessons economic development has imparted to the more developed parts of the world: It is easier and cheaper to establish controls to protect the environment from the beginning of an industrial revolution than to mount a counter-revolution to clean up the mess from past abuses.

It is of major importance that all nations and especially the developed nations make the maximum effort to stop waste and to use their resources in the most efficient way. In the use of energy, for example, there are many opportunities for conservation. In our country, we are currently developing a major conservation program involving waste waste reduction, recycling, and resource management.

(more)

As people everywhere work to assure every human being a good quality of life, it is important to work to provide everyone an adequate economic well-being, food health care and shelter. In doing this, prevention of pollution of our environment and conservation of our resources are basic. But probably most important of all is the need to reduce the growth in the number of persons for whom the better quality of life will need to be provided.

In the United States, fertility has been declining steadily for several years and is now below the level necessary for parents to replace themselves. I personally hope the birth rate in the United States will continue to drop until a stable population is reached. The United States Government has actively made family planning assistance available to all who could not otherwise afford it. Our citizens are using these services which have been an important factor in reaching the replacement birth level. Parents in our country are exercising their basic human rights to determine freely the number and spacing of their children. The markedly improved status of women in our country has been an important factor here.

The interrelationship of the status of women and family planning has been noted by the Assistant Secretary General of the U.N., Helvia Sipila. Countries should make every effort to fully integrate women into all aspects of society. In the United States, women are entering all field in greater numbers. For example, the enrollment of women in medical and dental schools had doubled in the last year. When the talents of both men and women are utilized, development and economic growth are enhanced.

In recent years, the United States has, through a major effort on pollution abatement and control, done much to minimize adverse impacts on the world's ecosystem.

(more)

The decline in the growth in the production of goods and the increase in the growth of service industries has, similarly, reduced the impact of commerce on the environment. Most of the growth in our national economy is in the service sector and it is predicted that the wave of the future in economic growth will continue to be from service, not production.

But we realize that our efforts to balance economic growth and protection of the environment will only be effective if we continue to be successful in reducing population growth. As the U.S. Population Commission pointed out a couple of years ago, there is nothing to be gained by a large increase in our population. This finding accepts the fact that the carrying capacity of the United States is limited. The carrying capacity of the world is, likewise, limited and we must strive together to see that it is not exceeded.

The United States strongly endorses the world population plan of action calling for parents to determine freely the size of their families, because that plan, which is before this conference, is aimed at achieving a balance between the number of people on earth and the planet's carrying capacity and, thus will prevent a tragedy--not for one small village common, but for the world.

#

notices

This section of the FEDERAL REGISTER contains documents other than rules or proposed rules that are applicable to the public. Notices of hearings and investigations, committee meetings, agency decisions and rulings, delegations of authority, filing of petitions and applications and agency statements of organization and functions are examples of documents appearing in this section.

COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

The following list, filed with the Council by the Soil Conservation Service of the Department of Agriculture pursuant to CEQ Guideline 40 CFR 1500.6(e), indicates those administrative actions that SCS has determined will require the preparation of an environmental impact statement under NEPA.

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE ASSISTED ACTIONS ON WHICH ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENTS ARE TO BE PREPARED AS OF JULY 1, 1974

Responsible Federal official	Name of project or R.C. & D. measure	County
Alabama		
State Conservationist, P. O. Box 311, Auburn, Ala. 36830	Cypress Creek.....	Lauderdale and Wayne (Tennessee).
	Upper Brushy Creek.....	Escambia.
	Mud Creek.....	Cullman.
	Dynne Creek.....	Cleburne.
	Choccolocco Creek.....	Calhoun, Talladega, Cleburne, and Clay.
	Factory Creek.....	Sumter.
	Talladega Creek.....	Talladega and Clay.
	Southeast Choctawhatchee Creek.....	Geneva, Dale, and Houston.
	Ketchapedrakee Creek.....	Clay, Cleburne, and Randolph.
	Walnut Creek (R.C. & D.).....	Pike.
Alaska		
State Conservationist, 204 East 5th Ave., Room 217, Anchorage, Alaska 99501.	None.....	
Arizona		
State Conservationist, 6029 Federal Building, Phoenix, Ariz. 85025.	Buckhorn-Mesa.....	Maricopa and Pinal.
	Harquahala Valley.....	Maricopa and Yuma.
	Apache Junction-Gilbert.....	Maricopa and Pinal.
	Williams-Chandler.....	Do.
	Cottonwood Wash.....	Navajo.
	Gila Floodway-Lower Queen Creek.....	Maricopa and Pinal.
	Dos Cabezas.....	Cochise.
	Eagle Tail.....	Maricopa.
Arkansas		
State Conservationist, P.O. Box 2323, Little Rock, Ark. 72203.	Upper Petit Jean.....	Logan, Scott, and Sebastian.
	Upper Strawberry River.....	Fulton, Izard, and Sharp.
	South Fourche.....	Perry, Yell, Saline, and Garland.
	Larkin Creek.....	Lee and St. Francis.
	Fish Bayou.....	St. Francis and Crittenden.
	North Fork of Cadron Creek.....	Faulkner, Van Buren, Cleburne, and Conway.
	East Fork of Cadron Creek.....	Faulkner, White, and Cleburne.
	Lower Cadron Creek.....	Conway and Faulkner.
	Lake Wallace-Jackson Sough (R.C. & D.).....	Chicot and Drew.
California		
State Conservationist P.O. Box 1019, Davis, Calif. 95616.	Carpinteria Valley.....	Santa Barbara.
	Central Sonoma-Spring Creek.....	Sonoma.
	Central Sonoma-Matanzas.....	Do.
	Lower Llagas Creek.....	Santa Clara.
	Lower Pine Creek.....	Contra Costa.
	Marsh-Kellogg Creek.....	Do.
	Napa River.....	Napa.
	Upper Llagas Creek.....	Santa Clara.
	Newman.....	Stanislaus.
	Mc Coy Wash.....	Riverside.
	Capay Valley.....	Yolo.
	Hungry Hollow.....	Do.
	Davis Creek (R.C. & D.).....	Modoc.
	Stone's Canyon (R.C. & D.).....	Do.
Colorado		
State Conservationist, P.O. Box 17107, Denver, Colo. 80217.	Amity.....	Prowers.
	Henrylyn.....	Weld and Adams.
	Sedgwick-Sand Draws.....	Cheyenne, Deuel (Nebraska), and Sedgwick.
	Sentry Box.....	Saguache.
	Prairie Ditch (R.C. & D.).....	Alamosa.

NOTICES

3169

Responsible Federal official	Name of project or R.C. & D. measure	County
Connecticut		
State Conservationist, Mansfield Professional Park, Storrs, Conn. 06268.	Farm Brook	New Haven.
	Norwalk River	Fairfield.
	Neck River	New Haven.
	Avery Brook	Hartford.
Delaware		
State Conservationist, Treadway Towers, 9 East Lockerman St., Dover, Del. 19901.	Upper Choptank River, Harty Tax Ditch	Kent.
	Upper Nanticoke River, Robins Tax Ditch, Shorts Tax Ditch, Silverbrook Run Project (R.C. & D.)	Sussex.
	Christina River Project (R.C. & D.)	Do.
	Route 9 Bicentennial project (R.C. & D.)	Delaware (statewide).
	Peppers Creek flood and drainage project (R.C. & D.)	Sussex.
Florida		
State Conservationist, P.O. Box 1208, Gainesville, Fla. 32602.	California Lake	Dixie.
	South Florida conservancy district	Palm Beach and Hendry.
	Upper Tampa Bay	Hillsborough, Pinellas, and Pasco.
	Juniper Creek	Sumter.
	Pahokee drainage district	Palm Beach.
	Pelican Lake drainage district	Do.
	Sarasota west coast	Sarasota and Manatee.
Georgia		
State Conservationist, P.O. Box 532, Athens, Ga. 30601.	Big Mortar-Snuff Box Swamp	Long and McIntosh.
	Mill Branch	Bacon.
	Evans County	Candler, Evans, and Tattnall.
	Black Creek	Bulloch and Bryan.
	Hard Labor-Big Sandy Creeks	Morgan and Walton.
	Woodbine area	Camden and Charlton.
	Turtle River	Glynn, Brantley, and Wayne.
	Lower Little Tallapoosa River	Carroll, Haralson, Heard, and Cleburne (Alabama).
	Hudson River	Banks, Franklin, and Madison.
	Ili Hat measure plan (Coastal Georgia R.C. & D.)	Camden.
	Recreation Lake and development measure plan (Gwinnett County R.C. & D.)	Gwinnett.
Hawaii		
State Conservationist, 440 Alexander Young Bldg., Honolulu, Hawaii 96813.	Honolua watershed	Maul.
	Waluku-Aieaia watershed	Hawaii.
	Happy Valley project measure (R.C. & D.)	Maul.
Idaho		
State Conservationist, 304 North 8th St., room 345, Boise, Idaho 83702.	None	
Illinois		
State Conservationist, P.O. Box 678, Champaign, Ill. 61820.	None	
Indiana		
State Conservationist, Atkinson Square-West 5610 Crawfordville Rd., Indianapolis, Ind. 46224.	Anderson River	Perry, Dubois, Spencer, and Crawford.
	Buseron Creek	Sullivan, Clay, Green, and Vigo.
	Croys Creek	Clay, Putnam, and Parke.
	Delaney Creek	Washington.
	Goose Creek	Cass.
	Gresham Creek	Posey.
	Hall-Flint Creek	Dubois.
	Jordan Creek	Warren, and Vermillion (Illinois.)
	Lost River	Orange, Martin, Washington, Dubois, and Lawrence.
	Lye Creek drain	Montgomery.
	Middle Fork Anderson River	Perry and Crawford.
	Muddy Fork of Silver Creek	Clark, Floyd, and Washington.
	Prairie Creek (Vigo)	Vigo.
	Prides Creek	Fike.
	Rock Creek	Cass.
	Stucker Fork	Jefferson, Scott, Clark, and Washington.
	Twin Rush Creek	Washington.
	Upper Big Blue River	Henry and Rush.
	White Water River-Fayette	Fayette.
	Upper West Fork Whitewater River	Fayette, Randolph, Wayne, and Henry.

31660

NOTICES

Responsible Federal official	Name of project or R.C. & D. measure	County
Iowa		
State Conservationist, 823 Federal Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa 50309.	Badger Creek Watershed.....	Madison, Dallas, and Warren.
	Bee Jay watershed.....	Pottawattamie.
	Big Wyacondah watershed.....	Davis.
	Blockton watershed.....	Taylor.
	Dane Ridge watershed.....	Crawford.
	Davids Creek watershed.....	Audubon and Guthrie.
	Deer Creek watershed.....	Worth.
	Held watershed.....	Plymouth.
	Indian Creek-Van Buren watershed.....	Van Buren, Clark (Missouri).
	Ledgewood Creek watershed.....	Fremont.
	Leutinger-Lowe Run watershed.....	Muscatine.
	Little River watershed.....	Decorah.
	Little Sioux River flood prevention project.....	O'Brien, Plymouth, Cherokee, Buena Vista, Woodbury, Ida, Sac, Monona, and Harrison.
	Mill-Picayune Creek watershed.....	Crawford, Harrison, and Shelby.
	Mosquito of Harrison watershed.....	Harrison and Shelby.
	North Pigeon watershed.....	Pottawattamie.
	Pierce Creek No. 2 watershed.....	Page and Montgomery.
	Pony Creek watershed.....	Mills and Pottawattamie.
	Three Mile Creek watershed.....	Union and Adair.
	Turkey Creek watershed.....	Cass, Guthrie, Audubon, and Adair.
	Waubesaie Creek watershed.....	Mills and Fremont.
	West Buttrick Creek watershed.....	Webster.
	White Breast Creek watershed.....	Clarke and Lucas.
Kansas		
State Conservationist, Box 600, Salina, Kans. 67401.	North Black Vermillion.....	Marshall and Nemaha.
	Upper Black Vermillion.....	Do.
	Big Sugar Creek.....	Anderson and Linn.
	Sand Creek.....	Harvey and Marion.
	Middle Creek.....	Miami and Linn.
	Middle Walnut.....	Butler, Cowley, Sedgwick, and Sumner.
	Elk Creek.....	Nemaha, Jackson, and Atchison.
	Grasshopper-Coral.....	Atchison and Jefferson.
	Wet Walnut No. 1.....	Barton and Rush.
	Wet Walnut No. 2.....	Ness, Pawnee, and Rush.
	Wet Walnut No. 3.....	Ness.
	Wet Walnut No. 4.....	Ness, Lane, and Scott.
	Wet Walnut No. 5.....	Do.
	Wolf River.....	Brown and Doniphan.
	Rock Creek WSD No. 45.....	Pottawattamie.
	Buffalo Creek.....	Jewell, Cloud, Mitchell, and Republic.
	Diamond Creek.....	Chase and Morris.
	Middle Creek.....	Chase, Marion, and Morris.
	Peyton Creek.....	Chase.
	South Fork.....	Chase, Butler, and Greenwood.
	Dry Creek.....	Washington, Clay, Republic, and Cloud.
Kentucky		
State Conservationist, 333 Waller Ave., Lexington, Ky. 40504.	Big Muddy Creek.....	Butler and Logan.
	Donaldson Creek.....	Caldwell.
	East Fork Foud River.....	Christian, Todd, and Muhlenberg.
	Fox Creek.....	Fleming.
	Humphrey-Clanton Creek.....	Ballard.
	Obion Creek.....	Hickman and Graves.
	Salt Lick Creek.....	Menifee and Bath.
	Upper Tradewater River.....	Christian.
	West Fork Mayfield Creek.....	Carlisle and Graves.
	West Fork Pond River.....	Christian.
Louisiana		
State Conservationist, P.O. Box 1630, Alexandria, La. 71301.	West Fork of Bayou Lacassine.....	Jefferson Davis.
	Upper Bayou Nezpique.....	Allen and Evangeline.
	Duralde-des Cannes.....	Acadia, St. Landry, and Evangeline.
	Lake Verret.....	Iberville, Ascension, and Assumption.
	Walnut-Roundaway.....	Madison and East Carroll.
	Central Madison.....	Madison.
	Chatlin Lake Canal.....	Rapides and Avoyelles.
	North Concordia.....	Concordia, Tensas, and Catahoula.
	Avoyelles-St. Landry.....	Avoyelles, Rapides, and St. Landry.
	Bayou Bonne Idee.....	Morehouse.
	Kinder.....	Allen.
	East Franklin.....	Franklin, Catahoula, and Richland.
	Bayou Plaquemine Brule.....	Acadia and St. Landry.
	Bayou Grosse Tete.....	Pointe Coupee.
	Choctaw Bayou.....	Pointe Coupee and West Baton Rouge.
	Johnson Bayou.....	Pointe Coupee.
	East Ascension.....	Ascension.
	Bayou Mallet.....	Acadia and St. Landry.
	West Franklin.....	Franklin and Richland.
	East Carroll.....	East Carroll.

NOTICES

31661

Responsible Federal official	Name of project or R.C. & D. measure	County
Maine		
State Conservationist, USDA Office Bldg., University of Maine, Orono, Maine 04473.	Twentyfive Mile Stream watershed. Upper Piscataquis River watershed. Northwest River fish and wildlife (R.C. & D.).	Waldo, Penabsco, Somerset, and Kennebec. Piscataquis and Somerset. Sebago.
Maryland		
State Conservationist, 4821 Hartwick Rd., College Park, Md. 20740.	Big and Little Pipe Creeks..... Little and Middle Patuxent River. Upper Chasselman River..... Big and Little Elk Creeks..... Piscataway Creek..... Middletown Branch.....	Carroll and Frederick. Howard. Garrett (Maryland) and Somerset (Pennsylvania). Cecl (Maryland) and Chester (Pennsylvania). Prince Georges. Dorchester.
Massachusetts		
State Conservationist, 29 Cottage Street, Amherst, Mass. 01002.	Diamond-Trapshole Brooks watershed. Upper Quabog River watershed. West Branch of Westfield River watershed. Hawley-Mill Brook public water-based fish and wildlife development (R.C. & D.).	Norfolk. Worcester, Hampden, and Hampshire. Do. Franklin.
Michigan		
State Conservationist, 1402 South Harrison Rd., room 101, East Lansing, Mich. 48823.	Indian Creek watershed..... Black Creek-Mason watershed.. Rogue River watershed..... State road drain watershed.. West Upper Maple watershed...	Lapeer, Sanilac, and Tuscola. Mason. Newaygo and Kent. Shiawassee. Clinton and Gratiot.
Minnesota		
State Conservationist, 316 North Robert St., St. Paul, Minn. 55101.	Norman Polk watershed..... South Zumbro watershed..... Tyler Creek watershed..... Burnham Creek..... Turtle Creek..... Falls Lake Water Management (R.C. & D.).	Norman and Polk. Dodge and Olmsted. Lyon, Lincoln, and Pipestone. Polk. Freeborn and Mower. Aitkin.
Mississippi		
State Conservationist, P.O. Box 610, Jackson, Miss. 39205.	Oktoma Creek..... Leake County Five Creeks..... Tallahome Creek..... Soulnovey Creek..... Deer Creek..... Shupak Creek..... Bayou Pierre..... Mantachie Creek..... Black Creek..... Big Creek..... Chunky River..... Holiday Creek..... Richland Creek..... Silver Creek..... Tallahaga Creek..... Tuscumbia River..... Upper Leaf River..... Whitesands-Green Creek..... Will Neill..... Kemper County Lake (R.C. & D.).	Covington, Simpson, Smith, Jones, and Forrest. Leake. Jasper, Jones, and Newton. Clarke, Jasper, and Newton. Bolivar, and Washington. Noubree and Kemper. Cochran and Lincoln. Hawamba, Lee, and Monroe. Holmes. Jasper, Jones, and Smith. Neshoba and Newton. Jefferson Davis. Franklin. Jefferson Davis, Lawrence, and Simpson. Winston. Alcorn, Prentiss, McNairy (Tennessee). Scott, Smith, and Jasper. Jefferson Davis and Lawrence. Leflore, Carroll, and Grenada. Kemper.

NOTICES

Responsible Federal official	Name of project or R.C. & D. measure	County
Missouri		
State Conservationist, P.O. Box 459, Columbia, Mo. 65201.	Upper and Lower Little Black watersheds.	Carter, Ripley, Butler, and Clay (Arizona).
	West Fork of Big Creek watershed.	Harrison, Ringgold, and Decatur (Iowa).
	Mississippi County spillway area watershed.	Mississippi.
	Upper and Lower Middle Fabus watersheds.	Schuyler, Knox, Scotland, Adair, and Lewis.
	Grassy-Troublesome Creeks watershed.	Knox, Lewis, Marion, and Barry.
Montana		
State Conservationist, P.O. Box 970, Bozeman, Mont. 59715.	City of Browning, Boulder River....	Glacier and Jefferson.
	Pintlar Creek headwaters R.C. & D. project area.	Beaverhead.
Nebraska		
State Conservationist, 134 South 12th St., room 604, Lincoln, Nebr. 68508.	Blackwood Creek.....	Lincoln, Hayes, Hitchcock, and Red Willow.
	Long Branch.....	Johnson, Nemaha, Pawnee, and Richardson.
	South Branch Little Nemaha.....	Laurens, Otoe, and Johnson.
	Middle Big Nemaha.....	Gage, Johnson, and Pawnee.
	Bone Creek.....	Butler.
	Upper Little Nemaha.....	Laurens, Cass, and Otoe.
	Swan Creek.....	Saline and Jefferson.
	Wolf Wildcat.....	Gage and Pawnee.
	Maple Creek.....	Stanton, Colfax, Platte, and Dodge.
Nevada		
State Conservationist, P.O. Box 4850, Reno, Nev. 89505.	None	
New Hampshire		
State Conservationist, Federal Building, Durham, N.H. 03824.	Baker River Watershed.....	Grafton.
	Indian Brook.....	Coccos.
	Gunstock Brook flood prevention (R.C. & D.).	Belknap.
	Canaan flood prevention (R.C. & D.).	Grafton.
New Jersey		
State Conservationist, 1370 Hamilton St., P.O. Box 219, Somerset, N.J. 08873.	Furnace Brook watershed.....	Warren.
	Merrill Creek watershed.....	Do.
New Mexico		
State Conservationist, Box 2007, Albuquerque, N. Mex. 87103.	Behn-Los Lunas watershed.....	Valencia.
	Cottonwood-Walnut Creek watershed.	Eddy and Chaves.
	Espanola-Rio Chama watershed....	Rio Arriba.
	Sandia watershed.....	Bernalillo and Sandoval.
	Trujillo, Montoya, Tierra Blanca and Rincon Arroyos watershed.	Dona Ana and Sierra.
	Zuni Pueblo watershed.....	McKinley.
	Tucumanari Draw watershed.....	Quay.
New York		
State Conservationist, 700 East Water St., Syracuse, N.Y. 13210.	Conewango Creek watershed.....	Chautauque and Cattaraugus.
	Deposit watershed.....	Delaware and Broome.
	Mill Brook watershed.....	Chemung.
	Nanticoke watershed.....	Broome and Tioga.
	Newtown-Hoffman watershed.....	Chemung and Schuyler.
	Oak Orchard watershed.....	Genesee and Orleans.
North Carolina		
State Conservationist, P.O. Box 27307, Raleigh, N.C. 27611.	Little Contentines Creek.....	Pitt, Edgecombe, Wilson, and Greene.
	Swift Creek.....	Pitt, Craven, and Beaufort.
	Upper Bay River.....	Famlico.
	Hobbsville.....	Sunbury (Sunbury portion), Oates.
	Coddie.....	Coldwater, Dutch, Buffalo, Cabarrus, Iredell, Rowan.
	Country Line Creek.....	Caswell and Rockingham.
	Second Broad River.....	Rutherford and McDowell.
	Stoney Creek.....	Wayne.
North Dakota		
State Conservationist, Box 1458, Bismarck, N. Dak. 58501.	Boundary Creek watershed, channel No. 1.	Bottineau.

NOTICES

Responsible Federal official	Name of project or R.C. & D. measure	County
Ohio		
State Conservationist, 311 Old Federal Bldg., Columbus, Ohio 43215.	Beaver Creek watershed.....	Henry, Wood, Putnam, and Hancock.
	Leading Creek watershed.....	Meigs, Athens, and Gallia.
	Rush Creek watershed.....	Perry, Fairfield, and Hocking.
	South Fork Licking watershed.....	Licking and Fairfield.
	Sunfish recreation development.....	Montroe.
	Upper Paint Creek watershed.....	Fayette and Madison.
	Little Auglaize River watershed.....	Van Wert, Paulding, and Putnam.
	Middle branch of the Little Auglaize River.....	Van Wert and Paulding.
Oklahoma		
State Conservationist, State Office, Stillwater, Okla. 74074.	Big Beaver Creek.....	Comanche, Cotton, Grady, and Stephens.
	Kicapoo Nations.....	Lincoln and Oklahoma.
	McKinney-Buzzard Creek.....	McCurtain.
	Pott-Sem-Turkey Creek.....	Seminole and Pottawatomie.
	Robinson Creek.....	Lincoln.
	Sans Bois Creek.....	Haskell, Pittsburg, and Latimer.
	Upper Muddy Boggy Creek.....	Coal, Hughes, Pittsburg, and Pontotoc.
Oregon		
State Conservationist, 1218 Southwest Washington St., Portland, Oreg. 97205.	Little Luckiamute watershed.....	Polk.
	Rock Creek watershed.....	Gilliam and Morrow.
	Calapooya Creek watershed.....	Douglas.
	Oak Grove watershed.....	Hood River.
	South Beach Marina (R.C. & D.).....	Lincoln.
Pennsylvania		
State Conservationist, Box 985, Federal Square Station, Harrisburg, Pa. 17108.	Neshaminy Creek.....	Bucks and Montgomery.
	Brandywine Creek.....	Chester, Lancaster, and Delaware (Pennsylvania) and New Castle (Delaware).
	Jacobs Creek.....	Fayette and Westmoreland.
	Wheeling Creek.....	Greene and Washington (Ohio) and Marshall (West Virginia).
	Middle Creek.....	Snyder, Mifflin, and Union.
	Briar Creek.....	Columbia and Luzerne.
	Upper Tioga River.....	Tioga.
	Pine Run (Wissahickon).....	Montgomery.
	Sacony Creek.....	Berks.
	Upper Casselman River.....	Somerset.
	Big and Little Elk Creeks.....	Chester.
Puerto Rico		
Director, Caribbean Area, Caribbean Area, GPO Box 4868, San Juan, P.R.	Guayanes River watershed.....	Yabucoa.
	Yauco Creek watershed.....	Arroyo.
Rhode Island		
State Conservationist, 222 Quaker Lane, West Warwick, R.I. 02893.	None.....	
South Carolina		
State Conservationist, 901 Sumter St., Columbia, S.C. 29201.	Catfish Creek-Smith Swamp.....	Marion and Dillon.
	Little River.....	Abbeville, Anderson, and McCormick.
	Upper New River.....	Beaufort and Jasper.
	South Tyger River.....	Greenville.
	Gray's Lake low country project (R.C. & D.).....	Jasper and Hampton.
South Dakota		
State Conservationist, P.O. Box 1257, Huron, S. Dak. 57350.	Mission Hill watershed.....	Yankton.
	Brule Creek watershed.....	Lincoln, Union.

NOTICES

Responsible Federal official	Name of project or R.O. & D. measure	County
Tennessee		
State Conservationist, 561 U.S. Court-house, Nashville, Tenn. 37203.	Clover Creek.....	Hardeman, Madison, Chester.
	North Fork Forked Deer River.....	Gibson.
	McNairy-Cypress Creek.....	McNairy.
	Bogota.....	Dyer and Obion.
	Sulphur Fork.....	Robertson, Sumner, Montgomery, and Cheatham.
	Pine Creek.....	Scott.
	Mudd Creek.....	Weakley and Obion.
	Reelfoot-Indian Creek.....	Obion.
	Martin Creek.....	Carroll and Henry.
	Middle Fork Obion River.....	Henry and Weakley.
	Cane Creek.....	Lauderdale.
	Erin flood prevention (R.O. & D.).....	Houston.
TEXAS		
State Conservationist, P.O. Box 648, Temple, Tex. 76501.	Deport Creek watershed.....	Lamar and Red River.
	Three Mile Sulfur Draw.....	Culberson and Hudspeth.
	Elm (Cen-Tex) Creek.....	Bell, Falls, McLennan, and Milam.
	Sandy Creek.....	Taylor.
	Pollard Creek.....	Palo Pinto.
	Pine Creek.....	Lamar.
	Big Creek.....	Brazos.
	Tohucana Creek.....	Hill, Limestone, and McLennan.
	Attoyac Bayou.....	Rusk, Nacogdoches, Shelby, and San Augustine.
	Lower Brushy Creek.....	Milam and Williamson.
	Choctaw Creek.....	Grayson.
	Willow Creek.....	Town Green and Runnels.
	Allens Creek.....	Austin.
	Upper San Marcos.....	Comal and Hays.
	Sabanna River.....	Comanche, Eastland, and Callahan.
	Meridian and Neils Creeks.....	Bosque, Coryell, and Hamilton.
	Southwest laterals.....	Concho and McCulloch.
	Pilot Grove.....	Hunt, Collin, Fannin, and Grayson.
	Big Sandy.....	Clay, Montague, and Wise.
	Cedar Creek.....	Henderson, Kaufman, Rockwall, and Van Zandt.
	Brownwood laterals.....	Brown and Mills.
Utah		
State Conservationist, 4012 Federal Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah 84138.	Muddy Creek.....	Sevier, Emery, and Sanpete.
	Dry Fork.....	Uintah.
	Richfield-West Sevier.....	Sevier.
	Enterprise Irrigation Co. (R.O. & D.).....	Iron and Washington.
Vermont		
State Conservationist, 96 College St., Burlington, Vt. 05401.	None.....	
Virginia		
State Conservationist, P.O. Box 10026, Richmond, Va. 23240.	Nibbs Creek.....	Amelia.
	Great Creek.....	Brunswick and Lunenburg.
	Cedar Run.....	Fauquier.
Washington		
State Conservationist, U.S. Court-house, room 360, Spokane, Wash. 99201.	East and West Green River water-shed.....	King.
	Lake Creek watershed.....	Lewis.
	Gooses Creek watershed.....	Lincoln.
	Wilson Creek watershed.....	Kittitas.
	Clear Creek watershed.....	Pierce.
	Salzer-Coal Creek watershed.....	Lewis.
	Sumas watershed.....	Whatcom.
West Virginia		
State Conservationist, P.O. Box 865, Morgantown, W. Va. 26505.	North and South Mill Creek.....	Grant, Pendleton, and Hardy.
	South Fork.....	Pendleton and Hardy.
	New Creek.....	Grant and Mineral.
	North River.....	Hampshire and Hardy.
	Elk Creek.....	Harrison and Barbour.
	Hackers Creek.....	Lewis and Upshur.
	Howard Creek.....	Greenbrier.
	Meadow Creek.....	Summers and Fayette.
	Piney Creek.....	Raleigh.
	Upper Mud River.....	Lincoln and Boone.
	North Fork Hughes River.....	Ritchie and Doddridge.
	Brush Creek.....	Mercer.
	Mud River.....	Cabell, Putnam, Lincoln, and Boone.
	Arbuckle Creek.....	Fayette.
	Pond Run.....	Wood.

NOTICES

Responsible Federal official	Name of project or R.C. & D. measure	County
Wisconsin		
State Conservationist, Madison, Wis. 53711.	Glen Hills.....	St. Croix and Dunn
	Plain-Honey Creek.....	Sauk.
	Tri-Creek.....	Monroe.
	Otter Creek.....	Iowa.
	Willow Creek.....	Richland and Sauk.
	Blackhawk Kickapoo.....	Crawford and Vernon.
	Brillou.....	Calumet and Manitowoc.
	Fond du Lac.....	Fond du Lac and Winnebago.
	Pine River.....	Richland and Vernon.
	Butterant flood control, Pri-Ru-Ta project (R.C. & D.).	Ashland.
	Homlock-Murphy flowage, Pri-Ru- TA (project) (R.C.S.D.).	Rusk.
Wyoming		
State Conservationist, P.O. Box 2440, Casper, Wyo. 82601.	None.....	

GARY L. WIDMAN,
General Counsel.

[FR Doc.74-19600 Filed 8-29-74;8:45 am]

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
722 JACKSON PLACE, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006

102 Monitor

The 102 Monitor is the monthly publication of the Council on Environmental Quality. In addition to its listing of environmental impact statements which have been filed with the Council under the provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the Monitor contains a list of EPA's comments, filed under the provisions of section 309 of the Clean Air Act, as amended; items of current concern in NEPA case law; and information on the environmental studies of the Council.

The 102 Monitor is printed and distributed by the Government Printing Office. The subscription rate for the Monitor is \$13.20 annually, with an additional \$3.30 charge for foreign mailing; individual copies of the Monitor are \$1.15 from GPO.

Superintendent of Documents
Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20402

(Difficulties in obtaining copies of the 102 Monitor should be referred to GPO's Service Section, P.O. Box 1533, Washington, D.C. 20013)

SOURCE FOR BACK ISSUES OF
THE 102 MONITOR

The Congressional Record is a standard library reference.

Vol. 1, Nos. 1, 2, & 3

Congressional Record (page E 3607) - April 28, 1971

Vol. 1, No. 4

Congressional Record (page E 5151) - May 27, 1971

Vol. 1, No. 5

Congressional Record (page E 6023) - June 16, 1971

Vol. 1, No. 6

Congressional Record (page E 8458) - July 28, 1971

Vol. 1, No. 7

Congressional Record (page E 9483) - September 13, 1971

Vol. 1, No. 8

Congressional Record (page E 10002) - September 24, 1971

Vol. 1, No. 9

Congressional Record (page E 11596) - November 1, 1971

Vol. 1, No. 10

Congressional Record (page E 12213) - November 15, 1971

Vol. 1, No. 11

Congressional Record (page E 13322) - December 11, 1971

Vol. 1, No. 12

Congressional Record (page E 76) - January 18, 1972

Vol. 2, No. 1

Congressional Record (page E 1886) - March 2, 1972

Vol. 2, No. 2

Congressional Record (page E 2409) - March 13, 1972

Vol. 2, No. 3

Congressional Record (page E 3778) - April 13, 1972

Vol. 2, No. 4

Congressional Record (page E 4929) - May 13, 1972

Vol. 2, No. 5

Congressional Record (page E 6489) - June 27, 1972

(There has been no secondary source for the 102 Monitor since Vol. 2, No. 5, June 1972)

**EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
722 JACKSON PLACE, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006**

March 1, 1974

MEMORANDUM TO THE HEADS OF ALL FEDERAL AGENCIES

SUBJECT: NTIS and the Public Availability of Environmental
Impact Statements Under NEPA

Cost factors have led the National Technical Information Service (NTIS) of the Department of Commerce to terminate its agreement with CEQ, under which NTIS provided a secondary (commercial) source for environmental impact statements. With the loss of NTIS as a secondary source for statements, it is appropriate at this time to re-emphasize the importance of the statutory responsibility of the originating agency for making copies of the statements available to the public.

As stated in the Council's Memorandum of May 15, 1973, NEPA's policy of being a 'full disclosure' Act is achieved only to the extent that the environmental impact statement is made as publicly available as practicable. The substance of that Memorandum has been incorporated in §1500.9(d) of the Council's August 1, 1973 guidelines.

Each agency has the responsibility to announce the availability of its statements, and to make them available both to those public parties known to be interested in the agency's activities and to others who have explicitly requested copies for review. Copies should be made available without charge to the extent practicable.

The alternative, "a fee which is not more than the actual cost for reproducing copies required to be sent to other Federal agencies, including the Council," is self-explanatory. Costs to an agency for each statement should be minimal when a sufficient printing is made, and statements in

[MORE]

such situations should be distributed free of charge. In addition to responding to individual requests for information during the on-going NEPA process, we suggest that each agency retain historical files of its own statements.

Effective immediately, agencies are requested to reduce the number of copies of each impact statement filed with CEQ from ten (10) to five (5). Five copies previously provided to NTIS by CEQ in order to assure a continued secondary source for the documents are no longer needed. No statements filed with the Council after February 22, 1974 will be available through NTIS. The Environmental Law Institute will continue to provide a secondary source for impact statements.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Russell W. Peterson".

Russell W. Peterson
Chairman

CEQ STUDIES

Environmental Quality - The First Annual Report of the Council on Environmental Quality 1970 [PREX 14.1:970, \$3.00]

Ocean Dumping - A National Policy. 1970. [PREX 14.2:Oc2, \$1.15]

The President's 1971 Environmental Program. 1971. [PREX 14.2:En8, \$3.70]

Toxic Substances. 1971. [PREX 14.2:T66, \$0.65]

Environmental Quality - The Second Annual Report of the Council on Environmental Quality. 1971. [PREX 14.1971 S/N 4111-0005, \$4.05]

The President's 1972 Environmental Program. 1972. [PREX 14.2:EN8/972, \$3.00]

Environmental Quality - The Third Annual Report of the Council on Environmental Quality. 1972. [PREX 14.1:972, \$3.80]

Integrated Pest Management. 1973. [PREX 14.2:P43, \$1.10] (PB-214 173, microfiche, \$1.45)

The President's 1973 Environmental Program. 1973. [PREX 14.2:EN8/973, \$5.30]

The Federal Environmental Monitoring Directory. 1973. [PREX 14.2:EN8/973, \$1.20]

Energy and the Environment - Electric Power. 1973. [PREX 14.2:EN8/4, \$1.00]

Environmental Quality - The Fourth Annual Report of the Council on Environmental Quality. 1973. [PREX 14.1:973, \$4.30]

102 Monitor [issued monthly, annual subscription, \$13.20 beginning January 1, 1974]

Note: The information given in square brackets indicates that the item is available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402; that given in parentheses indicates availability from the National Technical Information Service, U.S. Department of Commerce, Springfield, Virginia 22151. Because it is not feasible for the Superintendent of Documents to correct the prices manually in all of the publications stocked, the prices charged on your order may differ from the prices printed in the publications.

CONTRACT STUDIES

Monitoring the Environment of the Nation. The Mitre Corporation. 1971. (PB-205 989, \$6.75; microfiche, \$1.45)

Monitoring the Environment of the Nation - Appendices. The Mitre Corporation. 1971. (PB-205 990, \$12.75; microfiche, \$1.45)

The Quiet Revolution in Land Use Control. Fred Bosselman and David Callies. 1971. [PREX 14.2:L22, \$3.65]

The Quiet Revolution in Land Use Control - Summary Report. Fred Bosselman and David Callies. 1971. [PREX 14.2:L22/Summ., \$1.00]

Predator Control - 1971. Advisory Committee on Predator Control, Institute for Environmental Quality, The University of Michigan. Prepared for the Council on Environmental Quality and the Department of the Interior. 1971. (PB-210 120, \$3.00; microfiche, \$1.45) Also available from Charles D. Saults, Chief, Conservation Education, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240

The Economic Impact of Pollution Control - A Summary of Recent Studies. Prepared for the Council on Environmental Quality, Department of Commerce, and Environmental Protection Agency. 1972. [PREX 14.2:P76, \$3.85] (PB-207 205, \$3.75; microfiche, \$1.45)

The Economic Impacts of Meeting [Automobile] Exhaust Emission Standards, 1971-1980. Chase Econometric Associates, Inc.
Part I. Executive Summary. (PB-207 200, \$3.00; \$1.45)
Part II. Baseline Forecasts of Economic Performance. (PB-207 201, \$3.75; \$1.45)
Part III. The Economic Impact of Pollution Abatement. (PB-207 202, \$3.75; \$1.45)
Part IV. Appendix. Presentation of Baseline and Alternative Impact Forecasts of Macroeconomic and Industry Performance. (PB-207 203, \$5.45; \$1.45)

Analysis of Economic Impacts of Environmental Standards on the Bakery Industry. Ernst & Ernst.
Part I. Executive Summary. (PB-207 169; \$3.00; \$1.45)
Part II. [A descriptive analysis of the bakery products industry detailing industry trends and characteristics relevant to economic impact analysis of environmental standards]. (PB-207 170, \$3.00; \$1.45)
Part III. [A study of the impact of pollution standards and charges on the bakery industry]. (PB-207 171, \$3.75; \$1.45)

The Cement Industry: Economic Impact of Pollution Control Costs. The Boston Consulting Group, Inc.
Volume I. Executive Summary. (PB-207 150; \$3.00; \$1.45)
Volume II. [Industry description, pollution problems, market structure, financial resources, demand, foreign trade, and employment impact]. (PB-207 151, \$6.00; \$1.45)

Possible Impact of Costs of Selected Pollution Control Equipment on the Electric Utility Industry and Certain Power Intensive Consumer Industries. National Economic Research Associates, Inc.
Volume I. Executive Summary. (PB-207 168, \$3.00; \$1.45)
Volume II. [Introduction, structure of the electric utility industry, and the economic impact of pollution abatement upon the industry and upon selected power intensive consumer industries]. (PB-207 167, \$3.00; \$1.45)

Economic Impact of Environmental Controls on the Fruits and Vegetable Canning and Freezing Industries. Agri Division, Dunlap and Associates, Inc.

- Part I. Executive Summary. (PB-207 140; \$3.00; \$1.45)
- Part II. Industry Structure. (PB-207 141, \$5.45; \$1.45)
- Part III. Impact Analysis. (PB-207 142, \$6.00; \$1.45)
- Part IV. Statistical Supplement. (PB-207 143, \$5.45; \$1.45)

Study of the Economic Impacts of Pollution Control on the Iron Foundry Industry. A.T. Kearney & Company, Inc.

- Part I. Executive Summary. (PB-207 147, \$3.00; \$1.45)
- Part II. The Structure of the Industry. (PB-207 148, \$5.45; \$1.45)
- Part III. The Economic Impact of Pollution Abatement upon the Industry. (PB-207 149, \$4.50; \$1.45)

The Leather Industry: A Study of the Impact of Pollution Control Costs. Urban Systems Research & Engineering, Inc.

- Volume I. Executive Summary. (PB-207 152, \$3.00; \$1.45)
- Volume II. Description of the Industry. (PB-207 153, \$6.00; \$1.45)
- Volume III. Impact of Pollution Control Costs on the Tanning Industry. (PB-207 154, \$3.00; \$1.45)

The Effects of Pollution Control on the Nonferrous Metals Industries. Charles River Associates Incorporated.

Aluminum: Part I. Introduction and Executive Summary. (PB-207 164, \$3.75; \$1.45)

Part II. Structure of the Industry. (PB-207 165, \$5.45; \$1.45)

Part III. The Economic Impact of Pollution Abatement on the Industry. (PB-207 166, \$3.75; \$1.45)

Copper: Part I. Introduction and Executive Summary. (PB-207 161, \$3.75; \$1.45)

Part II. Structure of the Industry. (PB-207 162, \$5.45; \$1.45)

Part III. The Economic Impact of Pollution Abatement on the Industry. (PB-207 163, \$3.75; \$1.45)

Lead: Part I. Introduction and Executive Summary. (PB-207 155, \$3.75; \$1.45)

Part II. Structure of the Industry. (PB-207 156, \$4.85; \$1.45)

Part III. The Economic Impact of Pollution Abatement on the Industry. (PB-207 157, \$3.00; \$1.45)

Zinc: Part I. Introduction and Executive Summary. (PB-207 158, \$3.00; \$1.45)

Part II. Structure of the Industry. (PB-207 159, \$4.85; \$1.45)

Part III. The Economic Impact of Pollution Abatement on the Industry. (PB-207 160, \$3.00; \$1.45)

Economic Impact of Anticipated Paper Industry Pollution-Abatement Costs. Arthur D. Little, Inc.

- Part I. Executive Summary. (PB-207 144, \$3.00; \$1.45)
- Part II. Industry Structure. (PB-207 145, \$4.50; \$1.45)
- Part III. Economic Analysis. (PB-207 146, \$4.50; \$1.45)

The Impact of Costs Associated with New Environmental Standards upon the Petroleum Refining Industry. Stephen Sobotka & Company.

Part I. Executive Summary. (PB-207 197, \$3.00; \$1.45)

Part II. Structure of the Industry. (PB-207 198, \$4.50; \$1.45)

Part III. The Impact of Environmental Control Costs. (PB-207 199, \$4.50; \$1.45)

A Study of the Economic Impact on the Steel Industry of the Costs of Meeting Federal Air and Water Pollution Abatement Requirements. Booz-Allen Public Administration Services, Inc.

Volume I. Executive Summary. (PB-211 917, \$3.00; \$1.45)

Volume II. The Structure of the Steel Industry. (PB-211 918, \$5.45; \$1.45)

Volume III. Economic Analysis. (PB-211 919, \$5.45; \$1.45)

Volumes I, II, III. (PB-211 920, \$10.00)

The Chase Econometrics Macroeconomic and Inter-Industry

Forecasting Models. Chase Econometric Associates, Inc. (PB-207 204, \$5.45; \$1.45)

Land Use Indicators of Environmental Quality - An Examination of Existing Federal Data and Future Needs. Earth Satellite Corporation. 1972. (PB-211 399, \$3.00; microfiche, \$1.45)

Environmental Indicators for Pesticides. Stanford Research Institute. 1972. (PB-210 666, \$5.45; microfiche, \$1.45)

National Environmental Indices: Air Quality and Outdoor Recreation. The Mitre Corporation. 1972. (PB-210 668, \$6.75; microfiche, \$1.45)

Development of a Continuing Program to Provide Indicators and Indices of Wildlife and the Natural Environment. Smithsonian Institution, Ecology Program. 1972. (PB-210 734, \$3.00; microfiche, \$1.45)

National Assessment of Trends in Water Quality. Enviro Control, Inc. 1972. (PB-210 669, \$4.50; microfiche, \$1.45)

Possible Effects of Construction and Operation of a Supertanker Terminal on the Marine Environment in the New York Bight. State University of New York. (PB-219 649, \$3.00; microfiche, \$1.45)

Environmental Aspects of a Supertanker Port on the Texas Gulf Coast. Texas A&M University. (PB-220 051, \$10.60; microfiche, \$1.45)

Resource Recovery: The State of Technology. Midwest Research Institute. 1973. [\$0.70] (PB-214 149, \$2.95; microfiche, \$1.45)

Resource Recovery: Catalogue of Processes. Midwest Research Institute. 1973. (PB-214 148, \$6.00; microfiche, \$1.45)

Preliminary Assessments of the Environmental Impact of a Superport on the Southeastern Coastal Area of Louisiana. Louisiana Superport Studies. Louisiana State University. 1973. (COM-73-10544, \$6.00; microfiche, \$1.45)

A Preliminary Assessment of the Environmental Vulnerability of Machias Bay, Maine to Oil Supertankers. Massachusetts Institute of Technology. 1973. (COM-73-10564, \$3.00; microfiche, \$1.45)

Quantitative Energy Studies and Models. Decision Sciences Corporation. 1973.

A State of the Art Review, Appendix I. (PB-220 131, \$4.85; microfiche, \$1.45)

Appendices II, III. (PB-220 132, \$5.45; microfiche, \$1.45)

Environmental Vulnerability of the Delaware Bay Area to Supertanker Accommodation. University of Delaware. 1973.

Volume I. Summary. (PB-219 801, \$4.85; microfiche, \$1.45)

Volume II. Biology. (PB-219 802, \$9.00; \$1.45)

Volume III. Chemistry, Engineering, Geology and Physical Oceanography. (PB-219 803, \$9.00; \$1.45)

Volume IV. Biology Appendix. (PB-219 804, \$10.60; \$1.45)

Volumes I, II, III, IV. (PB-219 800, \$29.70)

Report on Channel Modifications. Arthur D. Little, Inc. 1973.

Volume I. [4111-00014, \$3.70]

Volume II. [4111-00015, \$8.15]

Criteria for National Land Use Planning Indicators. Development Sciences Inc. 1973. (PB-220 650, \$3.00; microfiche, \$1.45)

Land Use Change and Environmental Quality in Urban Areas: Some Comparative Studies. Earth Satellite Corporation. 1973.

(PB-220 742, \$9.00; microfiche, \$1.45)

The Taking Issue - An Analysis of the Constitutional Limits of Land Use Control. Fred Bosselman, David Callies, and John Banta. 1973.

[4111-00017, \$2.70]

Potential Onshore Effects of Deepwater Oil Terminal-Related Industrial Development. Arthur D. Little, Inc. 1973.

Volume I. Part One. Executive Summary. (PB-224 018, \$3.50; microfiche, \$1.45)

Volume II. Part Two. Mid-Atlantic Region. Part Three. Maine. (PB-224 019, \$6.25; \$1.45)

Volume III. Part Four. Gulf Coast Region. (PB-224 020, \$6.25; \$1.45)

Volume IV. Appendices. (PB-224 021, \$6.25; \$1.45)

Volumes I, II, III, IV. (PB-224 017-SET, \$18.00)

Who Bears the Cost of Pollution Control?: The Impact on the Distribution of Income of Financing Federally Required Pollution Control. Public Interest Economics Center. 1973. (PB-226 447, \$4.50; microfiche, \$1.45)

A Study of the Quarterly Demand for Gasoline and Impacts of Alternative Gasoline Taxes, Interim Report. Data Resources, Inc. 1973. (PB-226 122/AS, \$3.75; microfiche, \$1.45)

FOR USE OF MPT. OF ROAD.

Enclosed

To be mailed
later

Subscriptions

Refined


Common Beliefs

Partners

Date _____, 19____

News www.khaskhabar.com

Spare address -


www.pearsoned.com.au

..... Zip Code

[illegible]

FOR ADDITIONAL SPACE ATTACH ANOTHER SHEET.

TOTAL AMOUNT ENCLOSED.. \$.....

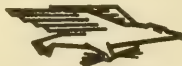
IMPORTANT

Please include your ZIP CODE when filling out the mailing label below.

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
PUBLIC DOCUMENTS DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20402

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

RETURN AFTER 3 DAYS



POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

Name _____

.....

City and State _____ ZIP Code _____

Table of Abbreviations

In many cases the 102 Monitor refers to Federal agencies through the use of abbreviations. While many of these are of standard usage, others may be unfamiliar. For the convenience of the reader, therefore, the following table has been produced.

USDA	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
ARC	APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION
AEC	ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
DOC	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
DOD	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
USA	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, Army
USAF	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, Air Force
DSA	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, Supply Agency
USN	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, Navy
COE	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, Army Corps
DRBC	DELAWARE RIVER BASIN COMMISSION
EPA	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
FPC	FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION
GSA	GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
HEW	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE,
HUD	DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
DOI	DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR
IBWC	INTERNATION BOUNDARY AND WATER COMM.
DJUS	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
NASA	NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMIN.
NSF	NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION
NERB	NEW ENGLAND RIVER BASINS COMMISSION
OST	OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
PRBC	PACIFIC NORTHWEST RIVER BASINS COMMISSION
STAT	STATE DEPARTMENT
TVA	TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY
DOT	DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
TREA	TREASURY DEPARTMENT
WRC	U.S. WATER RESOURCES COUNCIL
VA	VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

FROM 08-01-74
TO 08-31-74

COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

STATEMENT TITLE INDEX - BY STATE AND COUNTY

STATE	COUNTY	STATUS	STATEMENT TITLE	ACCESSION NUMBER	DATE FILED	ORIG AGENCY NUMBER
Iowa	Missouri	DRAFT	Convention For the Conservation of Antarctic Seals	41277	08-12-74	STAT
		DRAFT	Added Parking Facilities, VA. Hosp., Iowa City	41286	08-12-74	VA
		DRAFT	St. Charles Quarry Company, Inc., Missouri River	41301	08-19-74	COE
		DRAFT	Colorado River Salinity Control, Supplement	41354	08-27-74	DOI
		DRAFT	Rehabilitation of Fnewetak Atoll, Marshall Islands	41372	08-30-74	DOC
		FINAL	Ex. Parte 270, Railroad Freight Rates, Iron Ores	41250	08-02-74	JCC
		FINAL	Bulk Chemical Carrier Construction Program	41264	08-07-74	DOC
		FINAL	Easocogas, Algoquin Gas, LNG	41270	08-08-74	EFC
		FINAL	Legislation to amend the Price-Anderson Act	41285	08-12-74	APC
		FINAL	BPA Wholesale Power Rate Increase	41300	08-19-74	DOI
		FINAL	Icebreaking Activities on the Great Lakes	41310	08-19-74	DOT
		FINAL	Rule promulgation, Marine Mammal Protection Act	41314	08-20-74	DOC
		FINAL	Moise Standards, Propeller-Driven Small Airplanes	41351	08-27-74	DOT
Alaska	Jefferson	FINAL	BPA PY 1975 Proposed Program	41361	08-28-74	DOI
		FINAL	Proposed Regulation of Vinyl Chloride	41370	08-29-74	DLAB
		DRAFT	West Point Lake, Chatahoochee River	41366	08-29-74	COE
		FINAL	Project I 20-1(30), Jefferson Co. Ala.	41258	08-06-74	DOT
		FINAL	US 43, Calvert to Sunflower	41330	08-22-74	DOT
		FINAL	US 43, Calvert to Sunflower	41330	08-22-74	DOT
		DRAFT	Lake Otis Parkway, Alaska	41367	08-29-74	DOT
		DRAFT	Cholla Project	41298	08-15-74	USDA
		FINAL	F-15 Beddown, Luke AFB, Arizona	41246	08-01-74	USAP
		FINAL	Cane Creek Recreational Development RC&D	41340	08-26-74	USDA
		FINAL	Timber Management Plan, Klamath N.F.	41375	08-30-74	USDA
		FINAL	Naval Air Station, Miramar	41377	08-26-74	USN
California	Humboldt	FINAL	King Range National Conservation Area, California	41297	08-15-74	DOI
		FINAL	Corte Madera Creek Flood Control Project	41365	08-28-74	COE
		FINAL	King Range National Conservation Area, California	41297	08-15-74	DOI
		FINAL	Port Pueneme Harbor	41373	08-30-74	COE

FROM 08-01-74
TO 08-31-74

COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

STATEMENT TITLE INDEX - BY STATE AND COUNTY

STATE	COUNTY	STATUS	STATEMENT TITLE	ACCESSION NUMBER	DATE FILED	ORIG AGENCY NUMBER
Colorado	several		FINAL Wastewater Treatment, Southwest Denver	41249	08-01-74	EPA
			DRAFT Transmission Lines, Colorado-Ute Assoc.	41341	08-26-74	USDA
			FINAL Yampa Project, Generating Station	41256	08-05-74	USDA
			FINAL Meadow Mountain, White River N.F.	41267	08-08-74	USDA
			DRAFT I-70, DeBeque-Grand Valley	41292	08-15-74	DOT
			DRAFT I-70, DeBeque-Grand Valley	41292	08-15-74	DOT
Connecticut	Hartford		FINAL I-291, Hartford County (Final Supplement)	41307	08-19-74	DOT
Florida	Dade Nassau		DRAFT Tampa Harbor Project (2)	41271	08-08-74	COE
			DRAFT So. Dade Conveyance Canals, East Coast Backpumping	41282	08-12-74	COE
			FINAL Richmond Naval Air Station, Florida	41360	08-28-74	GSA
			FINAL State Road 200	41268	08-08-74	DOT
Georgia	Fulton		DRAFT West Point Lake, Chattahoochee River	41366	08-29-74	COE
			DRAFT West Peachtree Street Extension, Atlanta	41357	08-27-74	DOT
Hawaii	Hani Oahu		FINAL U.S. Coast Guard Base, Sand Island, Hawaii	41265	08-08-74	USCG
			FINAL Wastewater Treatment, Wailuku and Kahului	41356	08-27-74	EPA
			FINAL Kapiolani Interchange	41327	08-21-74	DOT
Idaho	Butte Elmore Lemhi		FINAL Bonneville Power Administration 1975 Program	41315	08-20-74	DOI
			FINAL Idaho Chemical Processing Plant	41324	08-21-74	AEC
			DRAFT Mountain Home Unit, Boise N.P.	41252	08-05-74	USDA
			DRAFT Silverleads Planning Unit, Salmon N.P.	41295	08-15-74	USDA
Illinois	Cook Menard Sangamon		DRAFT Fulton Local Flood Protection Project	41290	08-14-74	COE
			DRAFT Beach Erosion, So. Boulevard. Evanston	41349	08-26-74	COE
			FINAL Grant Hospital	41348	08-26-74	HEW
			FINAL Route 142, Menard and Sangamon Counties	41279	08-12-74	DOT
			FINAL Route 142, Menard and Sangamon Counties	41279	08-12-74	DOT
Iowa	Black Hawk		FINAL Watertown - Sioux City - Mobile Transmission Line	41318	08-20-74	DOI
			FINAL Freeway 520, Iowa	41254	08-05-74	DOT

FROM 08-01-74
TO 08-31-74

COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
STATEMENT TITLE INDEX - BY STATE AND COUNTY

STATE	COUNTY	STATUS	STATEMENT TITLE	ACCESSION NUMBER	DATE FILED	ORIG AGENCY NUMBER
Iowa	Buchanan	FINAL	Freeway 520, Iowa	41254	08-05-74	DOT
	Sac	DRAFT	Sac City Municipal Airport	41294	08-15-74	DOT
Kansas	Brown	DRAFT	Flood Control Project, Gypsum, Kansas	41269	08-08-74	COE
	Doniphan	FINAL	U.S. 36, Brown and Doniphan Counties	41308	08-19-74	DOT
	Johnson	FINAL	U.S. 36, Brown and Doniphan Counties	41308	08-19-74	DOT
	Shawnee	FINAL	71st Street and Metcalf Avenue, Overland Park	41248	08-01-74	DOT
	Wyandotte	DRAFT	Disposal of Forbes AFB, Kansas	41359	08-28-74	GSA
		FINAL	Federal Office Building, Topeka	41317	08-20-74	GSA
		FINAL	Central Avenue, Kansas City	41306	08-19-74	DOT
Kentucky	several	DRAFT	I 24, Marshall to Trigg County, Kentucky	41346	08-26-74	DOT
	Graves	FINAL	US 45, Kentucky	41275	08-12-74	DOT
	Hopkins	FINAL	US 41A, Kentucky	41304	08-19-74	DOT
	McCracken	FINAL	US 45, Kentucky	41275	08-12-74	DOT
Louisiana	St Tammany	DRAFT	Deep Drafts Access-New Orleans, Baton Rouge Ports	41322	08-20-74	COE
		DRAFT	Covington By-Pass, St. Tammany Parish	41283	08-12-74	DOT
Michigan	Kent	FINAL	Federal Office Building, Ann Arbor	41364	08-28-74	GSA
		DRAFT	Rogue River, Rockford	41339	08-23-74	DOT
Minnesota	Lake	DRAFT	Replacement of Prairie Portage Dam, Superior N.P.	41329	08-22-74	USDA
	Norman	DRAFT	Norman-Polk Watershed	41328	08-22-74	USDA
	Polk	DRAFT	Norman-Polk Watershed	41328	08-22-74	USDA
	several	DRAFT	Minnesota Transmission Line	41334	08-23-74	USDA
Missouri	Boone	FINAL	Missouri Route 63	41259	08-06-74	DOT
	Vernon	DRAFT	Nevada Municipal Airport	41321	08-20-74	DOT
Montana	Flathead	FINAL	Libby Pace Planning Unit, Kootenai N.P.	41312	08-19-74	USDA
		DRAFT	Lake Five Planning Unit, Flathead N.P.	41296	08-15-74	USDA
	Mineral	FINAL	Spotted Bear Unit, Flathead N.P.	41251	08-05-74	USDA
	Missoula	DRAFT	Ward - Eagle planning Unit, Lolo N.P.	41311	08-19-74	USDA
		FINAL	Gold Creek Planning Unit, Lolo N.P.	41274	08-12-74	USDA

COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

FROM 08-01-74
TO 08-31-74

STATEMENT TITLE INDEX - BY STATE AND COUNTY

STATE	COUNTY	STATUS	STATEMENT TITLE	ACCESSION NUMBER	DATE FILED	ORIG AGENCY NUMBER
New Jersey			DRAFT Great Swamp Nat. Wildlife Refuge, N.J.	41316	08-20-74	DOI
New Mexico	Chaves Rio Arriba		FINAL US 380 and US 70, New Mexico DRAFT Espanola Bridge, Espanola	41281 41338	08-12-74 08-23-74	DOT DOT
New York	Allegany Chenango Nassau		DRAFT Wellsville Arterial, Allegany County DRAFT Mill Brook Watershed Project DRAFT Gas Turbine Facility, Glenwood L.I.	41276 41333 41345	08-12-74 08-23-74 08-26-74	DOT USDA COE
North Dakota	McClean Mercer Oliver		FINAL Underwood Generating Station, Transmission Lines FINAL Underwood Generating Station, Transmission Lines FINAL Underwood Generating Station, Transmission Lines	41253 41253 41253	08-05-74 08-05-74 08-05-74	USDA USDA USDA
Ohio	Carroll		FINAL State Routes 43, 9, and 39	41263	08-07-74	DOT
Oklahoma			DRAFT Keystone Lake, Arkansas River, Oklahoma DRAFT North and West Outer Loops, Oklahoma City	41261 41374	08-06-74 08-30-74	COE DOT
Oregon	Tillamook Umatilla Union		FINAL Bonneville Power Administration 1975 Program FINAL Timber Management Plan, Klamath N.F. FINAL US 101, Green Timber Road, Oregon FINAL Elgin Planning Unit, Umatilla National Forest FINAL Elgin Planning Unit, Umatilla National Forest	41315 41375 41376 41350 41350	08-20-74 08-30-74 08-30-74 08-26-74 08-26-74	DOI USDA DOT USDA USDA
Pennsylvania	Lycoming		FINAL Federal Office Building, Williamsport	41289	08-14-74	GSA
Puerto Rico			DRAFT Route 111, Moca - San Sebastian	41336	08-23-74	DOT
South Carolina	Aiken Barnwell		FINAL High Level Waste Facilities, Savannah River Plant FINAL High Level Waste Facilities, Savannah River Plant	41355 41355	08-27-74 08-27-74	AEC AEC

FROM 08-01-74
TO 08-31-74

COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
STATEMENT TITLE INDEX - BY STATE AND COUNTY

STATE	COUNTY	STATUS	STATEMENT TITLE	ACCESSION NUMBER	DATE FILED	ORIG AGENCY NUMBER
South Carolina	Beaufort	FINAL	Beaufort River Crossing	41262	08-07-74	DOT
	Oconee	DRAFT	Chauga Unit Plan, Sumter N.P.	41320	08-20-74	USDA
South Dakota	Lake	FINAL	Watertown - Sioux City - Merville Transmission Line	41318	08-20-74	DOI
	Moody	FINAL SD 34,	Lake and Moody Counties	41302	08-19-74	DOT
		FINAL SD 34,	Lake and Moody Counties	41302	08-19-74	DOT
Tennessee	Cumberland	DRAFT	West Tennessee Tributaries Project	41342	08-26-74	COE
		DRAFT SR 1	Bypass, Madison Co., Tenn.	41368	08-29-74	DOT
		DRAFT	Obed. National Wild and Scenic River	41335	08-23-74	DOI
		DRAFT	Boqota Watershed, Dyer and Obion Counties	41287	08-13-74	USDA
		DRAFT	Obed. National Wild and Scenic River	41335	08-23-74	DOI
		DRAFT	Upper Hiwassee Unit, Cherokee N.P.	41260	08-06-74	USDA
		DRAFT	Obed. National Wild and Scenic River	41335	08-23-74	DOI
		DRAFT	Boqota Watershed, Dyer and Obion Counties	41287	08-13-74	USDA
		DRAFT	Upper Hiwassee Unit, Cherokee N.P.	41260	08-06-74	USDA
		FINAL	Waste Facilities, Oak Ridge National Laboratory	41298	08-13-74	AEC
		FINAL	Fuel Fabrication Pilot Plant, Oak Ridge Laboratory	41309	08-19-74	AEC
		DRAFT	Federal Youth Center, Memphis	41352	08-27-74	GSA
		DRAFT	Peaking Units, Johnsonville Steam Plant	41331	08-23-74	TVA
		DRAFT	Peaking Units, Gallatin Steam Plant	41332	08-23-74	TVA
		DRAFT	1974 OCS Lease Sale, Texas	41358	08-28-74	DOI
		DRAFT	US 84, Nolan County	41313	08-20-74	DOI
		DRAFT	S.H. 44, Nueces County	41305	08-19-74	DOI
Texas	Nueces	DRAFT	Loop 436, US 59, Panola Co., Texas	41347	08-26-74	DOI
	Panola	FINAL	SR 300, Upshur County	41280	08-12-74	DOI
	Upshur	FINAL	Cibolo Creek Project, Wilson County	41291	08-14-74	DOI
	Wilson					
Utah	Utah	FINAL	American Fork - Provo Peak Unit, Uinta N.P.	41369	08-29-74	USDA
	Wasatch	FINAL	American Fork - Provo Peak Unit, Uinta N.P.	41369	08-29-74	USDA
Virginia	Arlington Augusta James City	FINAL	James River Project	41344	08-26-74	COE
		FINAL	Poumille Run Protection Project, Supplement	41247	08-01-74	USDA
		FINAL	North River Unit, George Washington N.P.	41284	08-12-74	USDA
		DRAFT	Marina Facilities, James River	41278	08-12-74	COE
Washington		FINAL	Bonneville Power Administration 1975 Program	41315	08-20-74	DOI

FROM 08-01-74
TO 08-31-74

COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

STATEMENT TITLE INDEX - BY STATE AND COUNTY

STATE	COUNTY	STATUS	STATEMENT TITLE	ACCESSION NUMBER	DATE FILED	ORIG AGENCY NUMBER
Washington	several Asotin Garfield Skagit		FINAL Puget Sound Vessel Traffic System	41266	08-08-74	DOT
			FINAL Asotin Planning Unit, Umatilla N.F.	41363	08-28-74	USDA
			FINAL Asotin Planning Unit, Umatilla N.F.	41363	08-28-74	USDA
			FINAL Pidalgo Bay, Anacortes	41325	08-21-74	COE
West Virginia	Kanawha		DRAFT I 79, Kenawha Co., West Virginia	41343	08-26-74	DOT
Wisconsin	Barron Calumet Chippewa Columbia Dodge Jefferson Outagamie Ozaukee Richland Vernon Winnebago La Crosse		FINAL USH 53 and USF 8, Wisconsin	41303	08-19-74	DOT
			DRAFT US-10, Winnebago, Calumet, Outagamie Cos.	41353	08-27-74	DOT
			FINAL USH 53 and USF 8, Wisconsin	41303	08-19-74	DOT
			FINAL Columbia Generating Station, Columbia County	41371	08-30-74	COE
			DRAFT STH 19, Dodge and Jefferson Counties	41299	08-16-74	DOT
			FINAL Horicon National Wildlife Refuge	41319	08-20-74	DOI
			DRAFT STH 19, Dodge and Jefferson Counties	41299	08-16-74	DOT
			DRAFT US-10, Winnebago, Calumet, Outagamie Cos.	41353	08-27-74	DOT
			DRAFT S.R. 167, Mequon Road	41337	08-23-74	DOT
			DRAFT STH 131, Viola-Lafarge Road	41293	08-15-74	DOT
			DRAFT STH 131, Viola-Lafarge Road	41293	08-15-74	DOT
			DRAFT US-10, Winnebago, Calumet, Outagamie Cos.	41353	08-27-74	DOT
			DRAFT STH 93	41255	08-05-74	DOT
		Wyoming			FINAL Rock Springs Circumferential Rte. (Belt Loop)	41326

On the following pages are summaries of the environmental impact statements which were received by the Council on Environmental Quality during the month of August, 1974. At the head of the list of statements for each agency is the name of the agency environmental contact who can answer questions regarding those statements.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Contact: Dr. Fred H. Tschirley
Acting Coordinator
Environmental Quality Activities
Office of the Secretary
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Room 331-E, Administration Building
Washington, D.C. 20250
(202) 447-3965

Forest Service

Draft

Date

Cholla Project

08/15

Arizona

The statement refers to the proposed addition by the Arizona Public Service Company of two 250 MW coal-fired generating units to the existing 115 MW Cholla Plant near Joseph City, Arizona. A 500 KV transmission line, approximately 211 miles long, from the Cholla Plant to the Saguaro Plant near Red Rock is planned for construction. Adverse impacts include: the emission of 51.3 tons of SO₂, and 44.8 tons of NO_x, and 6.4 tons of particulates per day; approximately 8,000 acres will be disturbed at the McKinley mine during the life of the project; and, construction will result in disturbance of soil, vegetation, and wildlife.
(ELR ORDER # 41298)

Mountain Home Unit, Boise N.F.

08/05

Idaho

County: Elmore

The statement refers to a proposed land use plan for the 443,946 acre Mountain Home Planning Unit of the Boise National Forest. The Unit has been divided into five management areas, which are divided into management units. Management will be for timber, range, recreation, wildlife, and wilderness and backcountry values. There are 124,760 acres of inventoried roadless areas within the Unit. Of these, 38,600 acres will remain undeveloped. The remainder may be developed as the need arises. (two volumes)
(ELR ORDER # 41252)

Silverleads Planning Unit, Salmon N.F.

08/15

Idaho

County: Lemhi

The statement refers to the 25,560 acre Silverlands Planning Unit, Lemhi County in the Salmon N.F. The planning area was divided into two management areas. The management areas are further divided into smaller segments called management units, which are separate parcels of land for which management requirements, protection needs, and resource uses are

are indicated. Adverse impacts will be to soil, water, vegetation, wildlife, scenics, livestock grazing, and roadless area values. (86 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 41295)

Replacement of Prairie Portage Dam, Superior N.P. 08/22

Minnesota

County: Lake

The project involves the replacement of a cofferdam with a permanent structure (120 feet X 14 feet) at the outlet of Sucker Lake in the Boundary Waters Canoe Area of the Superior National Forest, Lake County. Adverse impacts are the loss of some vegetation, slight air and noise pollution during construction, and inconveniences related to construction. (65 pates)
(ELR ORDER # 41329)

Lake Five Planning Unit, Flathead N.P. 08/15

Montana

County: Flathead

The proposal is concerned with the implementation of a revised multiple-use plan for 74,330 acres referred to as the Lake Five Planning Unit, Flathead N.F., Montana. The planning unit has been divided into 12 land areas or management units. Adverse impacts are the closing of some roads, potential water pollution, and disturbance to wildlife.
(ELR ORDER # 41296)

Ward - Eagle Planning Unit, Lolo N.P. 08/19

Montana

County: Mineral

The action is the implementation of a more intensive Multiple Use Plan for the Ward - Eagle Planning Unit, Lolo N. F. The action affects 31,770 acres of land. The planning unit is subdivided into nine management units. The plan prescribes that a major portion, 7,480 acres of the 8,960 acre inventoried roadless area, be managed for dispersed outdoor recreation with the remaining to be managed for various combinations for recreation, esthetics, fisheries, timber, wildlife, watershed, and minerals. Adverse impacts include: alteration of landscape; disturbance of soil, water, vegetation, and wildlife values; and, the reduction of
(ELR ORDER # 41311)

Chauga Unit Plan, Sumter N.P. 08/20

South Carolina

County: Oconee

The statement discusses the proposed management plan for Chauga Unit, Sumter National Forest, located in Oconee Coun-

ty, South Carolina. The unit contains 40,200 acres of National Forest land. Adverse impacts will be to wildlife, water quality, soils, vegetative cover, and aesthetics due to timber harvest, road and trail construction, recreational use, and motor vehicles.

(60 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 41320)

Upper Hiwassee Unit, Cherokee N.F.

08/06

Tennessee

County: Polk Monroe

The statement refers to a proposed ten year plan for the 47,710 acre Upper Hiwassee Unit of the Cherokee National Forest. The management will be aimed towards timber harvest, wildlife habitat improvement, watershed restoration projects control of ORV's, and concentrated recreational use along the Hiwassee River. There will be some road construction. There will be adverse impact to soil and aesthetic quality.

(ELR ORDER # 41260)

Final

Date

Timber Management Plan, Klamath N.F.

08/30

California Oregon

The statement refers to a proposed timber management plan for the 1,695,000 acre Klamath National Forest, which is located within Siskiyou County, California, and Jackson County Oregon. The plan proposes an annual harvest of 267 million board feet; in carrying out the plan, between 1000 and 1100 miles of roadway will be constructed within the next ten years. Implementation of the plan will have impact upon water quality and quantity, air quality, aesthetic values, and fish and wildlife habitat.

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI EPA USDA

state agencies and concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 41375)

Meadow Mountain, White River N.F.

08/08

Colorado

County: Eagle

The statement refers to the proposed implementation of a land use plan for the 31,000 acre Meadow Mountain area of the White River National Forest. Under the proposed plan 7,250 acres of roadless areas would be included in the Holy Cross Unit, and backcountry values would be maintained. The remaining 9,000 roadless acres would be added to the Grouse Creek, McCoy, and Beaver Creek Units. Management of the first two would be for scenic, wildlife, watershed, and dispersed recreation values; management of the latter would be towards development of a winter sports site. The sports site would stimulate second home and condominium construction in Eagle County, with resultant changes in local traditions.

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA DOI EPA
state agencies and concerned citizens
(ELR ORDER # 41267)

Spotted Bear Unit, Flathead N.F.

08/05

Montana

County:

Flathead

Proposed is the implementation of a revised multiple use plan for the 142,824 acre Spotted Bear Planning Unit of the Flathead National Forest. The plan will include wildlife habitat enhancement, logging activities, and road construction. Adverse impact will include the effects of road construction on elk migration and other wildlife habitat. (125 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOI
state agencies and concerned citizens
(ELR ORDER # 41251)

Gold Creek Planning Unit, Lolo N.F.

08/12

Montana

County:

Missoula

The statement refers to the proposed implementation of a revised multiple use plan for the 17,332 acre Gold Creek Planning Unit of the Lolo National Forest. The planning unit is divided into seven management units, which will be managed for timber production, recreational use, wildlife habitat, and watershed values. A roadless condition will be maintained on 4,871 acres. Roads and other activities will result in the development of 9,248 acres of land which is presently roadless. Adverse impact will include the disturbance of natural conditions of soil, water, vegetation, and wildlife. (204 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA DOI EPA
state and local agencies
and concerned citizens
(ELR ORDER # 41274)

Libby Face Planning Unit, Kootenai N.F.

08/19

Montana

The statement refers to the multiple use plan for the 67,356 acre Libby Face Planning Unit of the Kootenai National Forest. Under the plan there will be recreational use, timber harvesting and road construction, and enhancement of big game wildlife habitat. Adverse impact will include soil disturbance, erosion, and fish habitat degradation. (85 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA USDA DOI
state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 41312)

Elgin Planning Unit, Umatilla National Forest

08/26

Oregon

County: Umatilla Union

The statement refers to the proposed management of six units of the 233,708 acre Elgin Planning of the Umatilla National Forest. Management will be directed towards such goals as timber production, recreational use, wildlife habitat maintenance, and the maintenance of back-country values. Impact will result from road construction, timber harvest, and recreation development.

COMMENTS MADE BY:

state and local agencies and concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 41350)

American Fork - Provo Peak Unit, Uinta N.F.

08/29

Utah

County: Utah Wasatch

The statement refers to the proposed land use plan for the 130,848 acre American Fork Canyon-Provo Peak Planning Unit of the Uinta National Forest. The protection of watershed values and the continuation of recreational uses are the key items of the plan. Adverse impact will result from the construction of new campgrounds, roads, and other facilities. Expanded recreational use will have particular adverse effects upon wildlife habitat.

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI EPA

state and local agencies and concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 41369)

North River Unit, George Washington N.F.

08/12

Virginia

County: Augusta

The statement refers to a proposed 10 year management plan for the North River Unit, Dry River and Deerfield Ranges Districts, George Washington N.F. The Unit contains 48,913 acres of National Forest lands and 4,056 acres of private lands. The management directive emphasizes watershed protection, dispersed recreation, and improvements to increase featured wildlife species. Adverse impact will result from timber harvest and wildlife habitat developments. (134 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA USDA

state agencies and concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 41284)

Asotin Planning Unit, Umatilla N.F.

08/28

Washington

County: Garfield Asotin

The statement refers to a proposed land use plan for the

103,267 acre Asotin Planning Unit of the Umatilla National Forest. Under the plan the Unit would be divided into six sub-units, which would be managed for such values as wild-life habitat, livestock grazing, timber production, recreation, and back-country primitive experience.

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA COE HUD DOI EPA
state and local agencies
and concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 41363)

Rural Electrification Administration

Draft

Date

Transmission Lines, Colorado-Ute Assoc.

08/26

Colorado

County: several

Proposed is the granting of loans to the Colorado - Ute Electric Association for the financing of 42 miles of 115 kV transmission line from Bayfield to Pagosa Springs, and 16.5 miles of 115 kV line from Basalt to Aspen, along with related work. There will be negative visual impact, especially in the crossing of the Piedra River, which has been nominated for designation as a "Scenic River". The lines will cross both the San Juan and White River National Forests. Soil erosion may affect nearby waterways, and minor limitations will be placed on use of adjacent lands.

(ELR ORDER # 41341)

Final

Date

Yampa Project, Generating Station

08/05

Colorado

County: several

Proposed is the granting of insured and guaranteed loan funds from the REA in order to partially finance a new generating station near Craig. The project will include two new 380 MW coal fuel units, a supplemental water supply from an addition to the Elkhead Creek Reservoir, 11 miles of railroad spur line, and substantial sections of transmission connectors. Coal for the plant will be mined at a nearby open-pit mine; about 6,000 acres will be strip-mined during the life of the plant.

(three volumes)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI EPA USDA PPC COE DOT
state agencies and concerned citizens
(ELR ORDER # 41256)

Underwood Generating Station, Transmission Lines

08/05

North Dakota

County: McClean Oliver Mercer

Proposed is the granting of insured or guaranteed loan

funds to the Cooperative Power Association and the United Power Association, for the construction of a new generating station. The station will include two lignite-fueled 450 MW units; associated works will include 409 miles of 450 kV line, 83 miles of 345 kV line, and 12.5 miles of 230 kV line. Fuel will be obtained through strip mining operations which will involve a total of 20,000 acres during the life of the plant. (four volumes)

COMMENTS MADE BY: COE DOI DOT EPA FPC USDA
stat agencies and concerned citizens
(ELR ORDER # 41253)

Soil Conservation Service

Draft

Date

Norman-Polk Watershed

08/22

Minnesota

County: Norman Polk

The statement discusses a project for watershed protection, flood prevention, and drainage in Norman and Polk Counties. The plan includes land treatment and structural measures consisting of 28 miles of channel work and 6 grade stabilization structures. Adverse impacts are temporarily reduced soil fertility, removal of 252 cropland farm production, increased sediment and peak discharge into Red River. (60 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 41328)

Mill Brook Watershed Project

08/23

New York

County: Chenango

The statement refers to watershed protection, flood prevention, and fish and wildlife development in Chenango County. The project will consist of conservation land treatment measures on 923 acres, one floodwater retarding structure, one multiple-purpose structure, one public fish and wildlife development, and approximately 0.25 mile of channel work. Adverse impacts include: elimination of 51 acres of cropland, 118 acres of pasture land, and 19 acres of forest land; increased noise and dust pollution; increased short-term sedimentation downstream; elimination of 800 feet of natural stream channel; elimination of annual

(ELR ORDER # 41333)

Bogota Watershed, Dyer and Obion Counties

08/13

Tennessee

County: Dyer Obion

The project involves watershed protection and flood prevention in the Bogota Watershed which encompasses the drainage area of Daugherty Creek. Action called for includes

conservation measures on 5,910 acres of land, and about 29.2 miles of stream channel work with appurtenant measures construction of one grade stabilization structure, and mitigating measures. Adverse impacts include the loss of 61 acres of shrubs and trees, loss of 220 acres of cropland and 10 acres of pasture, and minor increases in sediment load during construction.

(33 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 41287)

Final

Date

Cane Creek Recreational Development RC&D

08/26

Arkansas

County: Lincoln

Proposed is a watershed protection and recreation development project on Cane Creek. Project measures will include a 1,750 acre recreational lake and a 1,900 acre state park. Production will be lost from 3,550 acres of forest land, 646 acres of cropland, 99 acres of grassland, and 85 acres of ponds; bottom land hardwood wildlife habitat will be lost on 1,220 acres. (81 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: COE HEW DOT DOI EPA

state agencies and concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 41340)

REA

Draft

Minnkota Power Transmission Line

Minnesota

County: several

Proposed is the granting of an \$8,000,000 REA loan to the Minnkota Power Cooperative, Inc. for the financing of 105 miles of 230 kV transmission line from the Canadian border to a future substation near Littlefork. Two substations will also be constructed. There will be some timber cutting due to the project, as well as some construction disruption.

(ELR ORDER # 41334)

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

Contact: For Non-Regulatory Matters:
Mr. W. Herbert Pennington
Office of Assistant General Manager
E-201, AEC
Washington, D.C. 20545
(301) 973-4241
For Regulatory Matters:
Mr. A. Giambusso, Deputy Director for
Reactor Projects, Directorate of Licensing
P-722, AEC
Washington, D.C. 20545
(301) 973-7373

Final

Date

Legislation to amend the Price-Anderson Act

08/12

The statement refers to proposed legislation which would amend the Price-Anderson Act (sec. 170 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, 42 USC 2210). The requirement of the Act that certain licensees provide financial protection and be indemnified for public liability claims arising out of a nuclear incident would be extended for 10 years, from August 1, 1977 to August 1, 1987. Other aspects of the legislation would provide a mechanism which would result in the phasing out of government indemnity now provided through appropriated funds; and change the maximum amount of liability insurance required by law.

COMMENTS MADE BY: HEW DOT DOI EPA
(ELR ORDER # 41285)

Idaho Chemical Processing Plant

08/21

Idaho

County: Butte

The statement refers to the proposed legislative authorization and appropriation of funds for the construction and operation of an addition to the Idaho Chemical Processing Plant. The new facility will provide the capacity for reprocessing fuel from High Temperature Gas Reactors (HTGR). Wastes from the addition will be disposed of utilizing existing procedures and facilities.

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA DOC HEW DOI USCG EPA
state agencies
(ELR ORDER # 41324)

High Level Waste Facilities, Savannah River Plant

08/27

South Carolina

County: Aiken Barnwell

The statement refers to proposed legislative authorization and appropriation for the design and construction of additional high level radioactive waste management facilities at the Savannah River Plant. New facilities will include a

waste evaporator and associated auxiliaries, and six 1.3 million gallon steel tanks, each of which will be enclosed in a steel-lined, underground, concrete containment vessel. Nuclear wastes will be dewatered by a factor of one third. Impacts of the action will include those resulting from construction disruption, and the release of small amounts of radioactivity during operation of the evaporator. (120 pages
COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA HEW DOI EPA
(ELR ORDER # 41355)

Waste Facilities, Oak Ridge National Laboratory

08/13

Tennessee

County: Roane

The statement refers to the proposed legislative authorization and appropriation of funds for the construction and operation of two additional radioactive waste storage tanks, an evaporator, and associated equipment at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory. The facilities would become operational in 1977.

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA DOC HEW DOI USCG EPA
state agency
(ELR ORDER # 41288)

Fuel Fabrication Pilot Plant, Oak Ridge Laboratory

08/19

Tennessee

County: Roane

The statement refers to the proposed legislative authorization and appropriation of funds for a pilot project which is intended to demonstrate the technology for refabrication of uranium-233 for use in high-temperature gas-cooled reactors (HTGR) operating on the thorium fuel cycle. The plant will be located at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory. Effluents from the plant will be discharged to existing waste handling and treatment systems. (148 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA DOC HEW DOI DOT EPA
state agencies
(ELR ORDER # 41309)

Draft

Mixed Oxide Fuels, Light Water Reactors

08/21

The generic statement refers to the use of mixed oxide fuel in light water nuclear reactors. The statement analyzes as principal issues: the environmental impacts which result from plutonium recycle in the LWR fuel cycle, and their acceptability on a cost-benefit-risk analysis; the safety in operation when a portion of the low enriched uranium fuel (UO₂) is replaced with mixed fuel (UO₂ + PuO₂); and the adequacy of materials and plant protection in a plutonium recycle economy. (four volumes)

(ELR ORDER # 41323)

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Contact: Dr. Sidney R. Galler
Deputy Assistant Secretary for
Environmental Affairs
Department of Commerce
Washington, D.C. 20230
(202) 967-4335

Final

Date

Rule Promulgation, Marine Mammal Protection Act

08/20

The statement refers to the proposed promulgation of rules and issuance of permits pursuant to the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972. The permits would be necessary in order to allow the taking of marine mammals by commercial fishing operations, after October 21, 1974. The goal of the Act and the permit system is to reduce damage to marine mammals. The statement indicates that no significant adverse impacts are anticipated as a result of the proposal. (200 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOT EPA USDA STAT
state agencies and concerned citizens
and organizations
(ELR ORDER # 41314)

Maritime Administration

Final

Date

Bulk Chemical Carrier Construction Program

08/07

The statement refers to a proposed program, authorized by the Merchant Marine Act of 1970, for the subsidized construction of bulk chemical carriers for operation in U.S. foreign trade. Environmental effects of the program would result from the construction, operation, maintenance, and repair of the ships involved; and from the construction and operation of harbor and port facilities required to accommodate these ships. The environment effected by the program therefore includes landward areas, coastal ocean areas, the open oceans, and inland water-ways and lakes.

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOI USCG HEW USN DOT GSA
agencies of several States, the government of Canada, and concerned citizens
(ELR ORDER # 41264)

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Draft

Date

Rehabilitation of Enewetak Atoll, Marshall Islands

08/30

The statement, prepared by the Defense Nuclear Agency with the assistance of the Atomic Energy Commission and the Department of the Interior, refers to the proposed clean-up of the island and the resettlement of the Enewetak people. The island was used after World War II as a proving ground for modern weapons, including nuclear weapons, and clean-up will include the removal and disposal of materials which could pose radiation or other hazards. Among the adverse impacts of the action are a projected population increase which could result in overcrowding in future years; and expected fish kills from the blasting of ship channels in the lagoon.

(ELR ORDER # 41372)

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, Air Force

Contact: Dr. Billy Welch
Room 4D 873, The Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20330
(202) OX 7 - 9297

Final

Date

F-15 Beddown, Luke AFB, Arizona

08/01

Arizona

County: Maricopa

The statement refers to the proposed basing of the first squadron of F-15 fighter aircraft at Luke AFB, in order to provide combat crew training in terms of operation and weapons delivery. The major impacts associated with the action are those relating to operational noise and engine emissions; the noise of the F-15 is approximately equivalent to that of the F-4. Future operations will be similar to those which are presently conducted with F-4 and F-104 aircraft; there will be some new construction to support the aircraft.

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOD HEW DOT DOI EPA

state agencies and concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 41246)

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, Army Corps

Contact: Mr. Francis X. Kelly
Director, Office of Public Affairs
Attn: DAEN-PAP
Office of the Chief of Engineers
U. S. Army Corps of Engineers
1000 Independence Avenue, S. W.
Washington, D. C. 20314
(202) 693-7168

Draft

Date

St. Charles Quarry Company, Inc., Missouri River 08/19
Missouri

The statement refers to the issuance of permits authorizing:
(1) the past modification of and temporary occupation and use of COE Dike No. 31.65 for barge loading operations;
(2) the completed construction and continued use of a piered conveyor system for sand unloading; and (3) past construction of an additional 800 feet. The permits would stipulate that the St. Charles Quarry Co., Inc. maintain the natural drainage of the downstream slough into the Missouri River. Adverse impacts include: displacement of fish and wildlife; potential damage from reduction of upstream flood protection; and, increased air and noise pollution.
(Kansas City District)
(ELR ORDER # 41301)

West Point Lake, Chattahoochee River 08/29

Alabama Georgia
(ELR ORDER # 41366)

Tampa Harbor Project (2) 08/08

Florida
(ELR ORDER # 41271)

So. Dade Conveyance Canals, East Coast Backpumping 08/12

Florida

The proposals consist of deepening, modifying, and realigning existing canal stretches, construction of new canals, and provisions of new inlet and water control structures and pumping stations in the West Palm Beach and South Dade County areas. The construction and modifications will provide flood control in the backpumped areas and will provide water for secondary water supply, salinity intrusions control, and Everglades N.P. Adverse impacts include: temporarily increased turbidity; possible displacement of people and businesses; possible disruption of archaeological sites; loss of wildlife habitat; and increased noise and dust during construction. (Jacksonville District)
(ELR ORDER # 41282)

Pulton Local Flood Protection Project

08/14

Illinois

The project consists of constructing 10 miles of levee designed to protect 9,000+ acres within the project area against a Mississippi River Design flood. Additional structures would consist of 3 new railroad bridges, 1 new highway bridge, sand bag closures, outlet structures and 3 pumping stations. Three ponding areas planned involve approximately 2400 acres. Adverse impacts are loss of 24 acres of bottomland woods, loss and disruption of the benthic community, siltation in the ponding areas, and the draining of current wetland habitat for agriculture.
(Rock Island District)
(ELR ORDER # 41290)

Beach Erosion, So. Boulevard. Evanston

08/26

Illinois

Proposed is the construction of a 600 foot groin into Lake Michigan at South Boulevard Beach in Evanston, and beach nourishment with 30,000 cu. yds. of sand. Adverse impacts include: probable development of a scour hole directly down-drift from the groin; creation of a possible safety hazard; and disturbance to both human and aquatic populations during construction activities. (Chicago District)
(ELR ORDER # 41349)

Flood Control Project, Gypsum, Kansas

08/08

Kansas

(ELR ORDER # 41269)

Deep Drafts Access-New Orleans,Baton Rouge Ports

08/20

Louisiana

The recommended plan consists of enlargement of the Mississippi River from Baton Rouge to the Head of Passes and Southwest Pass with training works in Pass a Loutre and South Pass, anchorage areas in the Port of New Orleans and just above Head of Passes, and a turning basin at the upper limits of the enlarged channel. Adverse impacts include: increased water turbidity; degradation of water quality; and, negative impacts on swamp, marsh, and bay and gulf bottoms. (New Orleans District)
(ELR ORDER # 41322)

Gas Turbine Facility, Glenwood L.I.

08/26

New York

County: Nassau

Proposed is the issuance of a permit to the Long Island

Lighting Co. for dredging and construction of a bulkhead, along with the placement of fill in Hempstead Harbor, in conjunction with a gas turbine power facility. Adverse impacts are the loss of 9 acres of harbor bottom, the temporary degradation of water quality, and the emission of various air pollutants. (New York District)
(ELR ORDER # 41345)

Keystone Lake, Arkansas River, Oklahoma

08/06

Oklahoma

The statement refers to operation and maintenance activities at Keystone Lake. Included are: reservoir regulation, flood control, hydroelectric power generation, management of land resources and facilities, and related functions. The major adverse impacts occur to the lake shoreline, and result from lake fluctuations and heavy recreational use.
(Tulsa District)
(ELR ORDER # 41261)

West Tennessee Tributaries Project

08/26

Tennessee

The project involves channel work on 225 miles of the Obion and Forked Deer River tributaries, in order to reduce the frequency, depth, and duration of flooding. Additionally, approximately 32,000 acres of woodlands will be acquired for wildlife management, recreational, and environmental purposes. Adverse impact will include erosion, water quality degradation, and loss of some wetlands. (Memphis District)
(ELR ORDER # 41342)

Marina Facilities, James River

08/12

Virginia

County: James City

Busch Properties, Inc. is presently developing a 2,900-acre residential community known as Kingsmill. A portion of the development will affect navigable waters of the James River. This work includes the construction of a 100-slip marina with an 84-foot wide breakwater, dredging 86,000 cu.yds. of bottom sediments from the James River, and the construction of a channel from the dam site to the James River to allow passage of lake overflow. Adverse impacts include destruction and displacement of benthic and terrestrial organisms, conversion of 8 acres of wetlands to a terrestrial habitat, and alterations in near shore current patterns and water flow. (Norfolk District)
(ELR ORDER # 41278)

Final

Date

Corte Madera Creek Flood Control Project

08/28

California

County: Maria

The Corte Madera Creek Flood Control Project involves dredging and channel excavation in lower tidal reaches (completed rectangular concrete channel on Tamalpais Creek (completed); rectangular concrete channel with stilling basin from earth channel to 600 feet below Lagunitos Road Bridge completed in 1971; and, rectangular concrete channel for the remaining 3,000 feet upstream to Sir Francis Drake Boulevard in Ross. Adverse impact is the loss of marshland and riparian woodlands along the banks. (San Francisco District)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOI USDA
state and local agencies
and concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 41365)

Port Hueneme Harbor

08/30

California

County: Ventura

Proposed dredging of the Central Basin and Channel A of Port Hueneme Harbor to a depth of 35'. Marine ecosystems will be disturbed and/or destroyed by the dredge and dumping operations. Increased use of the harbor will increase the potential for oil spillage and leakage.

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA DOC HUD DOI USN USCG DOT EPA FPC
state agencies and concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 41373)

James River Project

08/26

Virginia

The statement refers to the proposed maintenance dredging of the James River navigation channel to its authorized dimensions. The project extends from Hampton Roads to Richmond, a distance of 90.8 miles. Approximately 1.51 million cubic yards of spoil material will be removed. The action will remove or disturb benthic organisms such as oysters and clams, and may also disturb pelagic species through increased turbidity. (Norfolk District) (200 p.)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOC DOI
state and local agencies and
concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 41344)

Fidalgo Bay, Anacortes

08/21

Washington

County: Skagit

The basic project is a barge channel in Fidalgo Bay at the southeast edge of Anacortes, Skagit County. The project calls for dredging a 150-ft. wide channel approximately 1 mile from deep water in Guemes Channel to a point near the western shore of Fidalgo Bay. Adverse impacts include the destruction of some of the benthic community, degradation

of water quality, and navigational interference with recreational and sport fisheries.

(Seattle District)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOI USDA HUD DOT DOC
state and local agencies
and concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 41325)

Columbia Generating Station, Columbia County

08/30

Wisconsin

County: Columbia

The statement refers to the proposed construction and operation of 527,000 kilowatt fossil fuel generating plant on the Wisconsin River in Columbia County. Facilities to be constructed or incorporated into the plant include a 22,000 volt tandem-compound turbine generating unit, a shell and tube surface condenser; feed water pumping equipment; two hot-side electrostatic precipitators; a water treatment system; accessory power station equipment; transmission facilities; a cooling lake; an ash basin; a coal yard; and an intake structure on the river. Adverse impacts are the loss of 850 acres of land, and increased air and water pollution. (St. Paul District)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI DOT EPA FPC
state and regional agencies and
concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 41371)

Draft

John Day and Dalles Locks and Dam

08/28

Oregon

The statement discusses the management of Corps facilities, properties and authorities along the Columbia River from Umatilla to the Dalles. Action includes completion of construction and continuing operation of the John Day development, and processing of real estate entitlements and Dept. of the Army permits. Adverse impacts are consumption of non-renewable mineral resources; loss of existing grassland vegetation and wildlife habitat; air and water pollution from aluminum production; and solid waste problems associated with recreation sites. (Portland District)

Fourmile Run Protection Project, Supplement

08/01

Virginia

County: Arlington

COMMENTS MADE BY:

(ELR ORDER # 41247)

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, Navy

Contact: Mr. Peter W. McDavitt
Special Assistant to the Assistant Secretary
of the Navy (Installations and Logistics)
Washington, D.C. 20350
(202) 697-0892

Final

Date

Naval Air Station, Miramar

08/26

California

Proposed is the development of a 105-site, 40 acre camping facility on Navy owned land in San Clemente Canyon. The facility would be utilized by naval personnel and dependants. Some vegetation will be removed, and wildlife displaced.

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOI USDA
local agency

(ELR ORDER # 41377)

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Contact: Mr. Sheldon Meyers
Director, Office of Federal Activities
Room 3630 Waterside Mall
Washington D.C. 20460
(202) 755-0940

Final

Date

Wastewater Treatment, Southwest Denver

08/01

Colorado

The statement refers to four separate applications for Federal funds for wastewater treatment facilities in the southwest Denver metropolitan area. Included are: a 20 MGD sewage treatment plant as the initial phase of an ultimate 60 MGD plant; an interceptor between Cherry Hills Village and Greenwood Village; a major interceptor along the South Platte River; and a major interceptor in the vicinity of Columbine Valley. There will be adverse impact from construction disruption, and project-induce urbanization.

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA DOT

state and local agencies

(ELR ORDER # 41249)

Wastewater Treatment, Wailuku and Kahului

08/27

Hawaii

County: Maui

Proposed is the construction of a new wastewater treatment and disposal system to serve Wailuku and Kahului, on the island of Maui. The project will include a 6 MGD activated sludge treatment plant with sand filtration, 16,000' of force main, 2 pump stations, and 4 deep wells for gravity injection disposal. The project will result in short-term inconvenience from construction disruption; the plant may encourage area population growth: (appr. 400 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOI AHP COE DOT USDA HUD

state and local agencies
and concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 41356)

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

Contact: Dr. Richard F. Hill
Acting Advisor on Environmental Quality
441 G Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20426
(202) 386-6084

Draft

Date

Eascogas, Algonquin Gas, LNG Permits

08/08

Rhode Island

The statement refers to the proposed authorization of LNG importation from Algeria by Eascogas, LNG, Inc.; and the construction of receiving, storing, revaporizing, and distributing facilities in Providence by Algonquin, LNG, Inc. Impact would result from construction activity.

COMMENTS MADE BY: AHP AEC DOC HEW HUD DOI USCG
agencies of Massachusetts and Rhode
Island, and concerned corporations

(ELR ORDER # 41270)

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Contact: Mr. Andrew E. Kauders
Executive Director of Environmental Affairs
General Services Administration
18th and F Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20405
(202) 343-4161

Draft

Date

Disposal of Forbes AFB, Kansas

08/28

Kansas

County: Shawnee

The statement refers to the eventual disposal of the 3,152 acre Forbes AFB. Three parcels (known collectively as the 700 area), totalling 41.78 acres and 15 buildings are studied in this statement. The parcels would be ultimately conveyed or sold to the State of Kansas, for health laboratories, a printing plant, and highway department use. The remainder of the property will ultimately disposed of for airport, housing, educational, recreational, and defense uses. (ELR ORDER # 41359)

Federal Youth Center, Memphis

08/27

Tennessee

County: Shelby

The proposed action calls for construction of a Federal Youth Center in Memphis, Shelby County to be operated by the FBI. The Center will provide correctional treatment programs for Federal offenders from the Memphis and surrounding area. The Youth Center will contain a gross area of 165,000 sq. ft. in approximately 14 rectangular shaped buildings. There will be short-term inconveniences associated with normal construction activities.

(97 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 41352)

Final

Date

Richmond Naval Air Station, Florida

08/28

Florida

County: Dade

Proposed is the disposal of 1,042 acres of land at the former Naval Air Station. Approximately 1,010 acres will be assigned to BOR of DOI for subsequent conveyance to Dade County for recreational and zoological purposes; 32 acres will be assigned to HEW for conveyance to Dade County for use for a vocational school; 217.17 acres and 32 buildings will be retained by GSA for possible further Federal use. (A total of 205.41 acres have already been transferred to the Justice Department for a Federal Youth Center. There will be adverse impacts from the various new uses; BOR and HEW will

prepare impact statements on their proposals.

(55 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: HEW EPA AHP DOI
(ELR ORDER # 41360)

Federal Office Building, Topeka

08/20

Kansas

County: Shawnee

Proposed is the construction of an eight story Federal Office Building, with a four story open parking structure in Topeka. The facility will have a gross area of 361,000 square feet, and will house 690 employees. The primary impact anticipated is that of construction disruption. (103 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: AHP USDA COE HEW HUD DOI DOT EPA
state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 41317)

Federal Office Building, Ann Arbor

08/28

Michigan

Proposed is the construction of a Federal office building in Ann Arbor, in order to provide space for 255 employees of the Department of the Interior, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and other Federal agencies. The three story facility will have a gross area of 78,300 sq.ft. parking will be provided for 90 vehicles. (96 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: AHP COE DOT EPA USDA DOI HEW
state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 41364)

Federal Office Building, Williamsport

08/14

Pennsylvania

County: Lycoming

The statement refers to the proposed construction of a four story, 74,000 gross square foot federal office building and courthouse in Williamsport. There will be provision for 35 parking spaces. Site selection and design concepts have been completed. There will be adverse impact from demolition and construction activities. (86 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA HUD USDA DOI HEW
state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 41289)

DEPARTMENT OF HEW

Contact: Mr. Paul Cromwell
Acting Director, Office of Environmental Affairs
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Administrati
and Management
Room 3718 HEW-North
Washington, D.C. 20202
(202) 963-4456

Final

Date

Grant Hospital

08/26

Illinois

County: Cook

The statement considers the renovation of 2 existing hos-
pital buildings; the construction of an 11 story pavilion
which would result in an increase in beds from 339 to
555; and the construction of a 350 car parking garage.
Short term inconveniences associated with construction
will result. (102 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI DOT USDA EPA AEC AHP HUD
state and local agencies and concerned
businesses

(ELR ORDER # 41348)

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

Contact: Mr. Bruce Blanchard
Director, Environmental Project Review
Room 7260
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240
(202) 343-3891

Draft

Date

Great Swamp Nat. Wildlife Refuge, N.J.

08/20

New Jersey

A program is proposed for controlled public hunting of white-tailed deer on 4,200 acres of Great Swamp National Wildlife Refuge, New Jersey. The proposed consists of an initial phase commencing in the winter of 1974 with a 6-day hunt to reduce the deer population of 600 to carrying capacity of about 250. Future hunts would periodically be held to maintain a balance between deer numbers and refuge habitat. Adverse impacts would be noise from firearms, loss of crippled deer, potential of wildlife lead poisoning, temporary closure of the refuge to other activities, and emotional distress to those who believe that public hunting on a refuge is improper.
(ELR ORDER # 41316)

Bureau of Land Management

Draft

Date

1974 OCS Lease Sale, Texas

08/28

Texas

Proposed is the sale of leases on 551 tracts, totalling 3,062,519.73 acres, offshore Texas. No leases are in water depths greater than 200 meters. The sale is scheduled for late fall, 1974. All tracts pose some degree of pollution risks to the environment and adjacent shoreline. Each tract is subjected to a matrix analytical technique in order to evaluate significant environmental impacts should leasing and subsequent oil and gas exploration and production ensue.
(ELR ORDER # 41358)

Final

Date

King Range National Conservation Area, California

08/15

California

County: Mendocino Humboldt

Proposed is the establishment of the 54,000 King Range National Conservation Area. Included is the designation of Area boundaries, a multiple use plan, a management program, and regulations to govern mining in the Area. The proposal will result in the construction of 37 miles of new roads and

the reconstruction of 30 miles of existing road; the re-seeding of 1200 acres of eroding soils; and the reforestation of 2600 acres. Recreation use will increase by over 100 percent, leading to adverse impacts on wildlife and primitive recreation values. There will be restrictions placed on mineral exploration.

(94 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA COE EPA DOI
state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 41297)

Bureau of Outdoor Recreation

Draft

Date

Obed. National Wild and Scenic River

08/23

Tennessee

County: Cumberland Pentress Morgan

The statement refers to the designation of 100 miles of the Obed. River, Clear Creek, Daddys Creek, and the Emory River in Cumberland, Pentress, and Morgan Counties as components of the National Wild and Scenic River System. A corridor averaging 1,300 feet in width totaling 15,644 acres is proposed for control by fee acquisition, assesment, and intergovernmental agreement. Adverse impacts would be felt from the removal from the market of 4,364 acres of timber, 400 acres of cropland and pastureland, and 950,000 tons of coal. (100 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 41335)

Final

Date

Cibolo Creek Project, Wilson County

08/14

Texas

County: Wilson

The project involves the construction of an earthfill dam on Cibolo Creek in Wilson County, Texas. The project would provide municipal and industrial water supply plus flood control, fish and wildlife, and recreation benefits. Adverse impacts include relocation of 75 families; relocation of powerlines, roads, and irrigation facilities; require plugging of oil and gas wells; involve removal or loss of archeological resources; and, eliminate 24 miles of fish habitat in Cibolo Creek, and 10,000 acres of wildlife habitat. (184 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI USDA COE DOC HEW HUD DOT EPA FPC
state agencies and concerned citizens
(ELR ORDER # 41291)

Bonneville Power Administration

Final

Date

BPA Wholesale Power Rate Increase

08/19

The statement refers to an increase in BPA's wholesale power rates to a level which is intended to meet fiscal pay-out requirements covering costs and projected facilities for the Federal Columbia River Power System. The increase considered is in the 20-30 percent range, and is dated for December 20, 1974. There will be an estimated 2 percent reduction in demand as a result of the increase in rates, with a concomitant avoidance and/or delay in construction of new power plants. The statement discusses impacts upon transportation and transmission of electricity; increased use of fuel oil and utility gas; and social and economic impacts on the ultimate consumers. (367 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA DOD HUD DOI AEC EPA FPC
state and local agencies
and concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 41300)

BPA FY 1975 Proposed Program

08/28

COMMENTS MADE BY:
(ELR ORDER # 41361)

Bonneville Power Administration 1975 Program

08/20

Washington Oregon Idaho

The statement refers to the fiscal year 1975 new additions to BPA's electric transmission system. Included will be 600 miles of transmission line; 8 new substations and related structures; the maintenance of 12,373 miles of existing transmission lines and related works; and the control of vegetation on 16,152 acres. Impacts of the program will include those from construction activities, right-of-way commitment, and herbicide use in vegetation control.

(119 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI USDA HUD EPA AEC FPC AHP COE
state and local agencies
and concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 41315)

Bureau of Reclamation

Draft

Date

Colorado River Salinity Control, Supplement
Arizona

08/27

This draft supplement discusses the construction of a protective and regulatory groundwater pumping project. The proposed project, located in the extreme southwest corner of Yuma County includes acquisitions of 23,500 acres of land on Yuma Mesa and the construction, operation, and maintenance of two well fields. The purpose of the project is to protect and utilize the U.S. groundwater resource for

the benefit of U.S. interests. Adverse impacts are loss of vegetation, and substantial losses of fish and wildlife.

(66 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 41354)

Final

Date

Watertown - Sioux City - Merville Transmission Line

08/20

South Dakota Iowa

Proposed is the construction of 200 miles of 345 kV transmission line connecting Watertown, Sioux City, and Merville. Steel towers of lattice construction with three duplex conductors and two overhead static wires are planned.

The line, part of the Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program, will require 70 acres of agricultural and pastureland for right-of-way. The line will cross a State Game Refuge, and there will be some loss of bird life from collisions with the structure. (104 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI AHP USDA COE DOC DOT EPA PPC
state and local agencies

(ELR ORDER # 41318)

Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife

Final

Date

Horicon National Wildlife Refuge

08/20

Wisconsin

County: Dodge

The statement refers to the proposed purchase of 42.86 acres of land for addition to the Refuge. Planned development will include a visitor information center, trails, 1.5 miles of new road, a parking area, and road rehabilitation. (66 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOT EPA DOI
state agencies

(ELR ORDER # 41319)

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

Final

Date

Ex. Parte 270, Railroad Freight Rates, Iron Ores

08/02

The statement refers to an investigation of the freight rate structure for iron ore and iron and steel scraps. The statement indicates an inelastic demand for scrap iron and steel with the result that near term fluctuations in the freight rate for scrap will have very little impact on scrap consumption and a concomitant negligible effect on the environment. Holddowns in the freight rate may retard the growth of small, electric furnace nonintegrated steel mills.

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOT EPA DOI
concerned corporations
(ELR ORDER # 41250)

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Final

Date

Proposed Regulation of Vinyl Chloride

08/29

Proposed is the establishment by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration of a standard of "no detectable level" for vinyl chloride in order to protect employees potentially exposed to the substance from its health hazards, particularly liver angiosarcoma. Possible adverse impacts of the action will include increased capital expenses for manufacturers, overall reduced productivity, and the substitution of scarce raw materials for vinyl chloride.

COMMENTS MADE BY: CEQ TREA COE AEC DOC USA
concerned citizens and industry
officials

(ELR ORDER # 41370)

STATE DEPARTMENT

Contact: Mr. Christian Herter, Jr.
Special Assistant to the Secretary
for Environmental Affairs
Room 7819
Washington, D.C.
(202) 632-7964

Draft

Date

Convention For the Conservation of Antarctic Seals 08/12

At an inter-governmental conference convened in London, 3-11 February 1972, the "Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Seals" was drafted for signature by the representatives of 12 nations. The general outline of this Convention provides: that the seas south of 60 degrees so. latitude comprise the Convention area; and, an annex specifying regulatory measures such as (1) permissible catch, (2) protected and unprotected species, (3) open and closed seasons as well as open and closed areas, (4) limits relating to sex, size or age, (5) types and specifications of gear to be used, (6) the collection of statistics and biological records.
(ELR ORDER # 41277)

TVA

Draft

Peaking Units, Johnsonville Steam Plant

08/

Tennessee

County: Humphreys

Proposed is the construction of a nominal 350 MW gas turbine peaking plant at the Johnsonville Steam Plant. There will be some land disturbance and construction disruption; increases in discharge of NO_x and SO₂ and particulates; and possible spillage of oil into Kentucky Reservoir.

(ELR ORDER # 41331)

Peaking Plant, Gallatin Steam Plant

08/

Tennessee

County: Sumner

Proposed is the construction and operation of a nominal 300 MW gas turbine peaking plant at the Gallatin Steam Plant. There will be some land disturbance and construction disruption; increases in the discharge of SO₂ and NO_x, and particulates; and possible spillage of oil into Old-Hickory Reservoir.

(ELR ORDER # 41332)

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Contact: Mr. Martin Convisser, Director
Office of Environmental Quality
400 7th Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20590
(202) 426-4357

Federal Aviation Administration

Draft

Date

Sac City Municipal Airport

08/15

Iowa

County: Sac

The statement refers to the development of the Sac City Airport, Sac City, Iowa. Included in the development are acquisition of land, runway lighting and marking, and the expansion of runway 18/36. There will be slight increases in air and noise pollution.

(ELR ORDER # 41294)

Nevada Municipal Airport

08/20

Missouri

County: Vernon

The statement refers to the proposed development of the Nevada Municipal Airport, Vernon County, Missouri. Development consists of: acquisition of 60 acres of land; strengthening, lengthening and widening 2 runways, and construction of parallel taxiways. There will be slight increases in air and noise pollution.

(54 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 41321)

Final

Date

Noise Standards, Propeller-Driven Small Airplanes

08/27

The statement refers to the amendment of Federal Aviation Regulations to add noise standards and noise type certification procedures for propeller driven small airplanes. The proposed standards have potential direct impact upon noise, air quality, and energy usage. Adverse impacts of the regulations are a slight increase in fuel consumption, and a negligible deterioration in air quality due to a very small increase in undesirable engine emissions. (56 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA

(ELR ORDER # 41351)

Federal Highway Administration

Draft

Date

Lake Otis Parkway, Alaska

08/29

Alaska

(ELR ORDER # 41367)

I-70, DeBeque-Grand Valley

08/15

Colorado

County:

Mesa

Garfield

The project involves the construction of a 37 mile segment of I-70 located in both Garfield and Mesa Counties in west central Colorado. Adverse impacts include acquisition of 820 acres of land for right-of-way, temporary degradation of water quality, increased dust, noise and congestion during construction, and the displacement of several families and businesses.

(120 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 41292)

West Peachtree Street Extension, Atlanta

08/27

Georgia

County:

Fulton

The statement refers to the proposed improvement of the West Peachtree Street Extension in Atlanta. The improvement extends northeastward approximately 2.6 miles from the Pershin Point area to Piedmont Road terminating at the intersection Marion Road. It is intended to be a multilane, controlled access facility. Adverse impacts are the displacement of 175 residential units and a maximum of 67 businesses, increased noise levels, and traffic disruptions during construction.

(ELR ORDER # 41357)

I 24, Marshall to Trigg County, Kentucky

08/26

Kentucky

County:

several

The project involves the construction of I 24 in Marshall, Livingston, Lyon, Caldwell, and Trigg Counties. The four lane facility will total 33.66 miles. Adverse impacts are the loss of land, displacement of homes, and increased air, noise and water pollution during construction.

(ELR ORDER # 41346)

Covington By-Pass, St. Tammany Parish

08/12

Louisiana

County:

St Tammany

The project involves the proposed construction of the south-erly two lanes of a future four lane divided highway. The The new facility will be an eastward extension of the Route 1A - US 190 Bypass north of the city of Covington. The length of the project is approximately 2.94 miles.

(52 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 41283)

Rogue River, Rockford

08/23

Michigan

County: Kent

The project involves the construction or reconstruction of a bridge and approaches spanning the Rogue River in the city of Rockford, Kent County. The facility will have four twelve foot lanes. Adverse impacts include, increased air, noise, and dust pollution during construction, possible erosion, sedimentation and pollution in and near the Rogue River, displacement of wildlife, and the displacement of families and businesses.

(50 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 41339)

Espanola Bridge, Espanola

08/23

New Mexico

County: Rio Arriba

The project involves the construction of the Espanola bridge over the Rio Grande River in the city of Espanola. The proposed construction will consist of a 4-lane road and bridge to relieve the demand on the present crossing. Adverse impacts are the loss of some farm land, some siltation, increased noise levels, and the displacement of 2 residences and 1 business.

(12 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 41338)

Wellsville Arterial, Allegany County

08/12

New York

County: Allegany

The statement refers to the construction of a segment of highway in the Village of Wellsville in Allegany County between the SE junction and the northwest junction of Rtes. 17 and 19. The project is about 1.6 miles in length, and is located along the Genesee River, by-passing the main business section and residential areas. Adverse impacts are slightly increased air, water and noise pollution in some areas, the use of land for additional right-of-way, and construction impacts normally associated with construction. A 4(f) determination will be necessary concerning Tullar Field and Island Park.

(70 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 41276)

North and West Outer Loops, Oklahoma City

08/30

Oklahoma

(ELR ORDER # 41374)

Route 111, Moca - San Sebastian

08/23

Puerto Rico

The proposed project involves the relocation and reconstruction of State Route 111 between Moca and San Sebastian, including North and South Bypasses around urban San Sebastian, for a total project length of approximately 16 kilometers. There will be increased air and noise pollution in some areas, and 77 families and 9 businesses will be displaced. (66pages)

(ELR ORDER # 41336)

SR 1 Bypass, Madison Co., Tenn.

08/29

Tennessee

(ELR ORDER # 41368)

S.H. 44, Nueces County

08/19

Texas

County: Nueces

The statement concerns improvement of S.H. 44 from a 4-lane divided highway with at-grade crossings and crossovers over a narrow median to a full control access freeway with interchanges and grade separations over major intersecting roads from S.H. 358 in Corpus Christi to U.S. 77 in Robstown all in Nueces County. The total length is 11.5 miles. Adverse impacts are the use of 387.59 acres of land, the displacement of a few families, and air and noise levels.

(135 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 41305)

US 84, Nolan County

08/20

Texas

County: Nolan

The statement refers to the construction of US 84 in Nolan County for a distance of 3.3 miles in Nolan County. The proposed project is a four lane divided highway on new location around the north and east side of Roscoe. Adverse impacts are the loss of revenue to local businesses from cross-county traffic, the conversion of 150 acres of fertile farm land to public roadway, and the severance of 3 farm units.

(ELR ORDER # 41313)

Loop 436, US 59, Panola Co., Texas

08/26

Texas

County: Panola

The project involves the construction of Loop 436, which

will extend for 6.1 miles from US 59 north of Carthage to US 59 south of Carthage. Adverse impacts are the acquisition of land for right-of-way, the displacement of 6 families, and negative impacts normally associated with construction (ELR ORDER # 41347)

I 79, Kenawha Co., West Virginia

08/26

West Virginia

County: Kanawha

The statement refers to the construction of I 79, a four land, limited access, divided highway, for 14 miles between Big Chimney and the Roane County Line. Adverse impacts are increased air and noise pollution, and the displacement of families and businesses.

(ELR ORDER # 41343)

STH 131, Viola-LaFarge Road

08/15

Wisconsin

County: Richland Vernon

The statement refers to the construction of STH 131 between the villages of Viola in Richland County, and LaFarge in Vernon County. The reconstruction of 6.6 miles of STH 131 will be along its existing right-of-way with some areas of correction. The Kickapoo River Bridge will be replaced. Adverse impacts are acquisition of 44 acres of land, temporary increases in noise, air and water pollution, and inconveniences normally associated with construction.

(42 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 41293)

STH 19, Dodge and Jefferson Counties

08/16

Wisconsin

County: Dodge Jefferson

The statement refers to the proposed construction of STH 19 in Dodge and Jefferson Counties in south central Wisconsin. The length of the project is 7.3 miles and is located between Waterloo and Hubbleton. Adverse impacts are the conversion of 67 acres of land to highway purposes, increases in noise and dust during construction, loss of wildlife and associated habitat, and the displacement of 1 family and 1 business. A 4(f) determination is necessary concerning the use of public lands that are part of a public hunting and fishing area belonging to the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. (73 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 41299)

S.R. 167, Meguon Road

08/23

Wisconsin

County: Ozaukee

The project involves the improvement of a 3.5 mile

segment of Mequon Road (S.T. H. 167) in Ozaukee County. The improvement would consist of widening the existing 22-foot highway carrying two-way traffic to a multi-laned roadway. A new bridge over the Milwaukee River will be required. There will be increased air and noise pollution, and displacement of 7 families and 1 business. (138 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 41337)

US-10, Winnebago, Calumet, Outagamie Cos.

08/27

Wisconsin

County: Winnebago Calumet Outagamie

The statement involves the reconstruction of 2.4 miles of USH 10 between its junction with STH 114 in Winnebago and Calumet Counties to the intersection of West Seymour Street in Outagamie County. Adverse impacts are the displacement of 3 families, and increased noise pollution. (69 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 41353)

Final

Date

Project I 20-1(30), Jefferson Co. Ala.

08/06

Alabama

County: Jefferson

The statement refers to the proposed construction of 3.53 miles of I 20 near Irondale. There will be a small number of displaced farms, families, and businesses.

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA DOI COE EPA HUD USN DOC
(ELR ORDER # 41258)

US 43, Calvert to Sunflower

08/22

Alabama

County: Mobile Washington

The project involves the improvement of US 43 from Calvert to Sunflower in Mobile and Washington Counties. The typical improvement consists of a four-lane, rural, divided facility having a total length of 13.08 miles. Adverse impacts are the conversion of approximately 245 acres of rural lands to highway right-of-way, and dislocation of 1 tenant individual, 15 owner families, 7 tenant families, 10 owner businesses, 3 tenant businesses and 1 non-profit organization. (64 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA USDA HUD HEW DOT DOT DOE DOD
(ELR ORDER # 41330)

I-291, Hartford County (Final Supplement)

08/19

Connecticut

County: Hartford

This statement is a supplement to a previously approved Final impact statement received by the Council on

September 20, 1972. The highway improvement is the construction of the southwest quadrant of I-291 from its interchange with I-91 in Rocky Hill to its interchange with I-84 in Farmington. The 8 mile section passes through the Towns of Rocky Hill, Newington, New Britain, and Farmington. Adverse impacts are the use of land and the displacement of 56 homes and 15 businesses. A 4(f) determination was necessary concerning Eagle Lantern Village Open Space Section and Churchill Park. (3 volumes)

COMMENTS MADE BY:

(ELR ORDER # 41307)

State Road 200

08/08

Florida

County: Nassau

Proposed reconstruction of 6.9 miles of S.R. 200, from the town of Yulee to the Amelia River Bridge. The 4-lane roadway will span Lofton Creek in 2, 200' bridges.

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOI DOC
state agencies

(ELR ORDER # 41268)

Kapiolani Interchange

08/21

Hawaii

County: Oahu

The statement refers to the Kapiolani Interchange Ramp located approximately 700 feet east of the existing King Street On-Ramp on I-Hawaii-I. The purpose of the project is to improve the traffic movement from Central Honolulu to Eastern Honolulu. Project length is 0.23 miles. There will be the negative impacts normally associated with construction. (100 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA DOT HUD HEW COE DOD

(ELR ORDER # 41327)

Route 142, Menard and Sangamon Counties

08/12

Illinois

County: Menard Sangamon

The proposed project consists of improvement to 9.7 miles of P.A. Route 142 in Menard and Sangamon Counties. The project involves the widening and resurfacing of 5.5 miles of highway, and the relocation of 4.2 miles of highway. Adverse impacts are the use of approximately 43.8 acres of land for expanded right-of-way, some soil erosion and sedimentation, and increased noise levels and dust emissions associated with construction.

(72 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA DOI

state and local agencies

(ELR ORDER # 41279)

Freeway 520, Iowa

08/05

Iowa

County: Black Hawk Buchanan

The proposed project is the construction of approximately 30 miles of Freeway 520 beginning at Iowa 297 and extending easterly to Iowa 187. The four-lane divided facility will run parallel to existing U.S. 20 and bypass towns along the route. Approximately two businesses, seven families, and three farm operations will be displaced; an unspecified amount of rural agricultural land will be acquired to provide an average 350' right-of-way. Adverse effects of the action include diversion of wildlife habitat to roadway use, increased air and noise pollution levels, and minor channel changes to the Wapsincion River. (117 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: HEW HUD USDA DOI EPA COE

state and local agencies

(ELR ORDER # 41254)

71st Street and Metcalf Avenue, Overland Park

08/01

Kansas

County: Johnson

The project calls for the improvement of the intersection at 71st Street and Metcalf Ave., in Overland Park, Kansas. An unspecified amount of land will be acquired for right-of-way. Trees will be lost and increases in noise and air pollution levels will occur. (61 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA COE HEW EPA DOI DOT HUD

state and local agencies

(ELR ORDER # 41248)

Central Avenue, Kansas City

08/19

Kansas

County: Wyandotte

Proposed is the improvement of Central Avenue, 26th Street, Westview Drive and 29th Street in the City of Kansas City. Two residences and one business will be displaced; an unspecified amount of additional land will be required for right-of-way. (58 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA COE HEW EPA USCG HUD DOT

state agencies

(ELR ORDER # 41306)

U.S. 36, Brown and Doniphan Counties

08/19

Kansas

County: Brown Doniphan

The statement refers to approximately 13.5 miles of highway improvement to US 36 in Brown and Doniphan Counties. The project begins 1.5 miles west of Hiawatha and proceeds easterly to its terminus 1 mile east of the Brown-Doniphan County line. Adverse impact of the project include the loss of some natural growth and wildlife cover, and a slight increase in the noise level.

COMMENTS MADE BY: HEW EPA DOI DOC USDA
state and local agencies
and concerned citizens
(ELR ORDER # 41308)

US 45, Kentucky

08/12

Kentucky

County: Graves McCracken

Proposed is the construction of 16.44 miles of US 45. The six lane facility will require 800 acres of right-of-way. Four families and 1 business will be displaced by the project. Adverse impact will include the loss of wildlife habitat, and increases in erosion and sedimentation, and air and noise pollution. (120 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: HEW DOI HUD EPA DOC TVA COE
state agencies
(ELR ORDER # 41275)

US 41A, Kentucky

08/19

Kentucky

County: Hopkins

Proposed is the reconstruction of 1.63 miles of US 41A to a four-lane divided facility. The project will extend from Country Club Lane in Madisonville to Main St. in Earlington. Adverse effects are the acquisition of right-of-way and the displacement of 6 families. (74 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: HEW EPA DOI
state agencies
(ELR ORDER # 41304)

Missouri Route 63

08/06

Missouri

County: Boone

The statement refers to the proposed relocation of a 6.9 mile segment of Route 63 with half the project located in the city limits of Columbia. The action consists of an ultimate 4-lane divided highway including four interchanges and four grade separation structures, with full control of access. Approximately 300 acres will be acquired for right of way. Ten families and one business will be displaced. Adverse effects include loss of tax base and loss of wildlife habitat. (27 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI USDA EPA HEW DOT COE
state agencies
(ELR ORDER # 41259)

US 380 and US 70, New Mexico

08/12

New Mexico

County: Chaves

The proposed project is the improvement of US Highway 380

and 70 for 1.4 miles. The proposal is for construction of four driving lanes and a continuous left-turn lane. Six businesses will be displaced and others damaged by loss of part of their building areas or signs. There will be a loss of some trees; air and noise pollution levels will increase. (63 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI COE EPA HEW
concerned citizens
(ELR ORDER # 41281)

State Routes 43,9, and 39

08/07

Ohio

County: Carroll

The proposed project is the relocation and establishment of a limited access highway for S.R. Nos. 43 and 9, bypassing the Village of Carrolltown. The action consists of constructing a 2-lane highway on 4-lane right-of-way. A portion of S.R. 39 will require relocation in conjunction with this project. Twelve residences, two churches, and one business will be displaced. (41 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI EPA HUD USDA
state agencies
(ELR ORDER # 41263)

US 101, Green Timber Road, Oregon

08/30

Oregon

County: Tillamook

Proposed is the replacement of 21 miles of US 101 in southern Tillamook County. There will be some taking of land for right-of-way, and displacement of some families; a number of farms will be severed by the road.

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOT DOC DOI HUD EPA
state agencies
(ELR ORDER # 41376)

Beaufort River Crossing

08/07

South Carolina

County: Beaufort

The proposed project involves the construction of a multi-lane facility for S.C. Route 281 on Port Royal Island to U.S. Route 21 on Ladies Island. The approximate length of the project (depending on the alternate) is between 2.9 and 4.1 miles and involves a bridge over the Beaufort River which is a portion of the intracoastal waterway. Adverse effects of the action include encroachment on marsh land; temporary siltation and increased turbidity during bridge construction; acquisition of right of way for the length of the project; and displacement of 6 to 12 residences and 1 or 2 businesses. (67 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: HUD COE DOC DOI EPA
state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 41262)

SD 34, Lake and Moody Counties

08/19

South Dakota

County: Lake Moody

The project involves the reconstruction of 10.5 miles of SD 34, from one mile south of Wentworth to the I 29 interchange. Adverse impact will include the loss of 234 acres of land to right-of-way, the displacement of two farmsteads, and increases in air and noise pollution levels during construction.

(25 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA HUD EPA DOI
state agency

(ELR ORDER # 41302)

SR 300, Upshur County

08/12

Texas

County: Upshur

The project involves the construction of S.R. 300 for a length of 11.6 miles of which 5 miles is on new location. The two lane facility will extend from the Gregg County line at Seven Pines northwest to U.S. 271 in Gilmer. Adverse impacts include, displacement four families and four businesses, loss of production of 275 acres of agricultural and timber land, and minor silting of streams.

(51 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: HEW COE DOI USDA EPA
state and local agencies

(ELR ORDER # 41280)

USH 53 and USH 8, Wisconsin

08/19

Wisconsin

County: Barron Chippewa

The statement refers to the proposed location of a new USH 53 Freeway (37.5 miles) and a new USH 8 Expressway (6.0 miles). The projects are at various stages of development ranging from the concrete paving stage to the location approval stage. Right-of-way for the USH 53 freeway varies from 278 feet to 620 feet, for USH 8 from 253 feet to 388 feet. To date, 16 homes and 3 businesses have been acquired and 45 persons relocated. Temporary increases in air and noise pollution, alteration of the landscape, and possible erosion and siltation will occur.

(462 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA USDA DOT DOI
state and local agencies

(ELR ORDER # 41303)

Rock Springs Circumferential Rte. (Belt Loop)

08/21

Wyoming

The statement refers to the construction of a circumferential route (Belt Loop) around the developed areas lying south of the Union Pacific Railroad in Rock Springs. The length of the project is 4.1 miles. Adverse impacts include the taking of right-of-way, the displacement of people, and the increase of noise levels.

(71 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOT EPA HUD
state agencies
(ELR ORDER # 41326)

U.S.Coast Guard

Final

Date

Icebreaking Activities on the Great Lakes

08/19

The statement refers to the action of Coast Guard Icebreaker to keep navigable waters on the Great Lakes open to commerce during the winter months in order to minimize seasonal effects on commerce, industry, and other modes of transportation, to conduct search and rescue missions, and to assist other agencies in the prevention of flooding caused by ice accumulation. The States of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin will be affected. The action may cause adverse effects on shoreline and harbor areas, and to the local lifestyle of islanders and winter sportsmen. (135 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI COE EPA
local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 41310)

Puget Sound Vessel Traffic System

08/08

Washington

County:

several

Proposed is the addition of radar to the Puget Sound Vessel Traffic System. The addition would result in basic radar surveillance of critical areas of the Sound, with a resulting reduction in expected vessel casualties and consequent reduction in risk of oil spills. The primary impact would be the aesthetic effects of ninety foot towers on each of three sites (Bush Point, Whidbey Island; Point No Point, Kitsap Peninsula; and Point Wilson, Quimper Peninsula). A possible secondary impact, were this system to be followed by radar coverage of the rest of the Sound, could be an attempt to justify development of increased oil refining capacity and/or establishment of a genuine "superport" in the area.

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOC USA COE AHP DOI
state agencies and concerned citizens
(ELR ORDER # 41266)

U.S.Coast Guard

Final	Date
U.S. Coast Guard Base, Sand Island, Hawaii	08/08

Hawaii

The proposed project is the reconstruction of approximately 1,500 lineal feet of the waterfront at the U.S. Coast Guard Base, Honolulu located on Sand Island. The proposal includes: replacing 425 lineal feet of timber wharf with a concrete wharf; repairing 1,075 lineal feet of undermined concrete retaining wall; constructing buried utility lines and landscaping the area. The project will cause water turbidity and loss of marine life . (32 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA USDA COE USA DOC DOI DOT
state and local agencies

(ELR ORDER # 41265)

FHWA

Draft

STH 93, La Crosse Co., Wisconsin

08/05

Proposed is the construction of 10.5 miles of four lane STH 93 in La Crosse County. The project will necessitate the taking of 475 acre (including 410 acres of agricultural land) for right-of-way. A number of farm units will be severed by the project.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

Contact: Mr. Arthur W. Farmer
Assistant Chief, Medical Director for
Administration and Facilities
Veterans Administration
810 Vermont Avenue N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20420

Draft

Date

Added Parking Facilities, VA. Hosp., Iowa City

08/12

The project will provide a parking structure for about 300 automobiles on the existing VA Hospital site, Iowa City, Iowa with structural capacity for a future 200 automobiles. There will be demolition of about 24 existing parking spaces, producing a net gain of 476 spaces. Adverse impacts are increased concentration of air pollutants, increased utilization of land and reduction of open space, and general construction disruption.

(16 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 41286)



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF THE
ADMINISTRATOR

AVAILABILITY OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
AGENCY COMMENTS ON ENVIRONMENTAL
IMPACT STATEMENTS AND OTHER
ACTIONS IMPACTING THE ENVIRONMENT

Pursuant to the requirements of section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, and section 309 of the Clean Air Act, as amended, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has reviewed and commented in writing on Federal agency actions impacting the environment contained in the following appendices during the period of August 1, 1974 and August 31, 1974.

Appendix I contains a listing of draft environmental impact statements reviewed and commented upon in writing during this review period. The list includes the Federal agency responsible for the statement, the number and title of the statement, the classification of the nature of EPA's comments as defined in Appendix II, and the EPA source for copies of the comments as set forth in Appendix V.

Appendix II contains the definitions of the classifications of EPA's comments on the draft environmental impact statements as set forth in Appendix I.

Appendix III contains a listing of final environmental impact statements reviewed and commented upon in writing during this reviewing period. The listing will include the Federal agency responsible for the statement, the number and title of the statement, a summary of the nature of EPA's comments, and the EPA source for copies of the comments as set forth in Appendix V.

Appendix IV contains a listing of proposed Federal agency regulations, legislation proposed by Federal agencies, and any other proposed actions reviewed and commented upon in writing pursuant to section 309(a) of the Clean Air Act, as amended, during the referenced reviewing period. The listing includes the Federal agency responsible for the proposed action, the title of the action, a summary of the nature of EPA's comments, and the source for copies of the comments as set forth in Appendix V.

Appendix V contains a listing of the names and addresses of the sources for copies of EPA comments listed in Appendices I, III, and IV.

Copies of the EPA Manual setting forth the policies and procedures for EPA's review of agency actions may be obtained by writing the Public Inquiries Branch, Office of Public Affairs, Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C. 20460. Copies of the draft and final environmental impact statements referenced herein are available from the originating Federal department or agency .

Rebecca W. Hammer

for Sheldon Meyers
Director
Office of Federal Activities

Dated: 11 SEP 1974

APPENDIX I

DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENTS FOR WHICH
COMMENTS WERE ISSUED BETWEEN
AUGUST 1, 1974 AND AUGUST 31, 1974

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	SOURCE FOR COPIES OF COMMENTS
<u>DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE</u>			
D-AFS-A65105-MT:	MULTIPLE USE PLAN, EUREKA-GRAVE CREEK PLANNING UNIT, MONTANA	LO-1	I
D-AFS-A82087-00:	PROPOSAL FOR VEGETATION CONTROL BY MECHANICAL, CHEMICAL AND FIRE TREATMENT IN ARIZONA AND NEW MEXICO	LO-1	G
D-AFS-G65001-LA:	TIMBER MANAGEMENT PLAN, KISATCHIE NATIONAL FOREST, LOUISIANA	LO-2	G
D-AFS-J65002-MT:	CALLAHAN PLANNING UNIT, KOOTENAI NATIONAL FOREST, MONTANA	LO-1	I
D-AFS-L61002-OR:	MANAGEMENT OF WILLIAM CREEK AND COUGAR BLUFFS ROADLESS AREAS, OREGON	LO-2	K
D-SCS-A36403-NC:	CHICOD CREEK WATERSHED, PITT AND BEAUFORT COUNTIES, NORTH CAROLINA	ER-2	E
D-SCS-A36406-WA:	NEWMAN LAKE WATERSHED PROJECT, SPOKANE COUNTY, WASHINGTON	LO-1	K
D-AFS-A65104-CA:	PROPOSED SHASTA-TRINITY NATIONAL FOREST TIMBER MANAGEMENT PLAN, CALIFORNIA	ER-2	J
D-AFS-E61001-KY:	MANAGEMENT OF BEAVER CREEK UNIT IN DANIEL BOONE NATIONAL FOREST, MCCREARY AND PULASKI COUNTIES, KENTUCKY	LO-1	E

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	SOURCE FOR COPIES OF COMMENTS
D-AFS-E61002-NC:	TEN YEAR MANAGEMENT OF CULLASAJA RIVER UNIT, AND WHITEWATER RIVER UNIT IN NANTAHALA NATIONAL FOREST, TRANSYLVANIA, JACKSON, MACON COUNTIES, NORTH CAROLINA	LO-1	E
D-AFS-J65001-WY:	MOCCASIN BASIN AND CALF CREEK, PAPOOSE CREEK TIMBER SALES, WYOMING	ER-2	I
D-SCS-A36419-SC:	RABON CREEK WATERSHED PROJECT AND WORK PLAN, GREENVILLE AND LAURENS COUNTIES, SOUTH CAROLINA	ER-2	E
<u>ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION</u>			
D-AEC-A06135-MD:	DOUGLAS POINT NUCLEAR GENERATING STATION, UNITS 1 AND 2, CHARLES COUNTY, MARYLAND	LO-1	A
D-AEC-A06137-LA:	RIVER BEND NUCLEAR POWER STATION, UNITS 1 AND 2, GULF STATES UTILITIES COMPANY, DOCKET NUMBERS 50-458 AND 50-459, LOCATED ON THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER, WEST FELICIANA PARISH, LOUISIANA	ER-2	A
D-AEC-A06136-WY:	UTAH INTERNATIONAL, INC., SHIRLEY BASIN URANIUM MILL, SHIRLEY BASIN, WYOMING	3	A
D-AEC-A06138-MA:	PILGRIM NUCLEAR POWER STATION, UNITS 2 AND 3, BOSTON EDISON COMPANY, DOCKET NO. 50-471 AND 50-472, PLYMOUTH, MASSACHUSETTS	ER-2	A
<u>CORPS OF ENGINEERS</u>			
D-COE-A32510-AK:	PROPOSED HUMBOLDT HARBOR, SAND POINT, ALASKA	LO-1	K
D-COE-A32516-TX:	MAINTENANCE DREDGING, CHANNEL TO PORT BOLIVAR, GALVESTON COUNTY, TEXAS	ER-1	G
D-COE-A34129-PR:	SAN JUAN HARBOR, SURVEY-REVIEW REPORT, NAVIGATION, PUERTO RICO	LO-2	C
D-COE-A35136-MS:	CONSTRUCTION BULK TRANSFER TERMINAL, BAYOU CASOTTE, MISSISSIPPI	ER-2	E

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	SOURCE FOR COPIES OF COMMENTS
D-COE-A35144-AL:	BON SECOUR RIVER, BALDWIN COUNTY, MAINTENANCE DREDGING, ALABAMA	ER-2	E
D-COE-A35145-NY:	MAINTENANCE DREDGING OF THE GOWANUS CREEK CHANNEL, BROOKLYN, NEW YORK	LO-1	C
D-COE-A36404-00:	DEGONIA AND FOUNTAIN BLUFF LEVEE AND DRAINAGE, MISSOURI AND ILLINOIS	LO-2	F
D-COE-C35001-PR:	PONCE HARBOR, MAINTENANCE DREDGING, PUERTO RICO	LO-1	C
D-COE-E32001-FL:	BLACKWATER RIVER, MAINTENANCE DREDGING, SANTA ROSA COUNTY, FLORIDA	ER-2	E
D-COE-A32511-AK:	PROPOSED HAINES SMALL BOAT HARBOR PROJECT, ALASKA	ER-2	K
DS-COE-A32426-00:	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF EXISTING NAVIGATION CHANNEL AT MOUTH OF EAST PEARL RIVER, LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI	LO-2	G
D-COE-A34130-TX:	BIG PINE LAKE, BIG PINE CREEK, TEXAS	LO-2	G
D-COE-A35147-IL:	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF LAKE SHELBYVILLE, ILLINOIS	LO-2	F
DS-COE-A36170-GU:	NAMO RIVER, FLOOD CONTROL PROJECT, GUAM	ER-2	J
D-COE-A32512-TX:	MAINTENANCE AND DREDGING, MATAGORDA SHIP CHANNEL, TEXAS	ER-1	G
D-COE-A36420-00:	TOMBIGBEE RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES, LUXAPALILA CREEK SEGMENT, FLOOD CONTROL, ALABAMA AND MISSISSIPPI	ER-2	E
D-COE-D30001-VA:	VIRGINIA BEACH EROSION CONTROL PROJECT, VIRGINIA BEACH, VIRGINIA	ER-2	D
D-COE-D30002-VA:	BEACH EROSION CONTROL, WESTMORELAND STATE PARK, VIRGINIA	LO-2	D
D-COE-D36001-PA:	LOCK HAVEN FLOOD PROTECTION PROJECT, WEST BRANCH, SUSQUEHANNA RIVER AND BALD EAGLE CREEK, PENNSYLVANIA	LO-2	D

IDENTIFYING
NUMBER

TITLE

GENERAL
NATURE OF
COMMENTS

GENERAL
SOURCE FOR
COPIES OF
COMMENTS

D-COE-D36002-WV:	CHANNEL REHABILITATION PROJECT, COAL RIVER BASIN, WEST VIRGINIA	LO-1	D
D-COE-E35001-FL:	PANACEA HARBOR, WAKULLA COUNTY, MAINTENANCE AND DREDGING, FLORIDA	ER-2	E
D-COE-F32001-OH:	NAVIGATION PROJECT, HURON HARBOR ERIE COUNTY, HURON, OHIO	LO-2	F
D-COE-F32003-MI:	FISCAL YEAR 1975 NAVIGATION SEASON EXTENSION DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM, MICHIGAN	LO-1	F
D-COE-L36002-OR:	TURNING BASIN AT ASTORIA, COLUMBIA AND LOWER WILLAMETTE RIVERS, OREGON	LO-1	K
DS-COE-L36003-WA:	CHIEF JOSEPH DAM ADDITIONAL UNITS, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, COLUMBIA RIVER, WASHINGTON	LO-1	K
<u>CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD</u>			
D-CAB-A52076-00:	CAPACITY REDUCTION AGREEMENTS CASE, DOCKET NUMBER 22908	LO-2	A
<u>DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE</u>			
D-USN-A11052-FL:	LAND ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION OF TWO HELICOPTER OUTLYING FIELDS AT NAVAL AIR STATION, WHITING FIELD, MILTON, FLORIDA	ER-2	E
D-USN-B11001-CT:	NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE, 5-YEAR MANAGEMENT PLAN, GROTON, CONNECTICUT	LO-2	B
D-USN-K11002-CA:	PROPOSED NEW BERTHING PIER NO. 7, NAVAL STATION, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	LO-2	J

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	SOURCE FOR COPIES OF COMMENTS
<u>FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION</u>			
D-FPC-F03001-OH:	CRAWFORD UNDERGROUND STORAGE PROJECT, HOCKING AND FAIRFIELD COUNTIES, OHIO	ER-2	F
<u>GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION</u>			
D-GSA-E81001-SC:	FEDERAL BUILDING AND COURTHOUSE, COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA	LO-1	E
<u>DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT</u>			
D-HUD-B89001-MA:	URBAN RENEWAL, HERITAGE PLAZA EAST, SALEM, ESSEX COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS	LO-2	B
<u>DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR</u>			
D-BLM-A01027-WY:	COAL RESOURCES, EASTERN POWDER RIVER COAL BASIN, WYOMING	3	I
D-NPS-A61251-AR:	PROPOSED MASTER PLAN, BUFFALO NATIONAL RIVER, ARKANSAS	LO-2	G
D-DOI-A61187-AK:	ANIAKCHAK CLADERA NATIONAL MONUMENT, ALASKA	LO-1	K
D-DOI-A65108-AK:	ADDITIONS TO THE CHUGACH NATIONAL FOREST, ALASKA	LO-1	K
D-DOI-A61198-AK:	BIRCH CREEK NATIONAL WILD RIVER, ALASKA	LO-1	K
D-DOI-A61197-AK:	BEAVER CREEK NATIONAL WILD RIVER, ALASKA	LO-1	K
D-DOI-A64027-AK:	SELAWIK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE, ALASKA	LO-1	K
D-DOI-A61189-AK:	KOBUB VALLEY NATIONAL MONUMENT, ALASKA	LO-1	K
D-DOI-A64026-AK:	ALASKA COASTAL NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE, ALASKA	LO-1	K

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	NATURE OF COMMENTS	COPIES OF COMMENTS
D-IBR-G28001-TX:	NUECES RIVER PROJECT, CHOKE CANYON DAM AND RESERVOIR SITE, TEXAS	ER-1	G
D-SFW-K61003-AZ:	PROPOSED CABEZA PRIETA WILDERNESS AREA, YUMA AND PIMA COUNTIES, ARIZONA	LO-1	J
<u>DEPARTMENT OF LABOR</u>			
RD-LAB-A86056-00:	PROPOSED REGULATION TO LIMIT EXPOSURE OF WORKERS TO VINYL CHLORIDE	LO-2	A
<u>TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY</u>			
D-TVA-E08001-AL:	WIDOWS CREEK-WEST JEFFERSON 500-KV TRANSMISSION LINE, JACKSON, MARSHALL, BLOUNT, CULLMAN AND JEFFERSON COUNTIES, ALABAMA	LO-1	E
<u>DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION</u>			
DS-FHW-A41886-KS:	PROJECT 24-105 U 072-1(16), WYANDOTTE COUNTY, KANSAS CITY, KANSAS	ER-1	H
DS-FHW-A42031-SC:	NORTH-SOUTH FREEWAY, SEGMENT BETWEEN I-26 IN LEXINGTON COUNTY AND SC-48, BLUFF ROAD IN RICHLAND COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA	LO-2	E
D-FHW-A42279-KY:	WOODFORD AND FAYETTE COUNTIES, VERSAILLES AND LEXINGTON ROAD, KENTUCKY	ER-3	E
D-FHW-A42282-IN:	TENTH STREET IMPROVEMENTS, COLUMBUS, BARTHOLOMEW COUNTY, INDIANA	LO-2	F
D-FHW-A42283-MI:	M-21 RECONSTRUCTION, I-96 EAST TO ADA, KENT COUNTY, MICHIGAN	LO-2	F
D-FHW-A42285-KS:	K-6, KANSAS CITY, KANSAS	ER-2	H

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	SOURCE FOR COPIES OF COMMENTS
D-FHW-A42293-AL:	ETOWAY COUNTY, RAINBOW DRIVE TO MEIGHAN BOULEVARD WITH CONNECTION TO APL 28-50, ALABAMA	LO-2	E
D-FHW-A42297-IL:	FA ROUTE 412, ROCHELLE TO ROCKFORD, LEE, OGLE, AND WINNEBAGO COUNTIES, ILLINOIS	LO-1	F
D-FHW-A42299-NM:	INTERSECTION OF SR 4 AND SR 30 EAST TO INTERSECTION OF SR 4 AND US 285/84, APPROXIMATELY 9.3 MILES, SANTA FE COUNTY, NEW MEXICO	LO-2	G
DS-FHW-A49006-KS:	US 54, SEDGWICK COUNTY, KANSAS	ER-1	H
D-FHW-L40001-OR:	SLATER CREEK, MYSTIC CREEK SECTION, STATE HIGHWAY 42, COOS BAY-ROSENBURG, DOUGLAS COUNTY, OREGON	LO-1	K
D-FAA-A51860-IA:	CEDAR RAPIDS MUNICIPAL AIRPORT, IOWA	LO-2	H
D-FAA-A51861-PA:	JIMMY STEWART AIRPORT, INDIANA, PENNSYLVANIA	LO-2	D
DS-FHW-A41457-IA:	NORTH-SOUTH FREEWAY 561, DUBUQUE COUNTY, IOWA	LO-2	H
DS-FHW-A41692-IA:	F-561, SCOTT AND CLINTON COUNTIES, IOWA	LO-1	H
D-FHW-A42247-NY:	INTERSTATE ROUTE 518, WEST SIDE FROM BATTER, NEW YORK	3	C
D-FHW-A42288-CA:	FREEWAY DEVELOPMENT, CA-101 IN SONOMA COUNTY, CLOVERDALE, CALIFORNIA	LO-1	J
D-FHW-A42300-TX:	LOOP 340, FROM US 84 IN BELLMEAD TO FM 3051 IN MCLENNAN COUNTY, TEXAS	ER-2	G
D-FHW-A42298-WI:	MADISON STREET UNDERPASS, CITY OF EAU CLAIRE, EAU CLAIRE COUNTY, WISCONSIN	LO-2	F

IDENTIFYING
NUMBER

TITLE

GENERAL
NATURE OF
COMMENTS

SOURCE FOR
COPIES OF
COMMENTS

D-FHW-B40001-MA:	ROUTE 140, HIGHWAY RELOCATION, WORCESTER COUNTY, GARDNER-WESTMINSTER, MASSACHUSETTS	ER-2	B
D-FHW-B40002-MA:	ROUTE 52, EXTENSION, WORCESTER COUNTY, OXFORD-AUBURN, MASSACHUSETTS	ER-2	B
D-FHW-E40001-FL:	SR-75, US 231, JACKSON COUNTY, FLORIDA	LO-2	E
D-FHW-F40001-MN:	M.R. 41 FROM U.S. 169 TO M.R. 7, SCOTT AND CARVER COUNTIES, MINNESOTA	ER-2	F
D-FHW-F40002-MN:	US 14, MANKATO BY-PASS FROM US 169 TO EXISTING US 14 AND MN-60, BLUE EARTH COUNTY, MINNESOTA	LO-1	F
D-FHW-G40001-TX:	LOOP 363, FROM I-35 IN TEMPLE NORTHWEST TO SH 36, BELL COUNTY, TEXAS	LO-2	G
D-FHW-H40000-IA:	US 6, SCOTT COUNTY, IOWA	ER-2	H
D-FHW-H40001-KS:	95TH STREET, LENEXA AND OVERLAND PARK, JOHNSON COUNTY, KANSAS	ER-2	H
D-FHW-L40002-ID:	CHERRY LANE, LINDER ROAD TO US 30, IDAHO	LO-1	K
D-FHW-L40005-OR:	WEST PORTLAND PARK AND RIDE, OREGON	LO-1	K
RD-CGD-A52073-00:	PROPOSED REGULATIONS TO IMPLEMENT PORT AND WATER SAFETY ACT OF 1972 (PL 92-340)	ER-2	A

APPENDIX II
DEFINITION OF CODES FOR THE GENERAL NATURE
OF EPA COMMENTS

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF THE ACTION

LO--Lack of Objection

EPA has no objections to the proposed action as described in the draft impact statement; or suggests only minor changes in the proposed action.

ER--Environmental Reservations

EPA has reservations concerning the environmental effects of certain aspects of the proposed action. EPA believes that further study of suggested alternatives or modifications is required and has asked the originating Federal agency to reassess these impacts.

EU--Environmentally Unsatisfactory

EPA believes that the proposed action is unsatisfactory because of its potentially harmful effect on the environment. Furthermore, the Agency believes that the potential safeguards which might be utilized may not adequately protect the environment from hazards arising from this action. The Agency recommends that alternatives to the action be analyzed further (including the possibility of no action at all).

ADEQUACY OF THE IMPACT STATEMENT

Category 1--Adequate

The draft impact statement adequately sets forth the environmental impact of the proposed project or action as well as alternatives reasonably available to the project or action.

Category 2--Insufficient Information

EPA believes that the draft impact statement does not contain sufficient information to assess fully the environmental impact of the proposed project or action. However, from the information submitted, the Agency is able to make a preliminary determination of the impact on the environment. EPA has requested that the originator provide the information that was not included in the draft statement.

Category 3--Inadequate

EPA believes that the draft impact statement does not adequately assess the environmental impact of the proposed project or action, or that the statement inadequately analyzes reasonable available alternatives. The Agency has requested more information and analysis concerning the potential environmental hazards and has asked that substantial revision be made to the impact statement.

APPENDIX III

FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENTS FOR WHICH COMMENTS WERE ISSUED BETWEEN AUGUST 1, 1974 AND AUGUST 31, 1974

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	SOURCE FOR COPIES OF COMMENTS
<u>DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE</u>			
F-AFS-A65014-IN:	OFF-ROAD VEHICLE POLICY, HOOSIER NATIONAL FOREST, INDIANA	EPA MAINTAINS THE POSITION THAT THE OPERATION OF OFF-ROAD VEHICLES, PRIMARILY MOTORCYCLES, IS NOT COMPATIBLE WITH NORMAL MULTIPLE-USE ACTIVITIES.	F
RF-AFS-67010-00:	36 CFR PARTS 251, 252, 293--MINERAL RESOURCES ON NATIONAL FORESTS, USE UNDER U.S. MINING LAWS	IN EPA'S VIEW, THE REGULATIONS REPRESENT A SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTION TO THE NATION'S EFFORT TO PREVENT UNWARRANTED ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION. BASED ON THE REVIEW, EPA SUGGESTED MODIFICATION TO SEVERAL SECTIONS OF THE REGULATIONS IN AN EFFORT TO STRENGTHEN THEM FROM AN ENVIRONMENTAL POINT OF VIEW.	A
F-REA-A08016-MS:	PURVIS GENERATING PLANT, UNITS 1 AND 2, FOUR 161 KV TRANSMISSIONS LINES, LAMAR COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI	EPA REQUESTED CLARIFICATION AS TO WHAT PROCESS WILL BE USED TO CONTROL SULFUR DIOXIDE EMISSIONS.	E
F-SCS-A36221-AL:	SWAN CREEK WATERSHED, LIMESTONE COUNTY, ALABAMA	GENERALLY, EPA HAD NO OBJECTIONS TO THE PROJECT AS PROPOSED. HOWEVER, EPA EMPHASIZED THAT FOR THE PROJECT TO PROCEED APPROPRIATE FEDERAL PERMITS MAY BE NEEDED PURSUANT TO THE FWPCA OF 1972.	E

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	SOURCE FOR COPIES OF COMMENTS
<u>DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE</u>			
F-DOC-A99081-HI:	FIELD TEST OF THE SUBMARINE SAND RECOVERY SYSTEM, HAWAII	EPA EXPRESSED NO OBJECTIONS TO THE PROJECT AS PROPOSED.	J
<u>CORPS OF ENGINEERS</u>			
F-COE-A36288-OH:	CHILLICOTHE LOCAL PROTECTION, ROSS COUNTY, OHIO	THE FINAL STATEMENT ADEQUATELY RESPONDED TO COMMENTS EXPRESSED BY EPA ON THE DRAFT STATEMENT.	F
F-COE-A36336-MN:	VERMILLION RIVER, LOCAL FLOOD PROTECTION, HASTINGS, DAKOTA COUNTY, MINNESOTA	EPA BELIEVES THE ENVIRONMENTAL COMPATIBILITY OF THE PROJECT DEPENDS ON THE METHODS USED TO PREVENT DEGRADATION OF WATER QUALITY AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF SUITABLE FLOODPLAIN LAND USES. EPA INQUIRIES REGARDING THE NATURE OF BOTTOM SEDIMENTS IN THE PEARY DAM AND CHANNEL MODIFICATION AREAS WERE NOT ADEQUATELY ADDRESSED.EPA REQUESTED THAT EVIDENCE OF BOTTOM SEDIMENT QUALITY BE SUBMITTED TO EPA PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT.	F
F-COE-A38009-IL:	MEREDOSIA LEVEE AND DRAINAGE DISTRICT LOCAL PROTECTION PROJECT IN ROCK ISLAND AND WHITESIDE COUNTIES, ILLINOIS	EPA BELIEVES THE ADVERSE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS RESULTING FROM THE PROPOSED PROJECT WILL BE MINIMAL. FOR THE MOST PART, THE FINAL STATEMENT ADEQUATELY RESPONDED TO OUR COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT STATEMENT; HOWEVER, EPA WAS UNABLE TO LOCATE ANY INFORMATION REGARDING PAST FLOOD RECORD LEVELS AND FLOOD DAMAGE TO THE MISSISSIPPI AND ROCK RIVERS' LEVEES.	F
FS-COE-A32305-CA:	LAKEPORT LAKE PROJECT, LAKE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	EPA HAS CONTINUING CONCERNS REGARDING THE PROPOSED PROJECT AND IS RESERVING FINAL COMMENT UNTIL THE COE PROVIDES RESPONSE TO THE FINDINGS AS TO THE SUGGESTED TRACE ELEMENT WATER QUALITY STUDY, THE RESULTS OF THE CORPS' STUDY OF THE NEED FOR WATER QUALITY APPURTENANCES, SUGGESTIONS OF WATER CONTRACT STIPULATIONS, AND INDICATIONS OF IMPLEMENTING A WATER QUALITY MONITORING PROGRAM.	J

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	SOURCE FOR COPIES OF COMMENTS
F-COE-A34074-AL:	JONES BLUFF LOCK AND DAM, ALABAMA RIVER BASIN, MULTI-PURPOSE IMPOUNDMENTS, ALABAMA	EPA RECOMMENDED THAT THE COE SUPPLEMENT THE FINAL STATEMENT WITH DATA RELATING TO THE DISSOLVED OXYGEN CHANGE THAT HAS TAKEN PLACE SINCE IMPOUNDMENT AND INFORMATION MORE PRECISELY STATING THE ADVERSE EFFECTS DUE TO NATURAL STREAM REAERATION.	E
F-COE-A34100-OH:	EAST FORK LAKE, CLERMONT COUNTY, OHIO;	EPA REQUESTED ASSURANCE FORM THE COE THAT STREAM FLOWS FOR BOTH CEASAR CREEK AND EAST FORK BE MAINTAINED AT CURRENT CRITICAL LOW FLOWS, AS A MINIMUM, ON A CONTINUOUS BASIS. ALSO, EPA RECOMMENDED THAT AN IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE WITH THE NECESSARY COMMITMENTS PROVIDING FOR ADEQUATE TREATMENT OF ALL POINT SOURCE DISCHARGES UPSTREAM OF THE DAMS SHOULD BE ADOPTED.	F
F-COE-A34132-OH:	CEASAR CREEK LAKE, WARREN COUNTY, OHIO		
F-COE-A39064-WV:	BEACH FORK LAKE, BEACH FORK CREEK, TWELVEPOLE CREEK BASIN, CABELL AND WAYNE COUNTIES, WEST VIRGINIA	EPA RECOMMENDED CAREFUL MONITORING OF WATER QUALITY IN THE CREEK BECAUSE THE HIGH FECAL CLOIFORM COUNTS MAY LIMIT OR PROHIBIT RECREATION AT THE FACILITY.	D
<u>DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE</u>			
F-USN-A10040-WA:	TRIDENT SUPPORT SITE AT BANGOR, WASHINGTON	EPA EXPRESSED NO OBJECTIONS TO THE PROJECT AS PROPOSED.	K
<u>FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION</u>			
F-FPC-A03050--00:	CONSOLIDATED SYSTEM ING COMPANY, LOUDOUN-LEIDY PROJECT, VIRGINIA, MARYLAND, AND PENNSYLVANIA	EPA REQUESTED THAT THE FPC PROVIDE ADDITIONAL INFORMATION TO PERMIT EPA TO ASSESS THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF THE PROPOSED ACTION.	D

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	SOURCE FOR COPIES OF COMMENTS
DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR			
F-DOI-A61127-ND:	GARRISON DIVERSION UNIT, PICK-SLOAN MISSOURI BASIN PROGRAM, NORTH DAKOTA	EPA EXPRESSED SERIOUS CONCERNS REGARDING THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT. PENDING THE RESOLUTION OF THE MAJOR ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES, EPA EXPRESSED CONCERN ABOUT THE FORTHCOMING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES WHICH WOULD COMMIT THE BUREAU OF RECLAMATION TO AN IRREVERSIBLE COURSE OF ACTION, NOTWITHSTANDING THE ADVERSE ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS.	I
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION			
F-FHW-A40097-CT:	I-86, FROM VERNON TO WILLINGTON, CONNECTICUT	EPA FOUND THAT SERIOUS AIR QUALITY PROBLEMS EXIST IN THE AREA AND THAT THE DOCUMENTATION PROVIDED WAS INSUFFICIENT TO ASSURE THAT THIS PROJECT WILL NOT EXACERBATE THE SITUATION. EPA ALSO FOUND THAT INSUFFICIENT EFFORTS HAVE BEEN MADE TO COORDINATE THIS PROJECT WITH THE CONNECTICUT ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION DEPARTMENT'S AIR IMPLEMENTATION PLAN AND THAT THE MASS TRANSIT OPTION HAS NOT BEEN ADEQUATELY CONSIDERED.	B
F-FHW-A41254-IL:	FAP 409 (US 50) CENTRALIA TO XENIA, CLAY AND MARION COUNTIES, ILLINOIS	THE FINAL STATEMENT SELECTED A COMBINATION OF ALIGNMENTS DIFFERENT FROM THOSE PRESENTED IN THE DRAFT STATEMENT. HOWEVER, EPA BELIEVES THAT THE PROJECT IS SUBSTANTIALLY THE SAME AND THAT THE ADVERSE ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS WILL BE MINIMAL.	F
F-FHW-A41577-AL:	MOBILE AND BALDWIN COUNTIES, PROJECT I-10-1 (35) AND F-346 (9), ALABAMA	EPA RECOMMENDED THAT AN AIR QUALITY ANALYSIS BE MADE TO ASCERTAIN THE EXPECTED CARBON MONOXIDE LEVELS.	E

IDENTIFYING
NUMBER

TITLE

GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS

COMMENTS

F-FHW-A41889-VT:

I-93, CONSTRUCTION, TO
WATERFORD, VERMONT, TO
LITTLETON, NEW HAMPSHIRE,
AND WATERFORD, VERMONT, TO
ST. JOHNSBURY, VERMONT

EPA STATED THAT ADDITIONAL CONSTRUCTION ON
INTERSTATE 93, PRIOR TO THE COMPLETION OF A
COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
WHICH WOULD INCLUDE FRANCONIA NOTCH, NEW HAMPSHIRE,
WOULD BE CONTRARY TO THE INTENT OF THE NATIONAL
ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT, THE CEQ GUIDELINES, AND
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION PPM 90-1, RELATIVE
TO REQUIREMENTS ON PIECE-MEALING PROJECTS.

F-FHW-A42332-IL:

FREWAY FAP 408,
JACKSONVILLE TO BARRY,
IN MORGAN, SCOTT AND PINE
COUNTIES, ILLINOIS

THE FINAL STATEMENT GENERALLY RESPONDED TO EPA'S F
COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT STATEMENT. HOWEVER, EPA'S
INQUIRIES REGARDING COLLECTION OF WATER QUALITY
DATA ON STREAMS CROSSED BY THE PROJECT AND AN
ANALYSIS OF THE NOISE IMPACTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE
PROJECT WERE NOT ADEQUATELY ADDRESSED.

F-FHW-A41511-PA:

LR 313, LR 1053, CENTRE
AND CLEARFIELD COUNTIES,
PENNSYLVANIA

EPA GENERALLY HAD NO OBJECTIONS TO THE PROJECT D
AS PROPOSED.

F-FHW-A40104-PA:

LR 1015, TR 119, UNIONTOWN,
FAYETTE COUNTY,
PENNSYLVANIA

EPA EXPRESSED NO OBJECTIONS TO THE PROJECT AS D
PROPOSED.

F-FHW-A41204-IL:

FA ROUTE 45, MANNHEIM
ROAD, 197TH STREET TO
143RD STREET, COOK COUNTY,
ILLINOIS

EPA EXPRESSED NO OBJECTIONS TO THE PROJECT AS F
PROPOSED.

F-FHW-A41423-PA:

LR 557, ALLENTOWN TO SOUTH
WHITEHALL TOWNSHIP, LEHIGH
COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

EPA EXPRESSED NO OBJECTIONS TO THE PROPOSED D
PROJECT.

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	SOURCE FOR COPIES OF COMMENTS
F-FHW-A42045-WI:	STH 33, CTH "P" TO USH 41, WASHINGTON AND DODGE COUNTIES, WISCONSIN	EPA EXPRESSED NO OBJECTIONS TO THE PROJECT AS PROPOSED.	F
F-FHW-A42184-CA:	I-15 IN AND NEAR ESCONDIDO, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	EPA EXPRESSED NO OBJECTIONS TO THE PROJECT AS PROPOSED.	J
F-FHW-A42334-OH:	SR 619, STATE STREET, CUMMIT COUNTY, CITY OF BARBERTON, OHIO	EPA EXPRESSED NO OBJECTIONS TO THE PROJECT AS PROPOSED.	F
<u>VETERANS ADMINISTRATION</u>			
F-VAD-A81149-CA:	120-BED REHABILITATION/ NURSING HOME CARE BUILDING, VETERANS ADMINISTRATION, SEPULVEDA, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	EPA GENERALLY HAD NO OBJECTIONS TO THE PROJECT AS PROPOSED.	J

APPENDIX IV

REGULATIONS, LEGISLATION AND OTHER FEDERAL AGENCY
ACTIONS FOR WHICH COMMENTS WERE ISSUED BETWEEN
AUGUST 1, 1974 AND AUGUST 31, 1974

SOURCE FOR
COPIES OF
COMMENTS

IDENTIFYING
NUMBER

TITLE

GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

R-IGS-A02059-00:

NOTICES--PROPOSED OCS
ORDER NO. 9, GULF OF
MEXICO AREA, APPROVAL
PROCEDURE FOR OIL AND
GAS PIPELINE

EPA APPROVED OF THE PROPOSED CHANGES IN
OCS ORDER NO. 9 WHICH BRING USGS REQUIREMENTS
IN LINE WITH DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION TESTING
AND OPERATING CRITERIA. OTHER COMMENTS WERE
CENTERED ABOUT ADDITIONAL PIPELINE OPERATIONAL
CRITERIA THAT SHOULD HAVE BEEN ADDRESSED AND
CONSISTENCY IN DEFINITION OF TERMS BETWEEN THE
USGS ORDER AND DOT REGULATIONS.

A

R-NOA-A86062-00:

50 CFR 216--MARINE
MAMMALS, PROCEDURES FOR
HEARINGS ON PROPOSED
REGULATIONS

IN EPA'S VIEW THE PROPOSED REGULATIONS WERE
GENERALLY ADEQUATE, HOWEVER, EPA SUGGESTED THAT
PROVISION BE MADE FOR INTRODUCING THE ENVIRONMENTAL
IMPACT STATEMENT INTO THE HEARING RECORD.

A

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

R-DOT-A86058-00:

DOCKET NUMBER HM-103--
TRANSPORTATION OF
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS; AND
DOCKET NUMBER HM-112--
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS
REGULATIONS

EPA EXPRESSED SEVERAL CONCERNS RELATING TO THE
PROPOSED REGULATIONS INTENDED TO DEAL WITH
SUBSTANCES IN TRANSPORT.

A

IDENTIFYING
NUMBER

TITLE

GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS

SOURCE FOR
COPIES OF
COMMENTS

R-FAA-A52075-00:

14 CFR PART 121, AIRCRAFT
SECURITY, USE OF X-RAY
DEVICES

EPA STATED THAT THE POTENTIAL IMPACT OF THESE A
PROPOSED REGULATIONS IS VERY SIGNIFICANT AND
RECOMMENDED THAT AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
BE PREPARED.

APPENDIX V

SOURCE FOR COPIES OF EPA COMMENTS

- A. Director, Office of Public Affairs
Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

- B. Director of Public Affairs
Region I
Room 2303
John F. Kennedy Federal Building
Boston, Massachusetts 02203

- C. Director of Public Affairs
Region II
Environmental Protection Agency
Room 847
26 Federal Plaza
New York, New York 10007

- D. Director of Public Affairs
Region III
Environmental Protection Agency
Curtis Building, 6th and Walnut Streets
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106

E. Director of Public Affairs
Region IV
Environmental Protection Agency
Suite 300
1421 Peachtree Street, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30309

F. Director of Public Affairs
Region V
Environmental Protection Agency
1 N. Wacker Drive
Chicago, Illinois 60606

G. Director of Public Affairs
Region VI
Environmental Protection Agency
1600 Patterson Street
Dallas, Texas 75201

H. Director of Public Affairs
Region VII
Environmental Protection Agency
1735 Baltimore Street
Kansas City, Missouri 64108

I. Director of Public Affairs

Region VIII

Environmental Protection Agency

Lincoln Tower, Room 916

1860 Lincoln Street

Denver, Colorado 80203

J. Director of Public Affairs

Region IX

Environmental Protection Agency

100 California Street

San Francisco, California 94111

K. Director of Public Affairs

Region X

Environmental Protection Agency

1200 Sixth Avenue

Seattle, Washington 98101

Summary of 102 Statements Filed with the CBO Through
8/31/74 (By Agency)

Agency	Draft 102's for actions on which no final 102's have yet been received	Final 102's on legislation and actions	Total actions on which draft or final statements have been received
Agriculture, Department of	152	393	545
Appalachian Regional Commission	1	0	1
Architect of the Capitol	1	0	1
Atomic Energy Commission	43	135	178
Civil Aeronautics Board	1	0	1
Commerce, Department of	11	34	45
Defense, Department of	6	6	12
Air Force	9	14	23
Army	1	16	17
Army Corps of Engineers	488	614	1102
Navy	17	21	38
Delaware River Basin Commission	1	8	9
Energy Policy Office	0	1	1
Environmental Protection Agency	16	49	65
Federal Maritime Commission	2	0	2
Federal Power Commission	80	29	109
General Services Administration	23	59	82
HEW, Department of	2	13	15
HUD, Department of	18	72	90
Interior, Department of	196	196	392
International Boundary and Water Commission -- U.S. and Mexico	1	7	8
Interstate Commerce Commission	7	3	10
Justice, Department of	2	3	5
Labor, Department of	1	2	3
National Aeronautics and Space Adm.	10	20	30
National Capital Planning Comm.	5	8	13
National Science Foundation	0	5	5
New England River Basins Commissions	1	0	1
Office of Science and Technology	0	1	1
Pacific Northwest River Basins Comm.	3	0	3
Pennsylvania Ave. Dev. Corp.	1	0	1
Souris-Red-Rainy River Basins Comm.	1	0	1
State Department	1	0	1
Tennessee Valley Authority	3	4	7
Transportation, Department of	4	21	25
Treasury, Department of	978	1734	2712
Upper Mississippi River Basin Comm.	3	7	10
U.S. Postal Service	1	0	1
U.S. Water Resources Council	2	0	2
Veterans Administration	4	9	13
	1	6	7
	2,093	3,487	5,580

CEQ RELEASES TWO NEW STUDIES

In a speech before the 47th Annual Conference of the Water Pollution Control Federation, in Denver, Colorado, on October 8, 1974, Council Chairman Russell W. Peterson discussed four major water quality issues that CEQ has been involved in during the past six months. Included were the contamination of Lake Superior with asbestos fibers; the cross media pollution question; the impacts of urban storm water runoff; and the impacts of interceptor sewer construction on land use and energy. Two studies which have only recently been released, "Interceptor Sewers and Suburban Sprawl" and "The Costs of Sprawl" bear on the last of these issues. The full text of Chairman Peterson's speech appears below at page 3, followed by the executive summaries of the two studies.

STATE AND MUNICIPAL "NEPA" LAWS ARE COMPILED

The Council has recently compiled a list of those states and municipalities that have environmental impact statement requirements. Included in the list are the citations to the statutes or executive orders and implementing guidelines and, contact offices for additional information. This listing appears at page 60.

CITATIONS PROVIDED TO AGENCY NEPA PROCEDURES

A new list has been prepared of citations to agency NEPA procedures which have appeared in the Federal Register. The list, which is comprehensive through August 1, 1974, appears below at page 71.

AEC AND DOD FILE NOTICE OF ACTIONS FOR WHICH EIS ARE REQUIRED UNDER NEPA

Under Section 1500.6(e) of the Council Guidelines, each agency is responsible for preparing an "early notice system" for informing the public of the decision to prepare environmental impact statements on proposed actions. CEQ will publish these notices in the Federal Register as they are filed, and reprint them in the 102 Monitor. The most recent such notices, filed by the Atomic Energy Commission and the Department of Defense, appear at page 75.

Contents

3	Water Pollution Control Federation
13	<u>Interceptor Sewers and Suburban Sprawl</u>
42	<u>The Costs of Sprawl</u>
60	State EIS Requirements
71	Agency NEPA Procedures
75	AEC and DOD Notices of Preparation
79	FEA Added to CEQ Guidelines of August 1, 1973
82	State-County Index of EIS Filed During September, 1974
88	Environmental Impact Statements (Summaries) Filed with CEQ During September, 1974
134	EPA Listings (per Section 309 of the Clean Air Act, as Amended)
159	Cumulative Summaries of Statements Received Through September, 1974

ADDRESS OF THE HONORABLE RUSSELL W. PETERSON
CHAIRMAN, COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
BEFORE THE 47TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE WATER
POLLUTION CONTROL FEDERATION
DENVER, COLORADO
October 8, 1974

I am glad to be here with you today, among those who can honestly state that, "I was into the environment thing long before it became fashionable." Your ranks have grown as have the ranks of those of us in government who deal with pollution matters. It is only by you accomplishing your job and those of us in State and Federal Government doing ours that we can sustain our movement toward cleaner water, so both of us have our work to do.

The environmental movement is now under pressure, with some charging that environmental regulation is responsible for inflation. But the economic impact of expenditures for pollution control is not as significant as these individuals would have us believe, nor are pollution control expenditures responsible for our current problems of inflation. The Council's most recent analyses show that the impacts of environmental programs account at most, for roughly one-half of one percent of our current inflation. Put in perspective, expenditures made during 1973 to satisfy the requirements of Federal water and air pollution control legislation amounted to approximately one percent of our GNP. Looking at it another way, they amounted to 2 to 3 percent of all investments and 5 to 6 percent of total expenditures on plant and equipment. These numbers certainly are not large enough to have the economic impact that some are attributing to them.

Furthermore, a recent study showed that the projected investment and operating cost for pollution control devices over the next ten years would have an insignificant impact on the growth in GNP - 4.3% per year without the pollution control program and 4.2% with it. And, of course, the benefits to the people of the cleaner air and water are not weighed by GNP.

Naturally the economic impact of pollution control is greater on some industries than others. This is especially true for those that pollute more than others. By working together to find optimum ways to fulfill the congressionally mandated environmental goals while avoiding excessive costs, business and government can minimize confrontation over environmental regulation.

But the fact is that the main causes of the recent surge in inflation are the four-fold increases in imported oil prices, and the increase in food prices stemming from world-wide food shortages. With such basics contributing in a major way to inflation, it is stretching the point to blame the minor economic impact of the Nation's clean air and water program for the inflationary crisis.

And Americans appear to understand this for polls show that environmental concerns still rank high on our Nation's list of priorities.

Against this backdrop, I want to talk today about four water quality issues which CEQ has been involved in over the last six months. To date these issues have not been in the forefront but they will, in my judgment, constitute major concerns over the years ahead.

The first stems from my designation by the White House as coordinator of the Federal response to the discovery that discharges from the Reserve Mining Company into Lake Superior resulted in asbestos fibers in drinking water. We now know that over 200,000 residents of Duluth and nearby communities have ingested considerable amounts of asbestos over the 18 years since the Reserve Mining Company started production. We also know that asbestos is a human carcinogen.

The presence of carcinogenic substances in our air and water is particularly disturbing because the average period from initial exposure of a carcinogen to the first

(more)

symptoms of a cancer is 20-40 years. Hence, when sufficient time has elapsed to make definitive conclusions about health effects of a substance, the fate of those who have drunk or breathed it may well have been sealed.

Since 1900 the average cancer rates in this country have doubled. At the beginning of the century, about 80 persons of every 100,000 in the general population died of cancer each year. Now the comparable figure is about 167. In total, 350,000 people will die of cancer this year. The fastest increase of cancer incidence -- 5.4% -- took place in 1972. And, the National Cancer Institute estimates that 70 to 80 percent of cancer deaths are caused by exposure to contaminants in the environment, including cigarette smoke.

Many cities and towns in the United States draw their drinking water from polluted lakes, streams and rivers. Is our water safe to drink? Is our drinking water responsible in any way for our cancer outbreak? We really don't know, but the statistics suggest that we have only scratched the surface of the relation between pollution and public health.

Legislation now pending before Congress is urgently needed to help us deal with such problems before, not after, they occur. The Toxic Substances Control Act, which would require proof of the safety of new chemicals, has been passed by both the Senate and House and is now in conference. A Safe Drinking Water Act is now before the House Rules Committee. Appropriate legislation in both areas is essential, and I sincerely hope that the Congress will take final action before it adjourns.

The second issue is the challenge of adopting pollution control technologies which have the least total adverse impact on our environment. This is known in Washington as the cross media pollution issue -- the necessity, as we control pollution in one media such as water, to not create environmental problems in the other media, the air and the land. There is no simple approach to this problem. It requires careful analysis.

(more)

Several months ago, the Journal of your Federation reported favorably on a new report of ours entitled, "Municipal Wastewater Treatment Alternatives." We developed this document for two primary reasons. First, we wanted to facilitate analysis of the total impacts of different treatment strategies, both wastewater treatment and sludge disposal, in terms of their full economic and environmental effects. Second we were concerned that elected officials and the public, who might have a strong interest in participating in decisions on which wastewater treatment technology to apply in a particular community, were having difficulty in understanding the available choices.

The report contains in a single volume the basic information necessary for a preliminary evaluation of 11 alternative municipal wastewater treatment technologies and 12 alternative sludge handling and disposal methods available today. The treatment technologies include biological and chemical and land treatment approaches. Sludge handling and disposal methods include landfill, incineration, land spreading and ocean dumping. For each of these alternatives the report provides detailed information on the environmental inputs (such as energy, concrete, steel, chemicals, land, and labor), the environmental outputs (such as BOD, suspended solids, nutrients, heavy metals, atmospheric emissions, and sludges) and capital and operating costs.

With the help of this report it is now possible to analyze at an early stage in planning the full environmental effects of a variety of different wastewater treatment systems, not only the treatment of the water itself but also the final disposal or utilization of the resulting sludges. Such an evaluation can be tailored to the specific problems of a particular community. If a shortage of water is a particular concern, attention can be focused on that constraint. If the rising price of energy is a worry, that too can be analyzed. In this way, we hope that your ability to design to minimize total environmental impacts will be enhanced.

(more)

Our third study, entitled "Urban Water Pollution: The Impact of Stormwater," was directed at defining the scope and impact of urban storm water runoff on water quality. Our present water pollution policy is concerned primarily with point sources. But we all know that stormwater is also an important cause of water pollution. The objective of this study was to find out how important and how we ought to proceed.

The results of the study document that:

1. Runoff from storms contributes a major portion of the water pollution load. After secondary treatment is achieved, between 40 and 80 percent of the annual total of BOD comes from sewer overflows, storm sewer runoff, and bypasses.

2. This runoff has severe impact on dissolved oxygen in receiving waters. The pattern of storm events means that urban runoff occurs both infrequently and intensely. Hence, periodic loads from storms can exert a demand of 40-200 times greater than the normal dry weather effluent from a sewage treatment plant. The runoff also contains large amounts of toxic pollutants, including lead, zinc and mercury.

3. A variety of control techniques are available, with enormous variation in cost -- from a few cents up to \$90 per pound of BOD removed. Some techniques -- particularly sewer inspection and maintenance programs and various hold-and-treat strategies -- can reduce runoff significantly and at relatively low cost.

This study has several important policy implications:

1. Water pollution planning and abatement programs need to be based on analysis of the total urban pollution load. Abatement programs based only on point source discharges may well fail to achieve desired improvements in water quality.

(more)

2. Sewer inspection, cleaning, and maintenance programs are generally inexpensive and cost-effective and have received insufficient attention in the past as compared to the construction of new treatment plants.

3. Until the urban storm water situation is analyzed and corrective measures taken, there is little or no sense in seeking higher and more expensive levels of treatment efficiency in existing secondary treatment plants.

4. Almost without exception, sewer separation is not a cost-effective approach to the stormwater problem. More attractive are alternatives which provide for the storage of stormwater, either in the sewer system itself or in storage lagoons, followed subsequently by treatment. Costs can be cut significantly by confining storage to the first one-third to one inch of rainfall.

In releasing this study I said, "The first priority for current water pollution investment should continue to be to achieve secondary treatment for all municipalities. But this study shows that treating municipal and industrial point sources alone will not give us clean waters. We will also have to solve the problem of stormwater runoff in urban areas if we are to secure the full benefit of our investment in water pollution control."

I went on to say, and would like to reemphasize to you here, that "There are important steps to be taken now. Cities must initiate effective programs to inspect, clean and maintain their sewers. Water quality planning and abatement programs must be based on an analysis of the total urban pollution load, not simply on the discharges from point sources. And more attention must be given to cost-effective solutions to the stormwater problem."

The final issue to which new attention is needed is the land use and energy effects of interceptor sewer construction. For we are learning that where and how we build our sewers has powerful impacts on how we develop our land, and this, in turn, greatly determines how much energy we use.

(more)

A recent CEQ report entitled "The Costs of Sprawl" examined the costs and impacts of alternative development patterns on the urban fringe -- from uncontrolled sprawl on the one extreme to planned high density development on the other. The study showed that more compact development patterns result in considerable savings in energy use and significant reductions in environmental impacts. Housing at a density of 10 dwelling units per acre requires 44% less energy than uncontrolled sprawl with two dwelling units per acre.

Given the results of this study, the next question was obviously what policies and practices might be encouraging low density development. The pattern of interceptor sewer construction in urban fringe areas appeared to be one cause, so we undertook a study of 52 interceptor sewer projects financial by EPA grants to see what effects they were having on suburban sprawl.

The study, which is to be released this week, shows that the pattern of interceptor sewer construction now supported by the Federal wastewater treatment grant program is encouraging low density development in urban fringe areas and thereby exerting significant adverse impacts on land use patterns and efforts to conserve energy. Furthermore, these land use and energy impacts are not being identified and evaluated as part of the grant award process. To mitigate these impacts, the study recommends that the capacities of interceptor sewers be reduced. This, in turn, will result in considerable reductions in average project costs and thereby free up significant sums for use on other projects that otherwise could not be funded.

The specific findings of the study are as follows:

First, in the typical case in the sample, over half the land to be served by the interceptor sewer is currently vacant. Nearly \$145 per capita is being expended to build capacity beyond that required by the existing population.

(more)

This constitutes a subsidy of future land development, and such subsidies encourage sprawl and low density development patterns.

Second, interceptors are being built so as to service potential growth far into the future; the median design year of the projects reviewed was over 50 years, with the mean at 105 years. (In one case in fact, the interceptor would support growth for over 2000 years based on past growth trends.) Furthermore, assuming that demand for sewage services grows at 3 percent a year and future construction costs double, the study demonstrates that building for a 25-year design period is more economic than for a 50-year design period. In other words, it costs more to install a single interceptor designed to be sufficient for 50 years than to build two parallel sewers -- the first in the first year to handle the first 25 years and the second in the 25th year to handle the increase for the succeeding 25 years. Perhaps more important, the location of sewers as well as their size has important implications. Considerable savings in project costs could result from adding onto the length of interceptors every few years in stages to serve actual development demand where it exists.

Third, the study shows that most interceptor sewers are being designed for 100 or 125 gallons per capita per day, even though current per capita water use averages only between 60 and 80 gallons per day. This overcapacity encourages adverse development patterns. It also encourages superficial infiltration analyses because so much excess capacity is built in. The study could find no valid basis for the higher consumption figures other than a general bias toward overdesign for the future.

Fourth, the study finds that current mechanisms for funding interceptor sewers also stimulate development. As a rule, the local share of the cost of the sewers is paid by those receiving the sewer service. This is sound. But when extensive excess capacity is constructed, communities come under great pressure to foster development of any kind to amortize their investment.

(more)

Finally, the study shows that land use and energy impacts are being ignored for the most part in the project review process. Coordination with local planning authorities is poor; and environmental analyses focus on less important direct construction impacts and consistently ignore these significant development impacts. In very few cases are full environmental impact statements prepared which allow open discussion and comment from agencies and the public before final decisions about projects are made.

Russ Train is aware of the results of the study and has begun a process to modify the Federal Wastewater Treatment Grant Program so as to offset those undesirable stimulants to undesirable land use development. (Let me emphasize that this report is not a criticism of EPA but a criticism of the way we have become accustomed to building sewers in this country.) Specifically, he is considering:

- First: That a policy be set to limit funding of interceptor capacity in excess of that required to serve current population;
- Second: that design capacity of interceptors be reduced from 50 to 25 years;
- Third: that per capita water use figures be reduced to current use figures;
- Fourth: that financing mechanisms be reviewed in order to eliminate incentives which induce communities to encourage new development to help pay for the sewer;
- Fifth: that grant applications be required to contain far more information on such matters as the amount of vacant land to be served, the basis for population estimates, the design capacities, and the opportunities for staging the interceptors; and
- Sixth: that full environmental impact statements be prepared on all major grants and circulated to the public and other agencies for comment early in the project review process.

(more)

States and localities, which build interceptor sewers independently of Federal financing, ought also to review their present policies and practices in the light of the results of the study.

The need to improve patterns of land use development, and the need to develop a more energy-efficient society are reasons enough for a careful review of our past policies toward the construction and funding of interceptors sewers. But there is an additional reason also. The recommendations we are making will also have the effect of reducing average project costs by as much as 65 percent for urban fringe areas. This will free up funds now being used essentially to subsidize development of vacant land and permit their reallocation to other projects which will, in fact, reduce existing water quality problems in already urbanized areas. Such a policy will permit us to make more progress in cleaning up the water with the resources available.

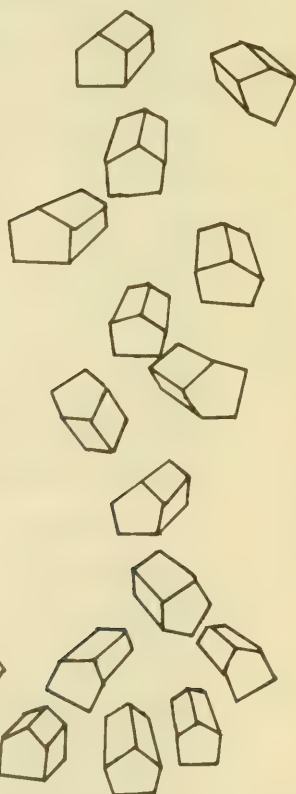
In conclusion, I want to extend to you President Ford's regrets that he could not accept your invitation to be here and his personal greetings and hope that you will have a successful and enjoyable conference. When I met with him last week, he told me that he had always thought of himself as an environmentalist and that he felt that the conservation of resources, particularly of energy, was an imperative in coping with our current economic difficulties. He wants every American to become an energy saver and an inflation fighter. Speaking, I am sure, for all of you, I assured him that environmentalists fully understand that need and that we are prepared to give him our full support in that endeavor.

#



INTERCEPTOR SEWERS AND SUBURBAN SPRAWL

Urban Systems Research & Engineering, Inc.



Volume1: Analysis

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

In the summer of 1974 a brief study was undertaken to explore the relationships between interceptor sewer construction financed by EPA and residential development patterns in rapidly growing communities. The primary purpose of the study was to describe and analyze residential land use impacts of the EPA-sponsored interceptor projects, focusing attention on the extent to which the project design, review and approval process included a consideration of these land use implications. This summary is an abbreviated presentation of the more important study results. It includes a discussion of major interceptor planning and land use policy issues, a listing of recommendations for changes in EPA procedure based upon this policy analysis, and a very brief description of the two major components of the study--a statistical analysis of data gathered on fifty-two interceptor projects and case studies of the project planning process in eight communities.

This study was performed by Urban Systems Research and Engineering, Inc. (USR&E) under a contract with the President's Council on Environmental Quality. A two-volume report was prepared which provides a description of study methodology, a detailed discussion of the policy issues and study recommendations, an analysis and presentation of the data from the fifty-two-site statistical

study, and individual case study reports on each of the eight local interceptor projects visited during the course of the study.

Interceptor Planning and Land Use Policy Issues

Since housing patterns--and particularly the phenomena of suburban sprawl--are a result of a complex set of historical, economic, social and political interactions, one must view interceptor sewer construction as only a contributing rather than decisive factor in shaping future residential land use. Though recent water quality regulations have made sewers necessary for development in some areas (and have occasionally halted new development), the absence of federally financed interceptors is unlikely to prevent low-density housing construction. Without effective, comprehensive land use planning and controls, developers will continue to respond to the great demand for single family housing by building where environmental constraints are less severe or providing sewerage facilities that meet environmental protection standards.

However, this is not to say that the building of interceptors has no influence on housing development patterns. The availability of sewers is an incentive to development, and the routing, sizing and timing of new interceptor construction can be a valuable tool for guiding residential land use as part of a comprehensive master plan. But in

order for this to be effective, land use and sewer planning must be more carefully coordinated than they are at present. If the federal government wishes to encourage careful land use planning and control at a local level, it can begin by evaluating the extent to which the current design review and approval process for federally financed interceptors takes into account the land use implications of new sewer construction.

In the course of this study, USR&E identified aspects of the current EPA grant process which raise questions concerning interceptor planning and land use policy. It appears that procedures now employed in the physical design of the interceptors, the local review of project plans and the local and federal methods of project financing have important land use implications which have not been given adequate recognition or evaluation. The questions raised are outlined below and discussed at length in the Policy Analysis section of the study report (Volume I, Section 2).

o The Physical Design of Interceptors

Our study results indicate that project engineers often design unnecessarily large and extensive interceptor projects in response to local development pressure. Interceptor lines are sized with tremendous excess capacity and designed to serve the ultimate, highest density population anticipated

for large service areas now containing large tracts of vacant, developable land. This practice raises three questions which should be given serious consideration:

- Do land use and population projections tend to be self-fulfilling?
- Is the standard per capita water use formula employed in sizing interceptors too high?
- Should design life periods for interceptor construction be reduced?

o Local Planning and Review Procedures

Based on the eight case studies performed, USR&E found little evidence that the local planning/review process included a careful assessment of the potential adverse secondary impacts of interceptor construction. Since EPA now relies heavily on the local community to make this assessment, one must ask:

- Do local land use planning agencies play a useful role in interceptor planning and review?
- Does the environmental impact review process deal effectively with land use impacts?
- Is the public aware of the land use impacts of interceptor construction?

--Are the impacts of the interceptor on energy consumption being considered in the planning process?

o Local and Federal Funding Procedures

Study findings indicate that current financing procedures--on both the local and federal level--may encourage the construction of sewerage systems tailored to the needs of future developers rather than the control of pollution problems. Where communities intend to finance the 25% local share of project costs by assessing connection fees on new development (or by employing similar development-dependent loan repayment procedures), this creates pressure to encourage rapid growth and thus ensure the financial viability of the project. The federal financing procedure also has future land use implications, albeit of a different nature. Communities often view the EPA program as a one-time-only opportunity to obtain federal funds, and thus there is a definite incentive to design a future-oriented system. These results raise two important questions:

--What are the land use impacts of alternative methods of financing the local share of interceptor costs?

--What are the land use implications of alternative EPA financing policies?

Study Recommendations

The policy analysis performed as a part of this study suggests that certain changes could be made in current EPA procedures to encourage local communities to coordinate interceptor construction and land use planning and to ensure that federal monies are used for their primary purpose--pollution control--and not the subsidy of low density residential development of vacant land. USR&E offers the following recommendations for changes in EPA procedure in the hope that they will provide a focus and stimulus for discussion.

- o Do Not Provide Federal Funds for Excess Capacity

EPA should participate in financing only that portion of the interceptor project costs which represent the sewer capacity necessary to serve the needs of the existing population. That portion of the cost which represents excess capacity designed to accommodate future populations should be financed solely by local funds. This reduced financing level will enable EPA to fund more projects and thus further the pollution control objective of the Construction Grants Program. This change may also encourage local communities to consider more carefully the

design of the interceptor systems--and the incentives they wish to provide developers in the form of available sewerage facilities.

o Re-evaluate Interceptor Staging of Project Design in Rapidly Growing Areas

As a general rule, the design life of interceptors should be established at a maximum of twenty-five years, rather than at the current fifty year/ultimate population design period. If and when the high population projections now used in interceptor design make expansion necessary, parallel lines can be laid. This practice will take advantage of economies of scale in interceptor construction, without committing large sums of money to installing excess capacity with a low present value.

o Use Realistic Standards for Per Capita Flow

The frequent practice of encouraging engineers to size interceptors on the basis of a standard 100-125 gpcd water use measure should be replaced by employing actual water use statistics. There is evidence that the standard 100 gpcd measure is excessive for many areas, and its use simply builds in additional excess capacity. In some cases the recognised safety margin of the 100 gpcd standard encourages engineers to perform only superficial calculation of other design criteria (such as

infiltration/inflow); this practice would be discouraged by abandonment of the standard per capita flow measure.

o Improve Population Forecasting Techniques and Review Procedures

Population forecasts used in interceptors design should be better justified in the grant applications submitted. Project sponsors should carefully document the anticipated sources of growth and describe in detail the methodology used in reaching the design year population statistic on which pipe sizes are based. In addition, all population projections developed by public and private agencies in the community should be included in the application, with an explanation of any discrepancies among these various estimates. Though population forecasting is always difficult, these requirements will at least ensure that more attention is paid to this very important aspect of the planning process.

o Require Consideration of Environmental Effects of Interceptor-Induced Land Use

The potential adverse secondary impacts of large scale interceptor construction should be given more detailed assessment at the local project level prior to EPA approval of the project plans. This can be encouraged by institution of the following procedures:

1. All projects which involve the opening of vacant land for development should be required to submit an assessment of environmental impact which includes a full consideration of the secondary effects of growth.

2. For projects above a certain size (determined by EPA) an Environmental Impact Statement should be routinely prepared which includes a complete assessment of adverse secondary impacts.

o Increase Public Participation in the Planning Process by Publicizing Community Costs and Benefits of Interceptor-Induced Growth

1. Every effort should be made to publicize the project in the community prior to grant approval, to enable residents to become involved in project planning before the plans are well established.

2. Notices advertising the public hearing should be more prominent and should include the expected cost of the project to the community, the future growth (in population and location) the project is designed to serve, and the anticipated additional services which the community must provide to accommodate this growth.

3. At the public hearing, these secondary effects of the projects should be discussed as part of a full presentation of the environmental impact of the project.

We believe that these suggestions for change in EPA procedures are conservative ones and are fully justified by the case studies and the analysis conducted in the course of this study. They are discussed at greater length in Volume I, Section 3 of the study report.

The Fifty-Two Project Study: Interceptor Design and Land Use Data Analysis

To study the relationship between sewer design and future patterns of residential development, USR&E analyzed statistical data from fifty-two EPA projects where high excess capacity and a large proportion of vacant land in the project service area indicated the proposed interceptors might have significant land use impacts.* The first stage of this fifty-two site study was simply a statistical description of the projects. Then as analysis of the design and cost data was performed, yielding findings on economies of scale in interceptor construction and an assessment of the costs of building excess capacity.

* These projects were selected from a list of the 160 interceptor projects (in three federal regions) that had reached the stage of construction. The sample excluded projects which merely replace deteriorated sewers, and left projects with new construction only. Choosing among these projects could not be exact, and errors in original estimates of excess capacity were sometimes substantial. Thus, the sample is more random than first thought and includes some small projects with little excess capacity. This tends to extend the significance of the findings. Strictly speaking, however, the conclusions we reach have relevance to EPA projects involving new construction in suburban areas, rather than all new construction, some of which is going on in well-developed areas.

The statistical data has important implications for land use planning. The analysis performed demonstrated that, in the typical case, the federal government is funding projects with large excess capacity in suburban areas with rapid growth. Generally, over half the land served by a project is vacant. The mean cost of the excess capacity is \$145 per capita based on the existing population and 75% of that, or about \$108, is being paid by EPA. Clearly, EPA is funding the future development of vacant land on a large scale.

Of equal interest is the fact that the typical case has a high growth rate--a mean of 7%, a median of 2%. In our analysis of staging by reducing the design period, we found that if a project involved a population growth of 3%, and even if future construction becomes twice as expensive in real terms as it is now, a twenty-five year design period is cheaper than a fifty year design period. Yet the median design period of the projects studied is over fifty years, the mean 105 years. We must conclude that the great amount of money being spent to subsidize the sewerage of vacant land is not even being spent in the most cost effective manner. If we pro-rate the expense of building the interceptors equally between vacant and settled land, then more than half of the government funds are being inefficiently spent to subsidize the development of vacant land.

It is necessary, of course, to bear in mind that the fifty-two project sample selected was not random, but was oriented toward projects with large excess system capacity. However, considering the random normal distribution of the proportion of vacant land in the sample, and the sketchy quality of the data on which the sample was originally selected, the conclusions of the fifty-two-site study may be generalized to a certain extent. If one ignores EPA projects in which replacement sewers were being funded (which did represent a considerable portion of the remainder of the projects from which the fifty projects analyzed were extracted) then the study sample becomes more highly representative of projects in which new construction is being funded, and in which land use considerations are most important.

The Case Studies

In order to study further the land use implications of the EPA projects, we selected a sample of eight local projects (from among those in the 52-site sample) with particularly high excess capacity and the largest proportion of vacant developable land in the service area to assess in detail. These eight sites were visited, and case study reports prepared, to describe the way in which land use and related planning considerations entered into the EPA design, review, and approval process. Though information from the case studies was a prime source of data for the analysis of policy issues and the development of study recommendations discussed earlier, the reports themselves are descriptive rather than analytical. In the following paragraphs, interceptor planning process in each case study project is very briefly described. The individual case study reports comprise Volume II of the final report submitted under this contract.

Oakwood Beach, New York

The Oakwood Beach Water Pollution Control project is designed to serve the southern portion of Staten Island (Richmond County), one of the five boroughs of New York City. At present, the project service area is largely suburban and rural in character, with half of the land still undeveloped. However, as the last undeveloped section of the nation's most densely populated city, south Staten Island is now experiencing rapid residential housing development, and it is anticipated that this trend will continue.

The Oakwood Beach sewer project is clearly designed to encourage these development trends. An expressed purpose of the project is to replace the inadequate septic tank disposal systems now utilized to support new construction with a comprehensive sewage collection and treatment system which will permit more rapid, as well as higher density, residential housing development. This development is viewed as a positive phenomenon.

The case study focused on two large interceptors included in the first phase of the Oakwood Beach project--two interceptors which will cost over \$40 million to construct. Though many agencies were involved in project planning and the design of the interceptors has been repeatedly revised over the five-year planning period, study staff found no evidence that any serious land use impact analysis had been performed. Some

attention was given to the validity of projected population figures, but there appears to be little concern over the possible negative secondary effects of stimulating rapid residential housing construction. Despite the tremendous size and cost of the Oakwood Beach Water Pollution Control Project and the serious problems of high density development experienced in other sections of New York City, a negative environmental impact declaration was accepted and the project was approved without preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement.

Ocean County, New Jersey

Ocean County is a large residential and resort area dotted with a myriad of small municipalities. It is located on the southeastern New Jersey coast just two hours drive from New York City and within commuting distance of the major northern New Jersey industrial centers. Once an isolated summer tourist area with a small and stable permanent population, Ocean County is now the fastest growing county in New Jersey. The spread of northern New Jersey industrial areas southward and the construction of numerous high speed highways linking Ocean County to major employment center to the north has resulted in a population explosion which is expected to continue until the entire area is fully developed into low and moderate density housing patterns. The Ocean County Sewerage Authority was established in 1970 for the express purpose of providing advanced sewerage collection and treatment facilities to support recent and anticipated development.

The case study consisted of an analysis of the land use implications of a series of interceptors approved for EPA financing as part of a project to sewer the entire northern and southern sections of the county. It is recognized that these interceptors--particularly those located in the underdeveloped southern portions of the county--will support rapid residential housing development. However, the consensus among

municipal, county and state officials is that nothing will halt development in the county, and that the sewer projects cannot be used as a land use planning tool. Since the municipalities responsible for land use control have been unable to shape or to curtail new development in their areas and the developers, in the absence of a regional sewage system, can and will install other less desirable sewage disposal facilities, the local planners believe the construction of sophisticated regional sewerage systems is the only sensible way to proceed.

Fulton County, Georgia

The northern portion of Fulton County, Georgia is a largely unincorporated, sparsely settled area lying directly north of the City of Atlanta. Recently connected to Atlanta by a number of high-speed highways, North Fulton County is considered the most desirable residential area in the county, and is very rapidly developing into high-income residential neighborhoods. The case study examined several interceptor projects designed to expand the very small existing sewerage system in the area.

The interceptors funded by EPA are part of a larger program to sewer the entire North Fulton County, to permit immediate development of an area which cannot support septic tank waste disposal. Initially, the interceptors were planned by the county Public Works Department, approved by local planning agencies, and funded by EPA without any assessment of its land use implications. However, as a result of community opposition--led by residents opposed to the immediate, destructive impact of project construction on scenic and recreational areas along the interceptor routes--EPA halted funds for the project pending the completion of an Environmental Impact Statement. Though the EIS stated that adverse secondary impacts could result from rapid residential development of the service area, it concluded that lack of EPA financial support for the planned sewerage system would not stop this development,

and funds for construction were released. Residents of the area are now considering a law suit to challenge this action--arguing that the project should not be approved without the imposition of land use controls to minimize secondary impacts.

Horn Lake Creek River Basin, Mississippi/Tennessee

The Horn Lake Creek River Basin is a 62.5 square mile area located directly south of Memphis, Tennessee, and encompassing the northeastern portion of DeSoto County, Mississippi, and smaller portions of Shelby County, Tennessee. As the Memphis Metropolitan Area has experienced rapid population increases over the past ten years, the Horn Lake Creek Basin has become a prime location for moderate income housing development as a result of its proximity to Memphis and the availability of large tracts of relatively inexpensive land. The EPA sponsored interceptor project is a joint Mississippi/Tennessee effort designed to prevent continued pollution of Horn Lake Creek, which flows northwest through the basin and into Memphis.

Planning for this project has been complicated by the need to coordinate the efforts of a variety of agencies--local sewer districts, municipal, county, and regional planning organizations, as well as municipal, county and state government sponsors. However, the land use impacts of the project have not been considered an important aspect of this planning. Everyone involved appears to agree to the continued development of this area into moderate income residential neighborhoods, and there has been no assessment of potential secondary effects of the project which might well strain the very limited resources of the rural county where rapid development is anticipated.

Southaven, Mississippi

Southaven is a small unincorporated area lying within the Horn Lake Creek River Basin in the extreme north central portion of DeSoto County, Mississippi, just south of the Tennessee/Mississippi state line. As major highways have linked this area to the city of Memphis (located directly to the north), residential development from this rapidly growing metropolitan area has spilled over into Southaven. The Southaven Utility District (SUD) was formed in 1967 to provide sewer, water, and fire protection services to the moderate income housing subdivisions which have been constructed in response to the high development pressures. The SUD is currently responsible for all sewage collection and treatment with its district boundaries. However, with the completion of the Horn Lake Creek Interceptor (which will transport all sewage from Southaven into Memphis for advanced treatment and disposal), Southaven will construct and maintain only the collection systems and small interceptors necessary to serve its area.

As with the planning for the Horn Lake Creek Interceptor, land use impact considerations played only a minor role in the process of design and EPA approval of the two new interceptors which will be constructed in Southaven. All officials interviewed expressed the attitude that continued development was desirable and that the Utility

District should provide sewerage service in direct response to development plans. Though it is recognized that the rural county tax base cannot support urban services, this problem is not considered relevant to sewer service planning.

St. Bernard Parish, Louisiana

St. Bernard Parish (County) is an unincorporated area which serves both as a bedroom suburb of New Orleans, Louisiana, and as a location for heavy industry. On a percentage of population basis, St. Bernard Parish has been the most rapidly growing parish in the New Orleans SMSA, and the population of the center city is still moving into surrounding suburban communities. Though the parish now has several small sewage collection and treatment systems, these systems are not adequate to serve the area, and raw sewage is dumped into the Mississippi River at several locations. Since St. Bernard has the greatest amount of vacant developable land available in the entire New Orleans SMSA, new development is expected to proceed rapidly, creating further strain on the currently inadequate waste disposal system. The EPA project (temporarily halted pending redesign of the proposed treatment plant) will provide a comprehensive sewerage collection and treatment system, correcting pollution problems in areas now inadequately sewered and sewer-ing developable areas of the parish which have not been included within the existing systems. Thus, the purpose of the project is two-fold: to ameliorate pollution problems now being experienced and to open vacant developable land for new residential housing construction.

In the course of planning this project, there have been many changes in design, but this has been largely in response to EPA procedural requirements. Adverse secondary impacts of the project do not appear to have been an issue in planning, and neither the official planning agency review nor the environmental impact assessment mentioned this issue. In general, the consensus among planners is that stimulation of residential development is a desirable impact of the project.

Madisonville, Louisiana

Madisonville is a small, predominantly rural town located 45 minutes by car from New Orleans, Louisiana. Though the area surrounding the town has been developing rapidly--and this new development is expected to continue--Madisonville has not shared the magnitude of this growth, and rapid population increases are not anticipated because the town is older, already fairly well developed and thus less attractive to developers than the open, suburban areas which surround it. There are no current plans for annexation, and this does not appear to be an influential consideration in the design of the sewer system. However, a slow steady increase in town population--from 800 to 2500--is expected over the next 40 years.

The EFA project includes a complete collection interceptor and sewage treatment program for Madisonville to replace the ineffective septic tank disposal system now utilized. The purpose of this project is very clearly the amelioration of existing pollution problems, for Madisonville is a major polluter of a nearby river, and sewage runoff from inadequate septic tanks is creating a definite health hazard in many sections of the town. Given this situation, both governmental agencies and the public have supported the project, and no serious consideration has been given to the impact the project may have on development or the adverse impacts of such

development. Though planners anticipate that some new residential development in the town may be made possible by the installation of the sewerage system, this is viewed as a mere by-product of the effort and not as a major planning issue.

Tulsa/Broken Arrow, Oklahoma

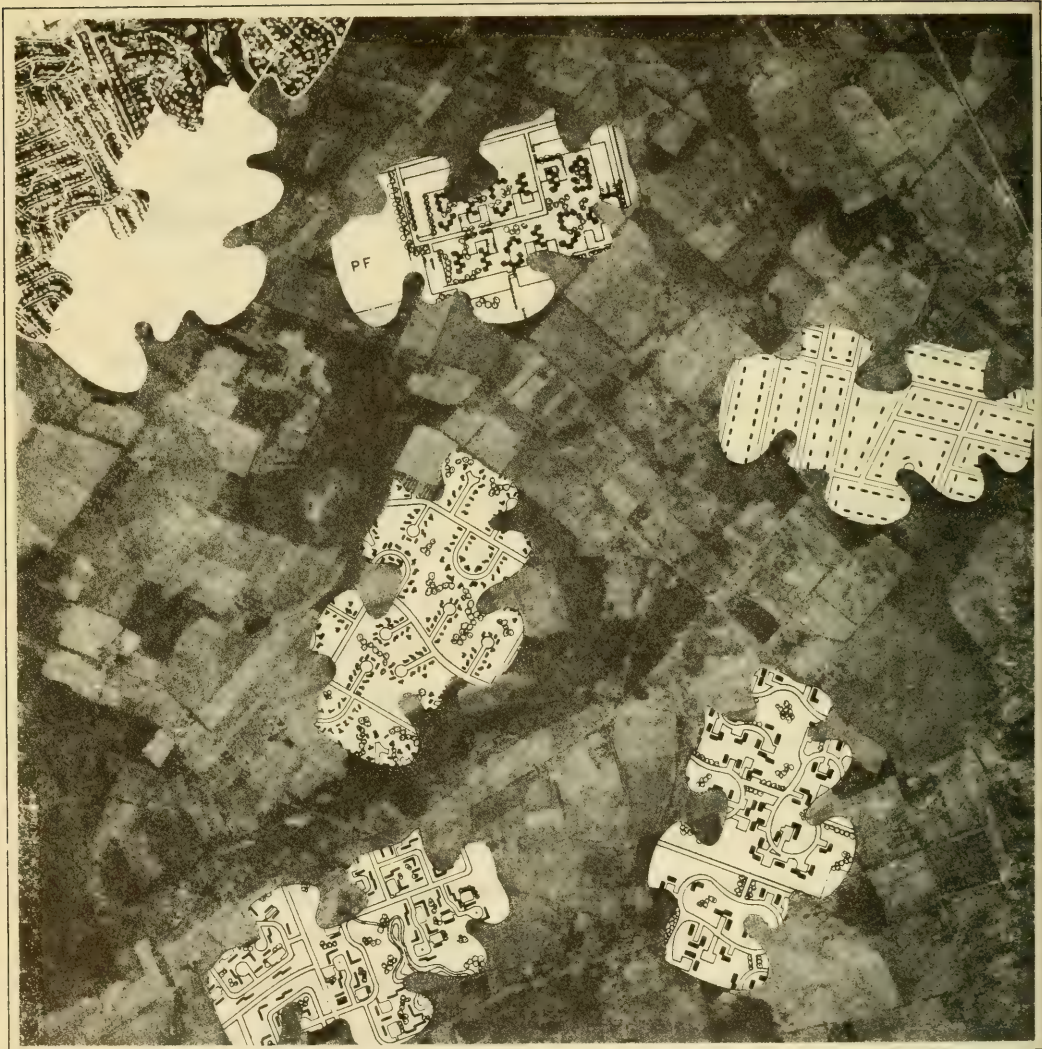
Tulsa, Oklahoma is undergoing rapid population expansion as the metropolitan area continues to attract labor intensive heavy industry and commercial establishments. The thrust of new industrial development, as well as new residential housing construction, has been in the southeast quadrant of Tulsa and the adjacent suburb of Broken Arrow. The EPA project--a joint effort between Tulsa and Broken Arrow to develop a regional sewage collection and treatment system--is designed to replace existing treatment facilities now operating over-capacity and to provide excess capacity sufficient to support the tremendous new residential development anticipated for the area.

The issue of providing excess capacity to support the large anticipated population increases in the southeast Tulsa/Broken Arrow area provides a good illustration of the relationship between EPA grants planning and suburban sprawl. Local planners recognize that the projected sprawling residential development of this area will defeat their desire for balanced growth in and around Tulsa's core business district, for past population trends indicate that a substantial portion of the new growth in the southeast will be a result of a large scale abandonment of older, less desirable neighborhoods in the metropolitan area. However, the attitude of local officials--including the land use planners--

is that sewer service provision should not be used to shape or limit residential housing patterns, and that low density suburban housing patterns are not undesirable per se. As a result, they supported the design of excess capacity into the system and the construction of interceptors into largely vacant land areas.

When these development-oriented plans were submitted for EPA approval and financing, EPA staff were directly confronted with the issue of federal financing for the support of suburban sprawl housing patterns. However, EPA avoided resolution of this issue by disallowing some proposed interceptors serving land which was not anticipated to be developed in the immediate future, but approving the construction of excess capacity in the trunk lines to accept flow from these interceptors when they are eventually built. Thus, a temporary restriction of capacity was effected which did not restrict future options in the system.

When these development-oriented plans were submitted for EPA approval and financing, EPA staff were directly confronted with the issue of federal financing for the support of suburban sprawl housing patterns. However, EPA avoided resolution of this issue by disallowing some proposed interceptors serving undeveloped land areas but approving the large excess capacity of the interceptor lines routed in more developed areas. They refused to fund sewer lines which had no pollution control justification, but they refused to face the land use implications of unnecessarily large interceptors approved for federal support.



The Costs of Sprawl

Executive Summary

This executive summary is based upon a report,
The Costs of Sprawl: Detailed Cost Analysis

prepared by
Real Estate Research Corporation

for

the Council on Environmental Quality;
the Office of Policy Development and Research,
Department of Housing and Urban Development;
the Office of Planning and Management,
Environmental Protection Agency

The data, analyses, and opinions presented do not
necessarily reflect official positions of any of these
agencies.

April 1974

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20402 - Price 55 cents
Stock Number 4111-00023

Local officials are being faced with increasingly difficult decisions about how land should be used and how much and what type of development should be allowed. They are being presented proposals for new types of development that they may not have dealt with before; clustered single family housing, townhouses, walkup apartments, and high rise apartments are appearing in communities even out to the urban fringe.

At the same time, there is increased concern about the impacts of new development on the community. This has been limited mostly to economic impacts of the development—whether the added tax base would compensate for the added costs that the new residents imposed on the community.

In recent years these economic concerns have been joined by environmental and other concerns. What will the development do to air pollution, water pollution, wildlife, and open space? What is the impact of development upon energy consumption? On water consumption? How will the development affect the lives of the people who live in it? Of those who live near it?

The purpose of *The Costs of Sprawl* is to help the mayor, the city manager, the planning board, and other concerned local officials and citizens answer such questions. There has been no recent effort to assess all the economic costs associated with different types of development; nor until now has there been a document that attempted to integrate the various economic, environmental, natural resource, and social costs of these developments.

The Costs of Sprawl seeks to help fill this information void that has made local decisionmaking so difficult. The study attempts to summarize what is known about the different costs as they apply to different neighborhood types and to different community development patterns, and it indicates whether the costs are incurred publicly or privately. Table I lists the types of costs that have been included. These are not all the costs associated with residential development, but they are among the most important ones. *The Costs of Sprawl* should give the local decisionmaker a strong start in dealing with many of the very difficult decisions that he has to face.

STUDY METHOD

This study is an analysis of prototype development patterns, not of actual developments, although many of the data were obtained from empirical studies undertaken by others. Here the approach was to assume typical site conditions and an absence of any existing infrastructure (roads, sewers, etc.) at the site and then, using standard unit cost figures, to estimate the costs of building alternative types of development.

The various costs were first estimated for different *neighborhood types*, each neighborhood being composed of 1,000 dwelling units of one of the following housing types:

- single family homes, conventionally located
- single family homes, clustered

TABLE I
TYPES OF COSTS ANALYZED

Economic Costs (capital and operating)	Environmental Effects
Residential (capital only)	Air Pollution
Open Space/Recreation	Water Pollution, Erosion
Schools	Noise
Streets and Roads	Vegetation and Wildlife
Utilities (sewer, water, storm drainage, gas, electric, telephone)	Visual Effects
Public Facilities and Services	Water and Energy Consumption
police, fire, solid waste collection	
library, health care, churches	Personal Effects
general government	Use of Discretionary Time
Land	Psychic Costs
	Travel Time
	Traffic Accidents
	Crime

- townhouses
- walkup apartments (two stories)
- high rise apartments (six stories)

Because many environmental and some economic costs cannot be clearly identified on such a small scale, neighborhoods were aggregated into different *communities*, each of which contained 10,000 dwelling units (corresponding to a population of 33,000). Six community types were analyzed, each containing a mixture of the various neighborhood housing types but differing in the amount of community "planning" (used here to mean a general compactness of development) and in the average development density.

Whereas different neighborhood types were assumed to require different amounts of land for the 1,000 dwelling units, all six communities were assumed to contain the same amount of land—6,000 acres, with a mix of neighborhood types. The neighborhoods also differed slightly in population, depending upon the housing type, whereas the communities all were assumed to contain the same population.¹ The specific land use, housing, and population characteristics of the different *neighborhood types* and *community development patterns* are summarized in Table II.

The results of the study depend strongly upon some of the assumptions underlying these basic cost analyses. Therefore, for critical parameters such as population, acreage developed, etc., additional analyses were carried out to illustrate the sensitivity of the results to the assumption that was made.

RESULTS OF THE ANALYSES

In a study as complicated as this, it is difficult to summarize the results briefly and in a readily comprehensible form. This Executive Summary, in order to provide an overview, must necessarily avoid most of the details. On the back cover of the main report there is a guide to more detailed results.

Community Analysis

This summary refers to three of the community types analyzed: the "low density sprawl," the "combination

mix," and the "high density planned" communities. They may be defined as follows:

- Low density sprawl: The entire community is made up of single family homes, 75 percent sited in a traditional grid pattern and the rest clustered. Neighborhoods are sited in a "leapfrog" pattern with little contiguity. This represents the typical pattern of suburban development.
- Combination mix: This community consists of a housing mix of 20 percent of each of the five types of dwellings, half located in planned unit developments, half in traditional subdivisions.
- High density planned: In this community, housing is composed of 40 percent high rise apartments, 30 percent walkup apartments, 20 percent townhouses, and 10 percent clustered single family homes. All of the dwelling units are clustered together into contiguous neighborhoods, much in the pattern of a high density "new community."

The following briefly summarizes the study's findings in terms of land use, economic costs, environmental costs, energy and water consumption, and some personal costs.

Land Use: Although all the communities cover the same area, over 50 percent of the land in the high density planned community remains completely undeveloped, whereas all the land is at least partially developed in the low density sprawl community. On the other hand, the low density sprawl community has more land that is improved but vacant, an indication of the amount of leapfrogging that occurs there.²

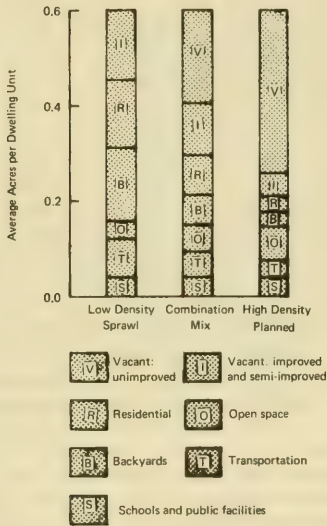
Figure I shows how these communities differ in land use. Although four times as much land is used for residential purposes in the low density sprawl community as in the high density planned community, only two-thirds as much is dedicated to public open space. However, if backyards, which are also a form of open space, are included, the low density community has twice the public and private land *dedicated* to open space as the high density community; it must be remembered, however, that in the high density planned community, over one-half of the land is not developed.

The amount of land used for schools and other public buildings is the same in all communities, but the high density community uses about half as much land for transportation as the low density community.

¹ The assumption of constant population underlying the community analyses was made to emphasize the differences among community development patterns. The actual populations could differ quite substantially from those assumed, with corresponding impacts on costs.

² "Improved" here means that the land has been provided with at least some infrastructure such as streets and sewers.

FIGURE I
COMMUNITY COST ANALYSIS
LAND USE



Economic Costs: In terms of total investment costs, the high density planned community is distinctly lower: 21 percent below the combination mix community and 44 percent below the low density sprawl community. Most of these savings result from differences in development density—savings of about 3 percent of total development costs result from better “planning,” whereas those from increased density amount to 41 percent.³ The largest cost savings are in construction of residential dwellings, although important savings are attributable to reduced costs for roads and utilities, which are about 55 percent lower in the high density than in the low density community.

³ Throughout this study “planning” is used in a very limited sense to mean increased clustering or compactness of development. Good planning includes much more than just clustering, and may well result in more significant cost savings than those indicated here.

Figures II and III summarize these investment and operating costs for the three communities. The total investment costs do not include costs of the land; they are indicated separately on Figure II. The operating and maintenance costs do not include the cost of maintaining the residential structures (although the operating costs for utilities comprise a substantial portion of this cost), the financing costs for the capital investments that have been made, or the costs of operating automobiles.

Figure II also shows the difference in investment costs which are borne privately (initially by the developer) and publicly. Not only does the high density planned community cost less to construct, but a lower

FIGURE II
COMMUNITY COST ANALYSIS
CAPITAL COSTS

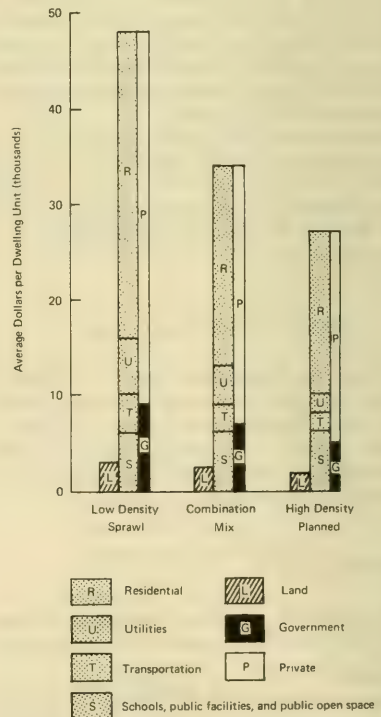


FIGURE III
COMMUNITY COST ANALYSIS ANNUAL
OPERATING AND MAINTENANCE COSTS

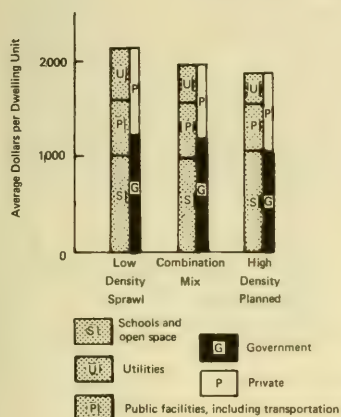


FIGURE IV
COMMUNITY COST ANALYSIS
ANNUAL AIR POLLUTION EMISSIONS

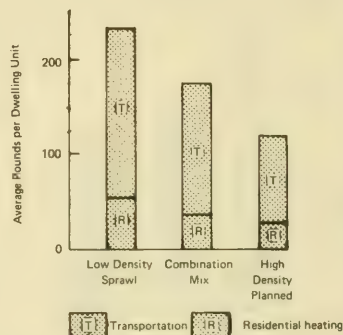


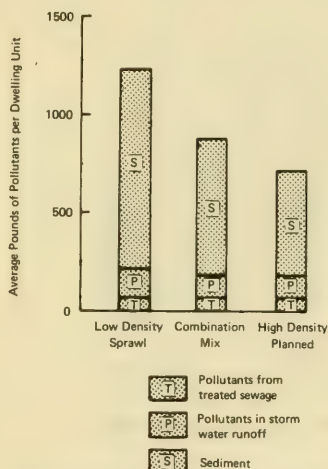
Figure V indicates a similar pattern of water pollution generated by the different development patterns. The type of development has no effect on the amount of sanitary sewage generated because this is a function only of population.⁴ However, it does affect the important problems of storm water pollution and sediment. The less paved area there is, the less storm water runoff there will be. This is important not only in terms of water pollution problems but also in terms of downstream flooding. More clustered communities have somewhat less pavement than sprawl communities, but again the significant savings come from increasing density.

For both air and water pollution, it is important to note that although the higher density community generates less pollution, it does so in a smaller area, resulting in a higher amount of pollution generated per acre developed.

In terms of other environmental factors, planning is the key to eliminating noise problems, preserving valuable wildlife and vegetation, and creating a visually attractive development. For a given developed area, increased density allows the planner greater flexibility in

⁴Sanitary sewage pollutants indicated are those remaining after tertiary treatment of the sewage. With only secondary treatment, which is more common, the volume of pollutants would be increased 5 to 10 times.

FIGURE V
COMMUNITY COST ANALYSIS
ANNUAL WATER POLLUTION GENERATION



accomplishing these goals. However, the increased density does concentrate noise-generating activities and puts added demands on the designer to create aesthetically pleasing developments.

Energy and Water Use: Energy consumption is determined primarily by residential heating and air conditioning requirements and by automobile use. Heating and air conditioning requirements are related primarily to the type of dwelling unit—denser developments have lower demands than single family units. Transportation demands are affected both by the degree of clustering and community planning and by density. "Planning" alone can save nearly 14 percent of total energy consumed, but "planning" combined with increased density can save up to 44 percent.

Water consumed in cooking, drinking, etc., is not affected by either planning or density. However, water for lawn watering is affected by both. Clustering alone can save 6 percent of total water consumption, but the high density planned development can save 35 percent over low density sprawl development.

Figures VI and VII indicate the variations in consumption of these two valuable natural resources.

Personal Costs: Some personal costs were also assessed in the study. These are more difficult to estimate. In general, "planning" and increased density reduce the amount of time that family members spend traveling to work, school, etc., and higher density developments typically take less of the residents' time to clean and maintain. There are likely to be fewer traffic accidents with better planning, but crime may increase with higher densities, as will various psychic costs which are particularly dependent upon design and planning details.

These are the costs estimated for the different community development patterns. More details may be found in the summary Tables III through VII.

FIGURE VI
COMMUNITY COST ANALYSIS
ANNUAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION

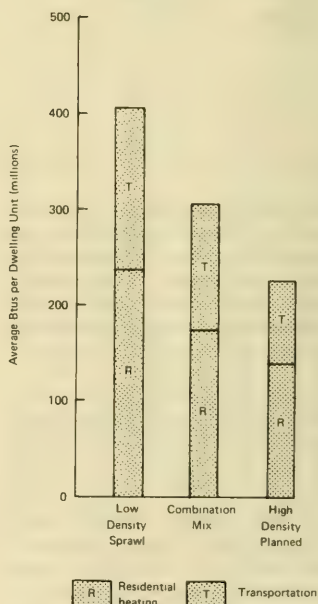
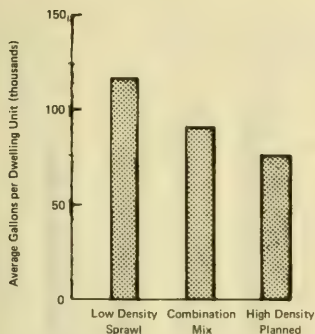


FIGURE VII
COMMUNITY COST ANALYSIS
ANNUAL WATER CONSUMPTION



Neighborhood Analysis

Few officials face a decision about what kind of development pattern is best for a community of 33,000. Rather, the decisions regard individual subdivision proposals. For these decisions, the neighborhood cost analyses, which pertain to only 1,000 units, may be more useful than the community analyses.

Most of the neighborhood costs are similar to the community costs, and the same conclusions—that better “planning” and higher density result in lower economic, environmental, natural resource, and, to some extent, personal and social costs—apply as well to the neighborhood. Some of these costs, however, are more difficult to identify on the neighborhood level, and some depend to a great extent upon how the neighborhood is integrated with the community.

Nevertheless, for the local official it is helpful to review the results of some of the neighborhood analyses. Figures VIII and IX indicate the investment and operating costs per dwelling unit for the five neighborhood types analyzed. As in the community cost analysis, increased density is less expensive in terms of total costs and even more so in terms of that portion of total costs typically borne by government. Walkup apartments are

the least costly type of dwelling unit to construct (looking only at residential costs). For streets and roads, utilities, and particularly schools, however, the high rise apartment is less expensive, and these cost savings more than compensate for the higher residential costs. The cost savings associated with higher densities are reduced if the higher density units are assumed to have the same living area or contain the same population as the lower density units.

Site Analysis

All of the above results pertain to the costs of providing a given number of dwelling units. The study also includes an analysis of the costs of developing a given parcel of land. In this analysis, the number of dwelling units constructed on the site increases with the higher density neighborhood types. Because there are more dwelling units, total costs associated with development of the site tend to increase with the higher density development patterns even though the cost per dwelling unit decreases.

Total capital costs are highest for high rise apartments, and capital costs borne by government are highest for high rise and townhouse developments. Operating and maintenance costs are highest for walkup apartments, both in total and in that portion borne by government. These relationships are indicated in Figures X and XI. The air and water pollution emissions from a given site are also higher for higher density developments.

CONCLUSION

The results of the study, presented in more detail in the tables that follow, show a surprising consistency: “planning” to some extent, but higher densities to a much greater extent, result in lower economic costs, environmental costs, natural resource consumption, and some personal costs for a given number of dwelling units. These results do not necessarily hold for the development of a given land parcel.

The results are not directly applicable to any specific development, either existing or proposed. The features of a particular site or community substantially affect the magnitude of any of the costs. Nor should the results be interpreted as recommending one type of development over another. There are too many costs and benefits which have not been included, particularly those associ-

FIGURE VIII
NEIGHBORHOOD COST ANALYSIS
CAPITAL COSTS

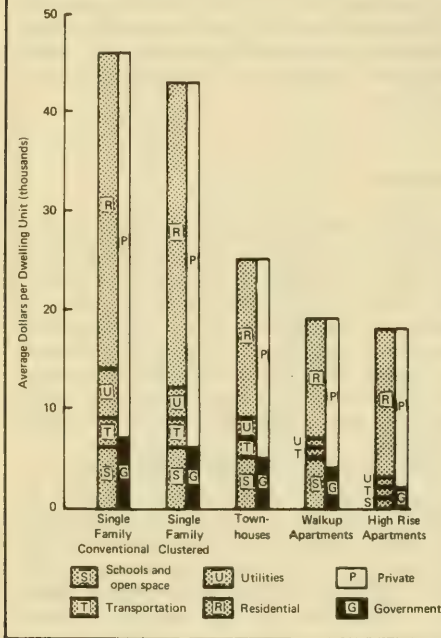
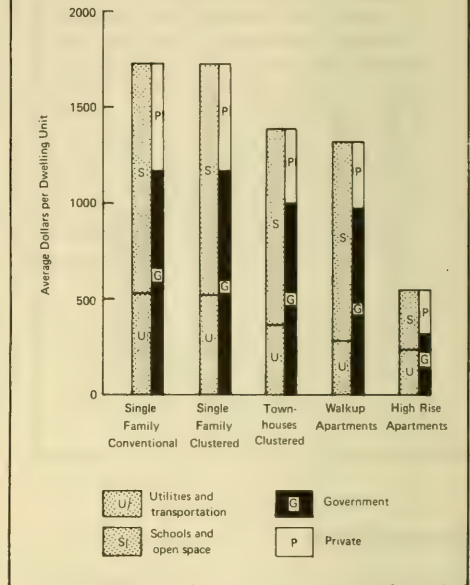


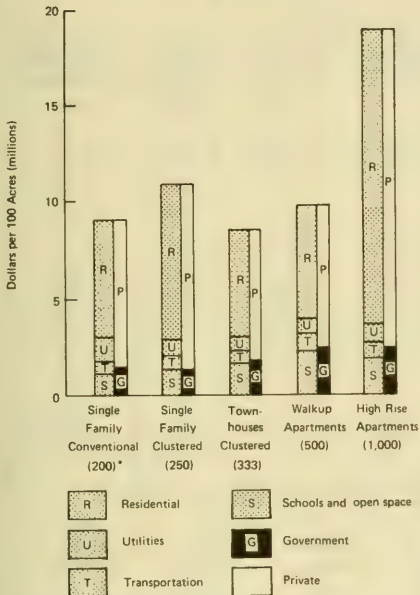
FIGURE IX
NEIGHBORHOOD COST ANALYSIS
ANNUAL OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE COSTS



ated with questions of personal preferences and the revenues generated by different development types. But the analyses should provide local officials with a better

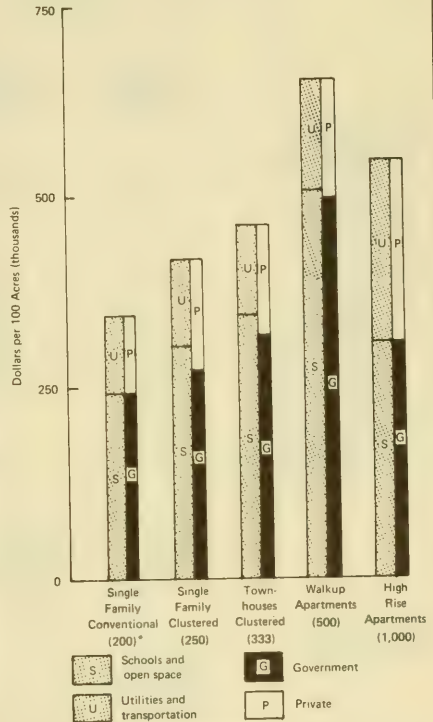
information base about the impacts of different development patterns, allowing them to make better informed decisions about the future form of their communities.

FIGURE X
SITE ANALYSIS
CAPITAL COSTS



*Number of dwelling units on a 100-acre site.

FIGURE XI
SITE ANALYSIS
ANNUAL OPERATING AND MAINTENANCE COSTS



*Number of dwelling units on a 100-acre site.

TABLE II
NEIGHBORHOOD AND COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS

NEIGHBORHOOD AND COMMUNITY COST ANALYSIS

	Neighborhood Housing Types					
	A Single-Family Conventional	B Single-Family Clustered	C Townhouses Clustered	D Walk-Up Apartments	E High-Rise Apartments	F Housing Mix (20% Each A-E)
<u>Dwelling Units</u>	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Average Floor Area Per Unit (square foot)	1,600	1,600	1,200	1,000	900	1,260
<u>Total Population</u>	3,520	3,520	3,330	3,330	2,825	3,300
Persons per Unit	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.3	2.8	3.3
<u>School Children</u>	1,300	1,300	1,100	1,100	300	1,100
<u>Total Acreage</u>	500	400	300	200	100	300
Residential	330	200	100	66	33	145
Open Space/ Recreation	45	90	90	73	32	66
Schools	29	29	26	26	15	26
Churches	5	5	5	5	5	5
Streets and Roads	75	60	45	30	15	45
Vacant	16	16	34	0	0	13
<u>Residential Density</u>						
Units per Gross Acre	2	2.5	3.3	5	10	3.3
Units per Net Residential Acre	3	5.0	10.0	15	30	6.9

	Community Development Patterns					
	I Planned Mix	II Combination Mix (50% PUD, 50% Sprawl)	III Sprawl Mix	IV Low Density Planned	V Low Density Sprawl	VI High Density Planned
<u>Dwelling Units</u>	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
<u>Housing Types</u> ^{1/}	20% - Type A 20% - Type B 20% - Type C 20% - Type D 20% - Type E	Same as I.	Same as I.	75% - Type B 25% - Type A	75% - Type A 25% - Type B	10% - Type B 20% - Type C 30% - Type D 40% - Type E
<u>Total Population</u>	33,000	33,000	33,000	33,000	33,000	33,000
<u>School Children</u>	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
<u>Total Acreage</u>	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
Residential	1,450	1,450	1,450	2,333	3,000	733
Open Space/ Recreation	660	530	400	660	400	660
Schools	260	260	260	260	260	260
Other Public Facilities	140	140	140	140	140	140
Streets and Roads	530	530	530	720	790	380
Vacant, Improved ^{2/}	152	213	278	206	459	109
Vacant, Semi-Improved ^{3/}	456	922	1,390	617	951	326
Vacant, Unimproved	2,352	1,955	1,522	1,064	0	3,392

Notes: 1/ Type A - single-family, conventional; Type B - single-family, clustered; Type C - townhouses, clustered; Type D - walk-up apartments; Type E - high-rise apartments.

2/ Includes all roads and utilities.

3/ Includes only arterial roads and trunk utility lines.

TABLE III
COMMUNITY COST ANALYSIS
CAPITAL COSTS

COST CATEGORY	I				II				III				IV				V				VI			
	Planned Mile		Combination Mile		Special Mile		Low Density Planned		Low Density Planned		Low Density Planned		Low Density Planned		Low Density Planned		Low Density Planned		Low Density Planned		Low Density Planned		Low Density Planned	
	Cost	Total Cost	Cost	Total Cost	Cost	Total Cost	Cost	Total Cost	Cost	Total Cost	Cost	Total Cost	Cost	Total Cost	Cost	Total Cost	Cost	Total Cost	Cost	Total Cost	Cost	Total Cost	Cost	Total Cost
Open Space/Recreation	\$ 2,948 (11% of TI)	1%	\$ 2,826 (100% of TI)	1%	\$ 2,684 (11% of TI)	1%	\$ 2,948 (11% of V)	1%	\$ 2,948 (11% of V)	1%	\$ 2,948 (11% of V)	1%	\$ 2,948 (11% of V)	1%	\$ 2,948 (11% of V)	1%	\$ 2,948 (11% of V)	1%	\$ 2,948 (11% of V)	1%	\$ 2,948 (11% of V)	1%	\$ 2,948 (11% of V)	1%
School	\$ 45,382 (100% of TI)	13%	\$ 45,382 (100% of TI)	12%	\$ 45,382 (100% of TI)	12%	\$ 45,382 (100% of V)	9%	\$ 45,382 (100% of V)	9%	\$ 45,382 (100% of V)	9%	\$ 45,382 (100% of V)	9%	\$ 45,382 (100% of V)	9%	\$ 45,382 (100% of V)	9%	\$ 45,382 (100% of V)	9%	\$ 45,382 (100% of V)	9%	\$ 45,382 (100% of V)	9%
Public Facility	\$ 16,216 (99% of TI)	5%	\$ 16,441 (100% of TI)	4%	\$ 16,453 (99% of TI)	4%	\$ 16,259 (98% of V)	3%	\$ 16,259 (98% of V)	3%	\$ 16,259 (98% of V)	3%	\$ 16,259 (98% of V)	3%	\$ 16,259 (98% of V)	3%	\$ 16,259 (98% of V)	3%	\$ 16,259 (98% of V)	3%	\$ 16,259 (98% of V)	3%	\$ 16,259 (98% of V)	3%
Transportation - Streets and Roads	\$ 27,077 (84% of TI)	8%	\$ 29,748 (92% of TI)	8%	\$ 32,353 (84% of TI)	9%	\$ 33,770 (89% of V)	7%	\$ 33,770 (89% of V)	7%	\$ 33,770 (89% of V)	7%	\$ 33,770 (89% of V)	7%	\$ 33,770 (89% of V)	7%	\$ 33,770 (89% of V)	7%	\$ 33,770 (89% of V)	7%	\$ 33,770 (89% of V)	7%	\$ 33,770 (89% of V)	7%
Utilities	\$ 33,227 (66% of TI)	9%	\$ 36,042 (93% of TI)	10%	\$ 38,684 (93% of TI)	10%	\$ 47,444 (79% of V)	10%	\$ 47,444 (79% of V)	10%	\$ 47,444 (79% of V)	10%	\$ 47,444 (79% of V)	10%	\$ 47,444 (79% of V)	10%	\$ 47,444 (79% of V)	10%	\$ 47,444 (79% of V)	10%	\$ 47,444 (79% of V)	10%	\$ 47,444 (79% of V)	10%
School	\$ 124,870 (42% of TI)	35%	\$ 130,459 (42% of TI)	35%	\$ 135,556 (42% of TI)	36%	\$ 145,823 (42% of V)	30%	\$ 145,823 (42% of V)	30%	\$ 145,823 (42% of V)	30%	\$ 145,823 (42% of V)	30%	\$ 145,823 (42% of V)	30%	\$ 145,823 (42% of V)	30%	\$ 145,823 (42% of V)	30%	\$ 145,823 (42% of V)	30%	\$ 145,823 (42% of V)	30%
Residential	\$ 214,172 (100% of TI)	60%	\$ 214,172 (100% of TI)	58%	\$ 214,172 (100% of TI)	57%	\$ 318,291 (99% of V)	65%	\$ 318,291 (99% of V)	65%	\$ 318,291 (99% of V)	65%	\$ 318,291 (99% of V)	65%	\$ 318,291 (99% of V)	65%	\$ 318,291 (99% of V)	65%	\$ 318,291 (99% of V)	65%	\$ 318,291 (99% of V)	65%	\$ 318,291 (99% of V)	65%
Total Exclusive of Land	\$ 339,042 (97% of TI)	95%	\$ 344,631 (99% of TI)	94%	\$ 349,728 (99% of TI)	94%	\$ 464,114 (97% of V)	95%	\$ 464,114 (97% of V)	95%	\$ 464,114 (97% of V)	95%	\$ 464,114 (97% of V)	95%	\$ 464,114 (97% of V)	95%	\$ 464,114 (97% of V)	95%	\$ 464,114 (97% of V)	95%	\$ 464,114 (97% of V)	95%	\$ 464,114 (97% of V)	95%
Land (Developed Area and Vacant Improved)	\$ 18,491 (60% of TI)	5%	\$ 23,531 (102% of TI)	6%	\$ 23,105 (60% of TI)	6%	\$ 25,692 (102% of V)	5%	\$ 25,692 (102% of V)	5%	\$ 25,692 (102% of V)	5%	\$ 25,692 (102% of V)	5%	\$ 25,692 (102% of V)	5%	\$ 25,692 (102% of V)	5%	\$ 25,692 (102% of V)	5%	\$ 25,692 (102% of V)	5%	\$ 25,692 (102% of V)	5%
Total Capital Cost	\$ 357,533 (96% of TI)	100%	\$ 368,162 (99% of TI)	100%	\$ 372,833 (99% of TI)	100%	\$ 489,806 (93% of V)	100%	\$ 489,806 (93% of V)	100%	\$ 489,806 (93% of V)	100%	\$ 489,806 (93% of V)	100%	\$ 489,806 (93% of V)	100%	\$ 489,806 (93% of V)	100%	\$ 489,806 (93% of V)	100%	\$ 489,806 (93% of V)	100%	\$ 489,806 (93% of V)	100%
Present Value (exclusive of land)	\$ 270,173 (98% of TI)		\$ 272,183 (98% of TI)		\$ 277,241 (98% of TI)		\$ 367,557 (99% of V)		\$ 367,557 (99% of V)		\$ 367,557 (99% of V)		\$ 367,557 (99% of V)		\$ 367,557 (99% of V)		\$ 367,557 (99% of V)		\$ 367,557 (99% of V)		\$ 367,557 (99% of V)		\$ 367,557 (99% of V)	
Present Value at 2% (Comparison of Results at 10%)	\$ 221,431 (86% of TI)		\$ 221,191 (86% of TI)		\$ 226,068 (86% of TI)		\$ 299,528 (86% of V)		\$ 299,528 (86% of V)		\$ 299,528 (86% of V)		\$ 299,528 (86% of V)		\$ 299,528 (86% of V)		\$ 299,528 (86% of V)		\$ 299,528 (86% of V)		\$ 299,528 (86% of V)		\$ 299,528 (86% of V)	
Incidence of Cost Government/Private (N/N)	100/0		21%/79%		24%/76%		12%/88%		12%/88%		12%/88%		12%/88%		12%/88%		12%/88%		12%/88%		12%/88%		12%/88%	
Cost to the Household Capital Cost/Service Charge/Taxes (N/N/N)	47%/34%/15%		43%/37%/20%		41%/37%/22%		81%/7%/12%		81%/7%/12%		81%/7%/12%		81%/7%/12%		81%/7%/12%		81%/7%/12%		81%/7%/12%		81%/7%/12%		81%/7%/12%	

Source: Rural Estate Research Corporation.

TABLE IV
COMMUNITY COST ANALYSIS
OPERATING AND MAINTENANCE COSTS

COST CATEGORY	Community Development Pattern (10,000 Units)									
	I		II		III		V		VI	
	Planned Mix Percent of Total Cost	Cost	Combination Mix 50 Percent P.U.I., 50 Percent S.P.U.I. Percent of Total Cost	Cost	Sprawl Mix Percent of Total Cost	Cost	Low Density Planned Percent of Total Cost	Cost	Low Density Sprawl Percent of Total Cost	High Density Planned Percent of Total Cost
						(in thousands)				
OPEN SPACE, RECREATION										
Schools	2%	\$ 380 (146% of III)	2%	\$ 320 (123 of III)	1%	\$ 260	2%	\$ 380 (146% of V)	1%	\$ 260 (146% of VI)
Public Services	50%	\$ 9,643 (199% of III)	49%	\$ 9,652 (99% of III)	50%	\$ 9,737	47%	\$ 9,643 (99% of V)	46%	\$ 9,643 (99% of VI)
Transportation - Streets and Roads	26%	\$ 5,103 (84% of III)	27%	\$ 5,296 (98% of III)	28%	\$ 5,405	25%	\$ 5,165 (95% of V)	26%	\$ 5,164 (93% of VI)
Utilities	1%	\$ 260 (100% of III)	1%	\$ 260 (100% of III)	1%	\$ 261	2%	\$ 354 (109% of V)	2%	\$ 209 (53% of VI)
Total Year-Ten Operating Costs	21%	\$ 3,987 (100% of III)	20%	\$ 3,988 (100% of III)	20%	\$ 3,989	25%	\$ 5,130 (100% of V)	24%	\$ 5,141 (65% of VI)
Cumulative Ten Year Operating Costs	100%	\$ 19,373 (99% of III)	100%	\$ 19,516 (99% of III)	100%	\$ 19,652	100%	\$ 20,672 (98% of V)	100%	\$ 18,731 (89% of VI)
		\$125,265		\$117,299		\$109,489		\$133,186		\$120,919
HOUSING										
Present Value at 5%		\$ 95,526		\$ 88,860		\$ 82,377		\$101,567		\$ 92,212
Present Value at 10%		\$ 74,913 (118% of III)		\$ 69,210 (109% of III)		\$ 63,710		\$ 79,651 (118% of V)		\$ 72,315 (107% of VI)
Incidence of Cost - Year Ten Government Private (%)		55 / 45		60% / 40%		61 / 39%		51% / 49%		55% / 45%
Cost to the Household - Year-Ten Service Charge/Tenure (%)		49% / 51%		44% / 56%		41% / 59%		52% / 48%		48% / 52%

Note: Residential operating and maintenance costs are not estimated.

Source: Real Estate Research Corporation

TABLE V

COMMUNITY COST ANALYSIS
ENVIRONMENTAL AND PERSONAL EFFECTS

Community Development Factors (10,000 Person)					
	Planned Mile	Combination Mile 50 Percent PUD, 50 Percent Special	Special Mile	Low Density Planned	Low Density Special
ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS					
Air Pollution	70% of emissions levels in Community III, difference as to development pattern.	83% of emissions levels in Community III.	CO HC NO _x 5,438 pounds per day 437 pounds per day 427 pounds per day	81% of emissions levels in Community V.	CO HC NO _x 4,000 pounds per day 487 pounds per day 473 pounds per day
	100% of emissions levels in Community III.	100% of emissions levels in Community III.	Particulates: 104 pounds per day CO: 104 pounds per day CO ₂ : 331 pounds per day HC: 31 pounds per day NO _x : 69 pounds per day	100% of emissions levels in Community V.	Particulates: 143 pounds per day CO: 143 pounds per day CO ₂ : 351 pounds per day HC: 331 pounds per day NO _x : 85 pounds per day
Pollutants from Residential Development (Particulates, SO ₂ , CO, HC, NO _x)	100% of emissions levels in Community III.	100% of emissions levels in Community III.	Particulates: 104 pounds per day CO: 104 pounds per day CO ₂ : 331 pounds per day HC: 31 pounds per day NO _x : 69 pounds per day	100% of emissions levels in Community V.	Particulates: 143 pounds per day CO: 143 pounds per day CO ₂ : 351 pounds per day HC: 331 pounds per day NO _x : 85 pounds per day
Water Pollution and Erosion	Slightly greater than III due to development pattern.	Virtually 100% of III.	4,431 tons per year.	80% of V, difference results from variations in developed acreage.	80% of V, difference results from variations in developed acreage.
	No variation by housing type or development pattern.	Same as I.	Same as I.	Same as I.	Same as I.
Pollutants from Sewage Effluent (BOD, COD, N, P, S, etc., PCB)	100% of III, difference as to development pattern.	Same as I.	Same as I.	Same as I.	Same as I.
	100% of III, difference as to development pattern.	Same as I.	Same as I.	Same as I.	Same as I.
Land Use	100% of III, difference as to development pattern.	Same as I.	Same as I.	Same as I.	Same as I.
	100% of III, difference as to development pattern.	Same as I.	Same as I.	Same as I.	Same as I.
Visual Quality and Noise	100% of III, difference as to development pattern.	Same as I.	Same as I.	Same as I.	Same as I.
	100% of III, difference as to development pattern.	Same as I.	Same as I.	Same as I.	Same as I.
Transportation	100% of III, difference as to development pattern.	Same as I.	Same as I.	Same as I.	Same as I.
	100% of III, difference as to development pattern.	Same as I.	Same as I.	Same as I.	Same as I.
Energy	100% of III, difference as to development pattern.	Same as I.	Same as I.	Same as I.	Same as I.
	100% of III, difference as to development pattern.	Same as I.	Same as I.	Same as I.	Same as I.
Health	100% of III, difference as to development pattern.	Same as I.	Same as I.	Same as I.	Same as I.
	100% of III, difference as to development pattern.	Same as I.	Same as I.	Same as I.	Same as I.
Community Development	100% of III, difference as to development pattern.	Same as I.	Same as I.	Same as I.	Same as I.
	100% of III, difference as to development pattern.	Same as I.	Same as I.	Same as I.	Same as I.
Cost	100% of III, difference as to development pattern.	Same as I.	Same as I.	Same as I.	Same as I.
	100% of III, difference as to development pattern.	Same as I.	Same as I.	Same as I.	Same as I.
Other	100% of III, difference as to development pattern.	Same as I.	Same as I.	Same as I.	Same as I.
	100% of III, difference as to development pattern.	Same as I.	Same as I.	Same as I.	Same as I.

Note: Abbreviations as follows: CO (carbon monoxide), HC (hydrocarbon), NO_x (nitrogen oxides), SO₂ (sulfur dioxide), B.O.D. (biological oxygen demand), COD (chemical oxygen demand), N (nitrogen compounds), P (phosphorus compounds), S, I, (sulfur, iodine), PCB (polychlorinated biphenyls).

TABLE VI

NEIGHBORHOOD COST ANALYSIS
CAPITAL COSTS

COST CATEGORY	A			B			C			D			E			F		
	Single-Family Conventional	Percent of Total Cost		Single-Family Conventional	Percent of Total Cost		Transitional Charming	Percent of Total Cost		Wedge City Apartment	Percent of Total Cost		High-Rise Apartment	Percent of Total Cost		High-Rise Apartment	Percent of Total Cost	
	Cost			Cost			Cost			Cost			Cost			Cost		
Cost Structure/Description																		
Percent of A																		
Schedule																		
Percent of A																		
Transportation - Streets and Roads																		
Percent of A																		
Utilities																		
Percent of A																		
Subtotal																		
Percent of A																		
Landscaping																		
Percent of A																		
Total Excludes of Land																		
Percent of A																		
Land																		
Percent of A																		
Total Capital Costs																		
Percent of A																		
Incidence of Cost																		
Government/Private																		
Cost to the Homeholder																		
Capital Cost/Service Charges/Taxes																		

Source: Real Estate Research Corporation

TABLE VII
NEIGHBORHOOD COST ANALYSIS
OPERATING AND MAINTENANCE COSTS

COST CATEGORY	A			B			C			D			E			F		
	Single-Family Conventional			Single-Family Chertured			Townhouse Chertured			Walk-Up Apartment			High-Rise Apartment			Housing Mix		
	Cost	Percent of Total Cost		Cost	Percent of Total Cost		Cost	Percent of Total Cost		Cost	Percent of Total Cost		Cost	Percent of Total Cost		(20) Percent of Total Cost	Percent of Total Cost	
Open Space/Recreation																		
Percent of A		2%			2%			3%			3%			5%			3%	
	\$ 30		\$ 41		\$ 41		\$ 41		\$ 41		\$ 41		\$ 30		\$ 37		123%	
Schools																		
Percent of A		68%			68%			71%			75%			49%			70%	
	\$1,168		\$1,168		\$1,168		\$ 989		\$ 989		\$ 989		\$ 270		\$ 989		85%	
Transportation - Streets and Roads																		
Percent of A		2%			2%			1%			1%			1%			1%	
	\$ 37		\$ 28		\$ 28		\$ 18		\$ 18		\$ 11		\$ 6		\$ 19		51%	
Utilities																		
Percent of A		28%			28%			25%			21%			45%			27%	
	\$ 484		\$ 483		\$ 340		\$ 340		\$ 278		\$ 278		\$ 243		\$ 365		75%	
Total Operating Costs																		
Percent of A		100%			100%			100%			100%			100%			100%	
	\$1,721		\$1,720		\$1,388		\$1,388		\$1,319		\$1,319		\$ 548		\$ 548		82%	
Incidence of Cost Government/Private																		
	67%	31%			67%	31%		72%	28%		74%	26%		57%	43%		71%	29%
Cost to the Household Service Charges/Taxes																		
	35%	65%			36%	64%		33%	67%		30%	70%		52%	48%		34%	66%

Note: Residential operating and maintenance costs are not estimated

Copies of the main report, *The Costs of Sprawl: Detailed Cost Analysis*, and a companion volume, *The Costs of Sprawl: Literature Review*, which contains an extensive and readily referenced review of the literature pertaining to the impacts of development, are available from:

The Council on Environmental Quality*
722 Jackson Place, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006

Department of Housing and Urban Development*
Office of Policy Development and Research
Washington, D.C. 20410

Superintendent of Documents
U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20402

*On a first come first served basis.

STATES WITH ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT REQUIREMENTS

August 1, 1974

A. STATES WITH COMPREHENSIVE STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS:

1. CALIFORNIA:

- a. Statutory Source: California Environmental Quality Act of 1970, Cal. Pub. Res. Code §§ 21000-21174 (Supp. 1972), as amended by Ch. 56, Statutes of 1974 (March 4, 1974).
- b. Guidelines: 14 Cal. Admin. Code Ch. 3, Guidelines for Implementation of the California Environmental Quality Act of 1970 (Register 73, No. 50 - 12-15-73), as amended by order of the Secretary for Resources, March 22, 1974. Guidelines are prepared by the Resources Agency of California.
- c. State Contact*: Norman E. Hill, Special Assistant to the Secretary for Resources, The Resources Agency, 1414 Ninth St., Sacramento, Calif. 95815 (PHONE: 916-445-9134).

2. CONNECTICUT:

- a. Statutory Source: Connecticut Environmental Policy Act of 1973, Pub. Act 73-562 (approved June 22, 1973), Conn. Gen. Stat. Ann. Ch. 439, §22a-1 et seq. (Cum. Supp. 1974-1975) (effective February 1, 1975). (Note: Currently in effect is Connecticut Executive Order No. 16, issued by the Governor on October 14, 1972.)
- b. Guidelines: New guidelines are being prepared by the Department of Environmental Protection. Currently in effect: "Draft Guidelines for the Implementation of Executive Order No. 16," transmitted to state agencies under Memorandum from the Governor, dated December 13, 1972.

*State Contact" as used in this Appendix refers to persons who have working knowledge of the state's environmental impact statement process.

- c. State Contact: Mary Ann Massey, Assistant Director of Planning and Research, Department of Environmental Protection, State Office Building, Hartford, Conn. 06115 (PHONE: 203-566-4256).

3. HAWAII:

- a. Statutory Source: Act 246, Sess. Laws of Hawaii (approved June 4, 1974), Hawaii Rev. Stat. Ch. 334 (1974). [Note: The law has not yet become fully effective. As of August 1, 1974, Hawaii was still operating under its corresponding Executive Order, Hawaii Executive Order of August 23, 1971.]
- b. Guidelines: New rules and regulations are being prepared by the Hawaii Environmental Quality Commission, and are scheduled to be completed by the end of 1974.
- c. State Contact: Dr. Albert Tom, Chairman, Environmental Quality Commission, 550 Halekauwila St., Honolulu, Hawaii 96813 or Richard E. Marland, Director, Office of Environmental Quality Control, Office of the Governor, 550 Halekauwila St., Room 301, Honolulu, Hawaii 96813 (PHONE: 808-548-6915).

4. INDIANA:

- a. Statutory Source: IC 1971, 13-1-10, added by Pub. L. 98, 1972, Ind. Stat. Ann. §35-5301 et seq. (Supp. 1971).
- b. Guidelines: Official guidelines have not been implemented. Draft guidelines have been prepared by the Environmental Management Board.
- c. State Contact: Ralph Pickard, Technical Secretary, Environmental Management Board, 1300 W. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Indiana 46206 (PHONE: 317-633-4420).

5. MARYLAND:

- a. Statutory Source: Maryland Environmental Policy Act of 1973, Ch. 702, Md. Laws of 1973, 41 Ann. Code of Md. §§ 447-451 (Cum. Supp. 1973), and Ch. 703, Md. Laws of 1973, Natural Res. Art., Ann. Code of Md. §1-301 et seq. (1974 Vol.).
- b. Guidelines: "Revised Guidelines for Implementation of the Maryland Environmental Policy Act," issued by the Secretary of the Department of Natural Resources, June 15, 1974.
- c. State Contact: Paul McKee, Assistant Secretary, Department of Natural Resources, Tawes State Office Building, Annapolis, Maryland 21404 (PHONE: 301-267-5548).

6. MASSACHUSETTS:

- a. Statutory Source: Ch. 781, Acts of 1972, Ann. Laws Mass. Ch. 30, §§ 61-62. (Cum. Supp. 1973), as amended by Ch. 257 of the Acts of 1974.

- b. Guidelines: "Regulations to Create a Uniform System for the Preparation of Environmental Impact Reports," dated July 6, 1973, as amended October 15, 1973, and as amended in draft form on June 20, 1974. Guidelines are prepared by the Executive Office of Environmental Affairs.
- c. State Contact: Matthew B. Connolly, Jr., Chief Planner, Executive Office of Environmental Affairs, 18 Tremont St., Boston, Mass. 20408 (PHONE: 617-727-7700).

7. MINNESOTA:

- a. Statutory Source: Minnesota Environmental Policy Act of 1973, Ch. 412, Laws of 1973, Minn. Stat. Ann. Ch. 116D (Cum. Supp. 1974).
- b. Guidelines: "Rules and Regulations for Environmental Impact Statements," issued by the Minnesota Environmental Quality Council (April 4, 1974).
- c. State Contact: John Mohr, Environmental Quality Council, Capitol Square Building, 559 Cedar St., St. Paul, Minnesota 55101 (PHONE: 612-296-3985) or Michael R. DesParte, Manager, Environmental Analysis Program, Environmental Quality Council, (Same Address) (PHONE: 612-296-2686).

8. MONTANA:

- a. Statutory Source: Montana Environmental Policy Act of 1971, Ch. 238, L. 1971, Rev. Code Mont. §69-6501 et seq. (Cum. Supp. 1973).
- b. Guidelines: Montana Environmental Quality Council, "Revised Guidelines for Environmental Impact Statements Required by the Montana Environmental Policy Act of 1971," issued September 19, 1973.
- c. State Contact: Loren L. Bahls, Ph.D., Acting Director, Montana Environmental Quality Council, Capitol Station, Helena, Montana 59601 (PHONE: 406-449-3742).

9. NORTH CAROLINA:

- a. Statutory Source: North Carolina Environmental Policy Act of 1971 (1971, c. 1203, s. 1), N.C.Gen.Stat. Ch. 113A (Cum. Supp. 1973).
- b. Guidelines: North Carolina Department of Administration, "Guidelines for the Implementation of the Environmental Policy Act of 1971," issued February 18, 1972.
- c. State Contact: D. Keith Whitenight, Environmental Planning Coordinator, Department of Natural and Economic Resources, P.O. Box 27687, Raleigh, North Carolina 27611 (PHONE: 919-829-3115).

10. SOUTH DAKOTA:

- a. Statutory Source: South Dakota Environmental Policy Act, SL 1974, Ch. 245 (approved March 2, 1974), S.D. Comp. Laws 1967 Ch. 11-1A (Supp. 1974).
- b. Guidelines: Department of Environmental Protection (1974 Informal Guidelines).
- c. State Contact: Dr. Allyn O. Lockner, South Dakota Department of Environmental Protection, Office Building No. 2, Room 415, Pierre, South Dakota 57501 (PHONE: 605-224-3351).

11. VIRGINIA:

- a. Statutory Source: Virginia Environmental Policy Act of 1973, Ch. 384, Laws of 1973 (approved March 15, 1973) and Ch. 774, Laws of 1972; Va. Code Ann. §§ 10-17.107 through 10-17.112, and §§ 10-177 through 10-186 (Supp. 1973).
- b. Guidelines: Procedures Manual for Environmental Impact Statements in the Commonwealth of Virginia, issued by the Governor's Council on the Environment (December 1973).

- c. State Contact: Susan T. Wilburn, Environmental Impact Statement Coordinator, Governor's Office, Council on the Environment, Eighth Street Office Building, Richmond, Virginia 23219 (PHONE: 804-770-4500).

12. WASHINGTON:

- a. Statutory Source: State Environmental Policy Act of 1971, Rev. Code Wash. Ch. 43.21C (Supp. 1973). For State Highway Project Environmental Impact Report Requirements, see Rev. Code Wash. Ch. 47.04 (Supp. 1973).
- b. Guidelines: Guidelines currently in use: "Guidelines for Implementation of the State Environmental Policy Act of 1971." Current guidelines were prepared by the Department of Ecology.
- c. State Contact: Stephen B. Crane, State of Washington Council on Environmental Protection, No. 5 South Sound Center, Lacey, Washington 98504, or Peter R. Haskin, Environmental Review and Evaluation, Office of Planning and Program Development, State of Washington Department of Ecology, Olympia, Washington 98504 (PHONE: 206-753-6890).

13. WISCONSIN:

- a. Statutory Source: Wisconsin Environmental Policy Act of 1971, Ch. 274, Laws of 1971, adding Wisc. Stat. Ann. Ch. 1, §1.11 et seq. (Cum. Supp. 1974-1975).
- b. Guidelines: "Guidelines for the Implementation of the Wisconsin Environmental Policy Act," issued by Governor's Executive Order No. 69 (December 1973).
- c. State Contact: Farnum Alston, Office of the Governor, State Capitol, Madison, Wisconsin 53703 (PHONE: 608-266-2121).

B. PUERTO RICO'S EIS REQUIREMENTS:

1. PUERTO RICO:

- a. Statutory Source: Puerto Rico Environmental Policy Act, 12 Laws P.R. Ann. §1121 et seq. (1970).
- b. Guidelines: "Guidelines for the Preparation, Evaluation and Use of Environmental Impact Statements," issued by the Environmental Quality Board on December 19, 1972.
- c. Puerto Rico Contact: Carlos Jimenez Barber, Executive Director, Environmental Quality Board, 1550 Ponce de Leon Ave., 4th Fl., Santurce, Puerto Rico 09910 (PHONE: 809-725-5140).

C. STATES WITH COMPREHENSIVE EXECUTIVE OR ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS:

1. MICHIGAN:

- a. Source: Michigan Executive Order 1971-10, as superseded by Michigan Executive Order 1973-9 (1973).
- b. Guidelines: Interim Guidelines, prepared by the Environmental Review Board and issued June 24, 1974.
- c. State Contact: Terry L. Yonker, Executive Secretary, Environmental Review Board, Department of Management and Budget, Lansing, Michigan 48913 (PHONE: 517-373-0933).

2. NEW JERSEY:

- a. Source: New Jersey Executive Order No. 53 (October 15, 1973).
- b. Guidelines: "Guidelines for the Preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement," issued by the Office of the Commissioner, Department of Environmental Protection (1973).
- c. State Contact: Alfred T. Guido, Special Assistant to the Commissioner - Office of Environmental Review, Department of Environmental Protection, P.O. Box 1390, Trenton, New Jersey 08625 (PHONE: 609-292-2662).

3. TEXAS:

- a. Source: Policy for the Environment, adopted by the Interagency Council on Natural Resources and Environment on March 7, 1972, and published in "Environment for Tomorrow: The Texas Response."
- b. Guidelines: Guidelines and procedures are contained in "Environment for Tomorrow: The Texas Response," prepared by the Office of the Governor, Division of Planning Coordination, January 1, 1973.
- c. State Contact: Leon Wilhite, Office of the Governor, Division of Planning Coordination, Box 12428, Capitol Station, Austin, Texas 78711 (PHONE: 512-475-6156).

D. STATES WITH SPECIAL OR LIMITED EIS REQUIREMENTS:

1. ARIZONA:

- a. Source: Game and Fish Commission Policy of July 2, 1971.
- b. Guidelines: Memorandum by the Arizona Game and Fish Commission, "Requirements for Environmental Impact Statements," issued June 9, 1971.

- c. State Contact: Robert D. Curtis, Chief, Wildlife Planning and Development Division, Arizona Game and Fish Commission, 2222 W. Greenway Rd., Phoenix, Arizona 85023 (PHONE: 602-942-3000).

2. DELAWARE:

- a. Source: Delaware Coastal Zone Act, Ch. 175, Vol. 58 Laws of Del. (June 28, 1971), adding 7 Del. Code Ann. §7001 et seq. (Supp. 1973), and Delaware Wetlands Law of 1973, adding 7 Del. Code Ann. Ch. 66 (Supp. 1973).
- b. Guidelines: 7 Del. Code Ann. Ch. 66, §6604 (Supp. 1973), and "Permit Application Instructions and Forms and Information Material on Required Procedures for the Coastal Zone Act," prepared and published by the Delaware State Planning Office (1973).
- c. State Contact: John Sherman, Coastal Zone Administrator, State of Delaware, Executive Department Planning Office, Dover, Delaware 19901 (PHONE: 302-678-4271) or F. Michael Parkowski, Deputy Attorney General, Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control, Division of Environmental Control, Dover, Delaware 19901 (PHONE: 302-678-4636).

3. NEVADA:

- a. Source: Ch. 311, Laws of 1971, 58 N.R.S. Ch. 704 (1971).
- b. Guidelines: No guidelines have been issued.
- c. State Contact: Roger S. Toundray, Director, Department of Human Resources, 308 N. Curry St., Carson City, Nevada 89701 (PHONE: 702-885-4750).

4. NEW JERSEY:

- a. Source: Coastal Area Facility Review Act, P.L. 1973, Ch. 185 (approved June 20, 1973), N.J.S.A. 13:19-1 et seq. (Cum. Supp. 1974-1975), and the New Jersey Wetlands Act of 1970, Ch. 272, Laws of 1970, N.J.S.A. 13:9A-1 et seq. (Cum. Supp. 1974-1975).

- b. Guidelines: "Procedural Rules for the Administration of the Coastal Area Facility Review Act," Draft prepared by the Department of Environmental Protection dated 1974, and "New Jersey Wetlands Order: Basis and Background," issued by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (April 1972).
- c. State Contact: Alfred Guido, Special Assistant to the Commissioner, Office of Environmental Review, Department of Environmental Protection; P.O. Box 1390, Trenton, New Jersey 08625 (PHONE: 609-292-2662).

5. GEORGIA:

- a. Source: Ga. L. 1972-179 (March 10, 1972), Ga. Code Ann. Ch. 95A-1, §241(e)(1) (1973).
- b. Guidelines: Policy and Procedures Manual: State Tollway Authority, prepared by Georgia's Tollway Administrator's Office (May 1972).
- c. State Contact: David Garrity, Planning Division, Office of Planning and Budget, Executive Department, 270 Washington St., S.W., Atlanta, Georgia 30334 (PHONE: 404-656-3890).

6. NEBRASKA:

- a. Source and Guidelines: Nebraska Department of Roads, Department of Roads Action Plan (1973).
- b. State Contact: Robert O. Kuzelka, Comprehensive Planning Coordinator, Office of Planning and Programming, Box 94601, State Capitol, Lincoln, Nebraska 68509 (PHONE: 402-471-2311).

E. CITY NEPA'S:

1. NEW YORK, NEW YORK:

- a. Source: Executive Order No. 87, October 18, 1973.

- b. Guidelines: A "City Environmental Policy Executive Order Environmental Information Form " is utilized for environmental analysis. The Information Form was prepared by the City of New York Environmental Protection Administration in 1973.
- c. Contact: Tom Rogers, Office of Environmental Impact, N.Y. Environmental Protection Administration of the City of New York, Room 2344, Municipal Building, New York, N.Y. 10007 (PHONE: 212-566-4107).

2. BOWIE, MARYLAND:

- a. Source and Guidelines: The Bowie, Maryland Environmental Policy and Impact Statement Ordinance, passed by the City Council of Bowie, Maryland on May 3, 1971, and Ordinance 0-2-73 of the City Council of Bowie, Maryland Declaring an Environmental Policy and Providing for Environmental Impact Statements, passed July 16, 1973.
- b. Contact: Judith Meany, Environmental Planner, City Hall, Bowie, Maryland 20715 (PHONE: 301-262-7900).

AGENCY NEPA PROCEDURES, as of August 1, 1974

-71-

Agency	<u>Current procedures</u>		<u>Proposed revisions (if any)</u>	
	<u>Date</u>	<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Citation/</u>
Department of Agriculture				
Departmental	May 29, 1974	39 F.R. 18678		
Agriculture Stabilization and Conservation Service	May 29, 1974	39 F.R. 18678	May 31, 1974	39 F.R. 20490
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	January 29, 1974 ^{2/}	39 F.R. 3696 ^{2/}		
Farmers Home Administration	August 29, 1972	37 F.R. 17459		
Forest Service	May 3, 1973	38 F.R. 20919	November 19, 1973	38 F.R. 31922
Rural Electrification Administration	May 20, 1974	39 F.R. 23240		
Soil Conservation Service	June 3, 1974	7 C.F.R. Part 650 39 F.R. 19646		
Appalachian Regional Commission	June 7, 1971	36 F.R. 23676		
Atomic Energy Commission				
Regulatory	July 18, 1974	10 C.F.R. Part 51 39 F.R. 26279		
Non-Regulatory	February 14, 1974	10 C.F.R. Part 11 39 F.R. 5620		
Canal Zone Government	October 20, 1972	37 F.R. 22669		
Central Intelligence Agency	January 28, 1974	39 F.R. 3579	May 24, 1974	39 F.R. 18288
Civil Aeronautics Board	July 1, 1971	14 C.F.R. §399.110 36 F.R. 12513		
Department of Commerce	October 23, 1971	36 F.R. 21368	December 6, 1973	38 F.R. 33625
Department of Defense	April 26, 1974	32 C.F.R. Part 214 39 F.R. 14699		
Corps of Engineers	April 8, 1974	33 C.F.R. §209.410 39 F.R. 12737		
Delaware River Basin Commission	July 11, 1974	18 C.F.R. Part 401 39 F.R. 23473		

Current procedures

Proposed revisions (if any)

Agency

Date

Citation

Date

Citation

Environmental Protection Agency

January 17, 1973

40 C.F.R. Part 6
38 F.R. 1696

July 17, 1974

39 F.R. 26253

Federal Communications Commission

July 24, 1972

37 F.R. 15711

Federal Power Commission

December 18, 1972

Commission Order No. 415-C
37 F.R. 28412

Federal Trade Commission

November 19, 1971

16 C.F.R. §1.81-1.85
36 F.R. 22814

General Service Administration

April 16, 1974

GSA Order ADM 1095
39 F.R. 13722

Federal Supply Service

December 11, 1971

FSS 1095.1A
36 F.R. 23702

Transportation and Communications Service

June 30, 1971

TCS 1095.1

Property Management and Disposal Service

December 30, 1971

PMD Order 1095.1A
36 F.R. 23704

Public Buildings Service

March 2, 1973

PBS Order 1095.1B

Department of Health, Education and Welfare

Departmental

October 17, 1973

HEM General Administration Manual --
Chapters 30-10 through 30-16

Food and Drug Administration

March 15, 1973

21 C.F.R. Parts 6,601
38 F.R. 7001

April 16, 1974

39 F.R. 13741

Department of Housing and Urban Development

July 18, 1973

38 F.R. 19182

February 22, 1974

39 F.R. 6815

Department of the Interior

Departmental

September 27, 1971

36 F.R. 19343

Bonneville Power Administration

January 19, 1972

37 F.R. 815

Bureau of Indian Affairs

September 17, 1970

Departmental Manual Release

Bureau of Land Management

July 31, 1974

Departmental Manual Release

Bureau of Mines

February 9, 1972

37 F.R. 2895

Bureau of Outdoor Recreation

March 24, 1972

37 F.R. 6501

Bureau of Reclamation

January 18, 1972

37 F.R. 1126

	<u>Agency</u>	<u>Current procedures</u>		<u>Proposed revisions (if any)</u>	
		<u>Date</u>	<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Citation</u>
	U.S. Fish and Wildlife	December 1971	37 F.R. 207		
	Geological Survey	March 11, 1972	37 F.R. 5263		
	National Park Service	July 29, 1974	Internal National Park Service Manual		
	Interstate Commerce Commission	March 28, 1972	49 C.F.R. 81100.250 37 F.R. 6318		
	Department of Justice (Law Enforcement Assistance Administration)	February 6, 1974	28 C.F.R. Part 19 39 F.R. 4736		
	Department of Labor	March 15, 1974	29 C.F.R. Part 1999 39 F.R. 9959		
	National Aeronautics and Space Administration	April 10, 1974	14 C.F.R. 81204.11 39 F.R. 12999		
	National Capital Planning Commission	August 1972	37 F.R. 16039		
	National Science Foundation	January 28, 1974	45 C.F.R. Part 640 39 F.R. 3544		
	Small Business Administration	October 20, 1972	37 F.R. 22697		
	Department of State				
	Departmental	August 31, 1972	37 F.R. 19167		
	International Boundary and Water Commission	March 14, 1974	39 F.R. 9868		
	Tennessee Valley Authority	February 14, 1974	39 F.R. 5671		
	Department of Transportation				
	Departmental	November 1, 1973	38 F.R. 30215		
	Federal Aviation Administration	June 19, 1973	FMA Order 1050.1A		
	Federal Highway Administration	September 7, 1972	Policy and Procedure Manual (PPM) 90-1 37 F.R. 21803	November 1, 1973	38 F.R. 30192
	United States Coast Guard	December 11, 1973	Commandant Instruction 5922.10A Series 38 F.R. 34135		
	Urban Mass Transportation Administration	February 1, 1972	DOT Order 5610.1 37 F.R. 22692		
	National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	November 20, 1972	DOT Order 560-1 38 F.R. 30215	December 21, 1973	38 F.R. 35018
	Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation	November 1971	Procedure SLS 2-5610.1A	November 21, 1973	38 F.R. 32179

-4-

Agency	<u>Current procedures</u>		<u>Proposed revisions (if any)</u>	
	<u>Date</u>	<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Citation</u>
Department of the Treasury Internal Revenue Service	April 26, 1974	39 F.R. 14796		
	August 12, 1971	36 F.R. 15061		
Veterans Administration	June 17, 1974	39 F.R. 21016		
Water Resources Council	February 10, 1971	36 F.R. 23711		

1. Citations are given to an agency's procedures where they have been published in the Federal Register or otherwise formally issued.
2. These procedures, while issued in proposed form, are currently being followed on an interim basis.

COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION AND DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Administrative Actions Requiring Environmental Impact Statements

The following lists, filed with the Council by the Atomic Energy Commission and the Department of Defense pursuant to Council Guideline 40 CFR 1500.6 (e), indicate those administrative actions that AEC and DOD have determined will require the preparation of environmental impact statements under NEPA.

HON. RUSSELL PETERSON,

Chairman, Council on Environmental Quality, 722 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D.C. 20506.

JULY 17, 1974.

DEAR MR. PETERSON: In accordance with the Council's Guidelines for Preparation of Environmental Statements (1500.6(e)), I am transmitting a list of Atomic Energy Commission operational environmental statements that are being prepared. The preparation of the statements covering administrative actions was announced in the FEDERAL REGISTER as noted, while those prepared in support of the fiscal year 1975 appropriations requests could not be announced in advance. The availability of the latter statements was announced in the FEDERAL REGISTER February 7, 1974.

We have not prepared any negative declarations covering Commission operational actions since your Guidelines became effective January 28, 1974.

Sincerely,

JAMES L. LIVERMAN,
Assistant General Manager for Bio-
medical and Environmental Re-
search and Safety Programs.

AEC OPERATIONS ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENTS IN PREPARATION

Wash No.	Action	Issue schedule		Federal Register announ- cement
		Draft	Final	
1530	Additional high level waste facilities, Savannah River Plant, Aiken, S.C.	Feb. 5, 1974...	July 1974.....	Feb. 7, 1974.
1531	New waste calcining facility, National Reactor Testing Sta- tion, Idaho.do.....	June 26, 1974..	Do.
1532	Radioactive waste facilities, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, Tenn.do.....	July 1974.....	Do.
1533	HTGR fuel reabrication pilot plant, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, Tenn.do.....do.....	Do.
1534	HTGR fuels reprocessing facility, National Reactor Testing Station, Idaho.do.....do.....	Do.
1535	Liquid metal fast breeder reactor program.....	March 1974.....	Aug. 1974.....	Oct. 4, 1973.
1536	Waste management operations, National Reactor Testing Station, Idaho.	April 1974.....	Sept. 1974.....	Aug. 14, 1973.
1537	Waste management operations, Savannah River Plant, Aiken, S.C.do.....do.....	Do.
1538	Waste management operations, Hanford Reservation, Rich- land, Wash.	June 1974.....	Nov. 1974.....	Do.
1539	Program for the management of commercially-generated high- level radioactive waste.	Aug. 1974.....	Feb. 1975.....	Oct. 24, 1973.
1540	Brookhaven National Laboratory Site, Upton, N.Y.....	Dec. 1974.....	June 1975.....	June 12, 1974.
1541	Light water breeder reactor program.....	July 1975.....	Jan. 1976.....	July 8, 1974.
1542	International nuclear power program.....do.....do.....	June 14, 1974.

NOTICES

None.
 (b) Draft Statements:
 Subject:
 1. South approach, Golden Gate Bridge, Presidio, Ca.
 None.

QUARTERLY CEQ REPORT DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
 ARMY SEPTEMBER 1, 1973—JUNE 30, 1974
 Filed August 30, 1973; however, was not reported in FEDERAL REGISTER until May 6, 1974.

None filed during reporting period.

(c) Final Statements:
 None filed during reporting period.

(c) Statements under preparation:
 Subject:
 1. Construction and operation, parachute drop zone and short-field landing strip, Alaska.
 2. Land acquisition at White Sands Missile Range, N. Mex.
 3. Land acquisition at Fort Carson, Colo.
 4. Division Stationing Plan, Fort Ord, Calif.
 5. Project Eagle—Expanded:
 Supplement A—Disposal of GB agent in underground tanks.
 Supplement B—Disposal of GB agent in 1-ton containers.
 Supplement C—WETEXE bombs.
 Supplement D—Honest John warhead.
 Supplement E—Disposal of obsolete phosgene.
 6. Project Eagle Phase III, disposal of obsolete phosgene (carbonyl chloride).
 7. Demilitarization of toxic munitions at USAMO installations:
 With explosives.
 With explosives.
 8. Family housing project, Alamogordo Military Reservation, Hawaii, 2950 units.
 9. Family housing project, Fort Belvoir, Va.
 10. Family housing project, Fort Campbell, Ky.
 11. Family housing project, Fort Bragg, N.C.
 (d) List of Actions for which a statement is not required:
 1. Actions which normally require a statement: None.

2. Actions similar to those for which a significant number of statements have been filed:
 a. Subject: THOR Tracking Evaluation Program. Date of Determination: June 25, 1974.
 b. Brief Reason for Determination: The proposed action is to obtain test data for use in Ballistic Missile Defense research by tracking THOR missiles launched from Johnston Island (JI) to the vicinity of Kwajalein Atoll. A detailed environmental impact assessment concludes that the proposed THOR tracking program is not a major action that will significantly affect the quality of the human environment. Although this action is being conducted in a geographically isolated area, no EIS is being submitted for this project, no EIS will be submitted for other projects, no EIS actions previously announced as requiring a statement.
 c. Subject: Bird Control, Ft. Campbell, Ky. Milan AAP. TN. Date of Determination: March 5, 1974.

3. Actions previously announced as requiring a statement:
 a. Subject: Bird Control, Ft. Campbell, Ky. Milan AAP. TN. Date of Determination: March 5, 1974.

4. Actions for which the CEQ requested a statement:
 a. Subject: Bird Control, Ft. Campbell, Ky. Milan AAP. TN. Date of Determination: March 5, 1974.

5. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

6. Brief Reason for Determination: After review the environmental assessment and in consultation with CEQ, it was determined that the action was not a major action having significant impact on the quality of the human environment.

7. List of actions for which the CEQ requested a statement: None.

8. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

9. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

10. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

11. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

12. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

13. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

14. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

15. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

16. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

17. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

18. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

19. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

20. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

21. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

22. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

23. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

24. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

25. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

26. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

27. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

28. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

29. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

30. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

31. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

32. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

33. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

34. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

35. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

36. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

37. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

38. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

39. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

40. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

41. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

42. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

43. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

44. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

45. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

46. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

47. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

48. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

49. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

50. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

51. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

52. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

53. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

54. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

55. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

56. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

57. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

58. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

59. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

60. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

61. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

62. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

63. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

64. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

65. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

66. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

67. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

68. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

69. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

70. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

71. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

72. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

73. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

74. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

75. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

76. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

77. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

78. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

79. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

80. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

81. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

82. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

83. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

84. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

85. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

86. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

87. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

88. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

89. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

90. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

91. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

92. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

93. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

94. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

95. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

96. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

97. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

98. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

99. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

100. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

Clean up, Rehabilitation, Resettlement—
ENEWETAK.
 (D) List of Actions for which a Statement is not required:
 1. Actions which normally require a statement:
 None During This Period.
 2. Actions similar to those for which a significant number of statements have been filed:
 None During This Period.
 3. Actions previously announced as requiring a statement:
 None During This Period.
 4. List of actions for which CEQ has requested a statement:
 None During This Period.
 5. List of actions for which Statements are not yet timely:
 Subject: National Nuclear Test Readiness Program (NNTRP)
 Date of evaluation: Continuous. EIS will be written when decision to resume nuclear testing in environment now prohibited by Limited Test Ban Treaty is imminent.

ESTIMATED DIRECT COST DATA
 SEPTEMBER 1—JUNE 30, 1974

Statement title	Type	Projected release date	Salaries	Travel	Research	Consultants	ADIM	Public hearing
Clean up, rehabilitation, resettlement—ENEWETAK.	Draft	Unknown.	21,700	3,800	78,600			

ENCLOSURE
 QUARTERLY CEQ REPORT
 UNIFIED AND SPECIFIED COMMANDANTS
 SEPTEMBER 1, 1973—JUNE 30, 1974

1. Final Statements:
 None filed during reporting period.
 2. Draft Statements:
 None filed during reporting period.
 3. Statements under Preparation:
 Subject and projected date:
 Environmental statement for Tinian, Marianas Island.
 Created last, fourth quarter, calendar year 1974.

4. List of Actions for which a statement is not required:
 a. Actions which normally require a statement: None.
 b. Actions similar to those for which a significant number of statements have been filed:
 Subject and date of determination: CINO Fiscal year 1973 family housing project, lightning field, Scho-

field Barracks, Oahu, Hawaii, CINCPAC Sept. 1973.
 P-105, sanitary landfill, CEIS, Do.
 Oct. 4, 1973.
 Navy family housing project, EIA, Do.
 P-741 indoor playing court, EIA, Do.
 June 26, 1974.

(2) Brief Reason for Determination:
 a. Commander determined that there would be no significant impacts from construction of 840 family housing units on Schofield Barracks proper. Existing facilities were determined to be inadequate to accommodate expected population increase.
 b. Project not of scope to require a statement.
 c. CEIS determined draft of final EIS is not required.

5. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

6. Brief Reason for Determination: After review the environmental assessment and in consultation with CEQ, it was determined that the action was not a major action having significant impact on the quality of the human environment.

7. List of actions for which the CEQ requested a statement: None.

8. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

9. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

10. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

11. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

12. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

13. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

14. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

15. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

16. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

17. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

18. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

19. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

20. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

21. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

22. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

23. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

24. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

25. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

26. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

27. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

28. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

29. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

30. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

31. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

32. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

33. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

34. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

35. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

36. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

37. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

38. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

39. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

40. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

41. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

42. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

43. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

44. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

45. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

46. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

47. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

48. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

49. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

50. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

51. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

52. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

53. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

54. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

55. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

56. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

57. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

58. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

59. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

60. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

61. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

62. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

63. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

64. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

65. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

66. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

67. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

68. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

69. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

70. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

71. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

72. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

73. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

74. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

75. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

76. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

77. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

78. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

79. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

80. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

81. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

82. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

83. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

84. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

85. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

86. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

87. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

88. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

89. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

90. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

91. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

92. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

93. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

94. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

95. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

96. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

97. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

98. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

99. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

100. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

NOTICES

33821

Air Station, Whiting Field, Milton, Florida".

Date filed: June 19, 1974.

Subject: "Naval Submarine Base, New London, Groton, Connecticut".

Date filed: June 19, 1974.

Subject: "Navy Family Housing Project, Naval Air Station, Glenview (at Fort Sheridan), Illinois".

Date filed: June 25, 1974.

(c) Statements under preparation:

Subject: Final EIS for "U.S. Navy Atlantic Fleet Air Combat Maneuvering Range, Atlantic Ocean Training Area".

Projected date: July 1974.

Subject: Final EIS for "TRIDENT Support Site, Bangor, Virginia".

Projected date: July 1974.

Subject: Final EIS for "Improvement/Addition of Ship Berthing Spaces, Naval Station, Norfolk, Virginia".

Projected date: July 1974.

Subject: Final EIS for "Camping Facility, Naval Air Station, Miramar, California".

Projected date: August 1974.

Subject: Final EIS "Off-Road Vehicle Use, Naval Weapons Center, China Lake, California".

Projected date: August 1974.

Subject: Final EIS for "Abrasive Blasting of Ship Hulls".

Projected date: August 1974.

Subject: Final EIS for "Continued Use of Parallon de Medinilla Bombardment Range, Marianas Islands".

Projected date: September 1974.

Subject: Draft EIS for the "Proposed Acquisition and Development of an Air to Surface Weapons Delivery (Training) Range, Douglas County, Washington".

Projected date: September 1974.

Subject: Draft EIS for the "Proposed New Ammunition Facility at the Naval Air Station North Island, San Diego, California".

Projected date: September 1974.

(d) Lists of actions for which a statement is not required.

a. Subject: "Naval Electronics Laboratory Center, NELC, (Building Construction), San Diego, California".

Date of determination: May 30, 1974.

Brief Reason for Determination: Proposed construction did not constitute a "major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment", nor was the environmental impact of the proposed construction considered likely to be environmentally controversial.

Subject: "Fuels for the Torpedo, Mark 46 and Mark 48 Programs".

Date of determination: May 30, 1974.

Brief Reason for Determination: Proposed safe handling procedures for subject fuels did not constitute a "major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment" and ongoing programs within Navy are being pursued to improve even further those safe handling procedures now in effect.

Subject: "Real Estate Outlease of Hunters Point Naval Shipyard, San Francisco, California".

Date of determination: May 30, 1974.

Brief Reason for Determination: Statement addressed cooperation ongoing between City of San Francisco and Navy to reach satisfactory and beneficial uses of facility closed by the Secretary of Defense in April 1973. As state and local standards for environmental protection govern future lease operations, action was not considered a major one "significantly affecting the quality of the human environment".

1. Actions which normally require a statement:

Subject: "Amphibious Assault Landing Craft".

Date of determination: April 17, 1974.

Brief reason for determination: Submission returned to originator for additional information.

2. Actions similar to those for which a significant number of statements have been filed:

a. Subject: "Navy Family Housing, Great Lakes Naval Base, Illinois".

Date of determination: April 17, 1974.

b. Brief Reason for Determination: Submission was the second part of a two phased approach (statement for Glenview (at Fort Sheridan), Illinois was also reviewed) to alleviate Navy family housing requirements in the Great Lakes area. A decision was made to file the Fort Sheridan EIS (filed on June 25, 1974), however, environmental impact of Great Lakes project was not determined to constitute "a significant impact on the quality of the human environment", from either a primary or secondary aspect.

Subject: "Navy Family Housing, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba".

Date of Determination: April 17, 1974.

Brief Reason for Determination: Consid-

ered to have negligible environmental impact due to location.

Subject: "Navy Family Housing, Naval Station, Mayport, Florida".

Date of Determination: May 30, 1974.

Brief Reason for Determination: Proposed construction did not constitute a "major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment", nor was the environmental impact of the proposed construction considered likely to be environmentally controversial.

3. Actions previously announced as requiring a statement: None identified.

4. Actions for which the CEQ requested a statement: None identified.

(e) List of Actions for which Statements Are Not Yet Timely:

Subject: "Continued Use of Atlantic Fleet (Inner) Weapons Range".

Date of Evaluation: Undetermined.

Subject: "Proposed Move of Naval Bureau of Naval Personnel to New Orleans, Louisiana".

Date of Evaluation: September 1974.

QUARTERLY CEQ REPORT

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

SEPTEMBER 1, 1973 TO JUNE 30, 1974

EOS: DD-H&E(Q) 1326

A. Final statements:

Subject:	Date filed
1. Air Force Accounting and Finance Center—Move to Lowry AFB.	Dec. 21, 1973
2. B-1 Aircraft, revised final.	Feb. 4, 1974
3. Blair Lakes Range.	Mar. 30, 1974
B. Draft statements:	

1. Operation Giant Patriot (OBL)	Feb. 13, 1974
2. 150 family housing units, Eglin AFB, Fla.	Apr. 22, 1974
3. F-15 Beddown Luke AFB.	May 6, 1974
4. Disposition of orange herbicide by incineration.	May 9, 1974
C. Statements under preparation:	

Subject: Project date

1. USAF continental operations range (COR)	First quarter fiscal year 1975
2. High Reynolds number tunnel, Arnold Engineering Development Center.	First quarter fiscal year 1975
3. Joint city/Air Force use of Norton AFB.	First quarter fiscal year 1975
4. Over-the-horizon radar CONUS (OTH-B) revised draft.	First quarter fiscal year 1975

D. Lists of actions for which a statement is not required:

Subject and date of determination: 1. Andrews AFB, FY 74, Military Housing, January 25, 1974.

Originally there was a question of meeting State standards on sewage treatment at the time the project would be completed. This problem was resolved. No other points of significant impact or possible controversy remained.

2. Blytheville AFB, FY 74, Family Housing, November 1973.

a. Reason for determination: Although no significant environmental effects from the project were foreseen, local community sentiment toward the project was sought because land acquisition was involved. All interested local organizations were unanimous in support of the project.

3. Hickam AFB, FY 74 & 75, Family Housing, January 1974.

a. Reason for determination: The project was of sufficient magnitude (600 units) to warrant close scrutiny regarding environmental effects. However, no significant environmental problems or points of controversy were revealed in the course of preparing a thorough candidate statement.

4. Grand Forks FY 74, Military Family Housing, January 1974.

a. Reason for determination:

Initially there was an indication of local opposition to the project from a socio-economic standpoint. The matter was thoroughly explored with the mayor of Grand Forks and the local FIEA administrator and their approval of the project was obtained. No other opposition was evident.

Subject and date of determination: 5. Eglin AFB Auxiliary F-4 & G-9, Military Family Housing, January 1974.

a. Reason for determination:

During the preparation of the environmental statement on the 275 FY 74 military family housing on Eglin AFB, it was determined that the environmental impact or controversy would only be in question at the 150 units of military family housing on the main base. Since there was no interactive effect between the three sites it was decided that a draft environmental statement be prepared on the 150 units on the main base and that a statement on the 125 units was not required.

6. Air Force Plant 42, Joint Use of the Runway, February 1974.

a. Reason for determination:

The primary possible significant impact of this action would be citizen response to noise generated by use of the airfield by commercial flights as a weather alternate to Los Angeles International Airport. The assessment revealed no significant noise im-

33822

pact from the action and no indication of probable controversy.

7. Dare County Bomb Range Lease Renewal, April 1974.

a. Reason for determination:

The range has been in continual operation for nine years. The environmental impact of this operation has consisted of the effects of bombing and strafing, fires started from activities on the range, and a few sonic booms. Most of these impacts have been reduced in recent years and the environmental effects during the period of the proposed lease renewal will be considerably less than in the early years of the present lease. The fire hazard has been substantially reduced by the application of suppression measures and better access. Use of "cold smoke" spotting charges should remove the cause of all the fires originating from practice bombing activities. The impact of bombing and strafing will only be due to inert projectiles impacting in areas already cleared and prepared for the purpose. The present explosive spotting charge will be eliminated by the cold smoke spotters. A continuing effort is being made to eliminate the few sonic booms through coordination and indoctrination of crews. The lack of significant impact of the present operation, coupled with the reduced impact expected in the future, and the absence of controversy about the environmental effects of the range all indicate that there is no need to prepare an environmental impact statement on this action.

*These actions are not broken into sub-categories because of limited experience to date with the categories. Future submissions will conform to the reporting format.

E. List of Actions for which Statements are not yet timely: None.

GARY L. WIDMAN,
General Counsel.

[PR Doc.74-21146 Filed 9-19-74; 8:45 am]

The following amendment adds the Federal Energy Administration to Appendixes II and II of the Council on Environmental Quality's Guidelines of August 1, 1974 (38 FR 20550)

APPENDIX II—AREAS OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT AND FEDERAL AGENCIES AND FEDERAL-STATE AGENCIES WITH JURISDICTION BY LAW OR SPECIAL EXPERTISE TO COMMENT THEREON

AIR

Air Quality (Energy and Mobile Source Emissions).

SOLID WASTE

ENERGY SUPPLY AND NATURAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

Electric Energy Development, Generation, and Transmission, and Use.

Petroleum Development, Extraction, Refining, Transport, and Use.

Natural Gas Development, Production, Transmission, and Use.

Coal and Minerals Development, Mining, Conversion, Processing, Transport, and Use.

Renewable Resource Development, Production, Management, Harvest, Transport, and Use.

Energy and Natural Resources Conservation.

LAND USE AND MANAGEMENT

Land Use Charges, Planning and Regulation of Land Development.

Public Land Management.

LAND USE IN COASTAL AREAS

REDEVELOPMENT AND CONSTRUCTION IN BUILT-UP AREAS

APPENDIX III—OFFICES WITHIN FEDERAL AGENCIES AND FEDERAL-STATE AGENCIES FOR INFORMATION REGARDING THE AGENCIES' NEPA ACTIVITIES AND FOR RECEIVING OTHER AGENCIES IMPACT STATEMENTS FOR WHICH COMMENTS ARE REQUIRED

Assistant Administrator for Conservation and Environment

Federal Energy Administration

New Post Office Building

12th and Pennsylvania Avenue NW.

Washington, D.C. 20461

(202) 961-8656

GARY L. WIDMAN,
General Counsel.

[FR Doc.74-22513 Filed 9-26-74;8:45 am]

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
722 JACKSON PLACE, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006

102 Monitor

The 102 Monitor is the monthly publication of the Council on Environmental Quality. In addition to its listing of environmental impact statements which have been filed with the Council under the provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the Monitor contains a list of EPA's comments, filed under the provisions of section 309 of the Clean Air Act, as amended; items of current concern in NEPA case law; and information on the environmental studies of the Council.

The 102 Monitor is printed and distributed by the Government Printing Office. The subscription rate for the Monitor is \$13.20 annually, with an additional \$3.30 charge for foreign mailing; individual copies of the Monitor are \$1.15 from GPO.

Superintendent of Documents
Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20402

(Difficulties in obtaining copies of the 102 Monitor should be referred to GPO's Service Section, P.O. Box 1533, Washington, D.C. 20013)

SOURCE FOR BACK ISSUES OF
THE 102 MONITOR

The Congressional Record is a standard library reference.

Vol. 1, Nos. 1, 2, & 3

Congressional Record (page E 3607) - April 28, 1971

Vol. 1, No. 4

Congressional Record (page E 5151) - May 27, 1971

Vol. 1, No. 5

Congressional Record (page E 6023) - June 16, 1971

Vol. 1, No. 6

Congressional Record (page E 8458) - July 28, 1971

Vol. 1, No. 7

Congressional Record (page E 9483) - September 13, 1971

Vol. 1, No. 8

Congressional Record (page E 10002) - September 24, 1971

Vol. 1, No. 9

Congressional Record (page E 11596) - November 1, 1971

Vol. 1, No. 10

Congressional Record (page E 12213) - November 15, 1971

Vol. 1, No. 11

Congressional Record (page E 13322) - December 11, 1971

Vol. 1, No. 12

Congressional Record (page E 76) - January 18, 1972

Vol. 2, No. 1

Congressional Record (page E 1886) - March 2, 1972

Vol. 2, No. 2

Congressional Record (page E 2409) - March 13, 1972

Vol. 2, No. 3

Congressional Record (page E 3778) - April 13, 1972

Vol. 2, No. 4

Congressional Record (page E 4929) - May 13, 1972

Vol. 2, No. 5

Congressional Record (page E 6489) - June 27, 1972

(There has been no secondary source for the 102 Monitor since Vol. 2, No. 5, June 1972)

FROM 06-01-74
TO 09-30-74

COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

10-06-74

STATEMENT TITLE INDEX - BY STATE AND COUNTY

STATE	COUNTY	STATUS	STATEMENT TITLE	ACCESSION NUMBER	DATE FILED	ORIG AGENCY NUMBER	Canal Zone
Alabama	Elmore Limestone Madison		DRAFT North Country Trail	41380	09-03-74	DOI	
			DRAFT Commercial High-level, Transuranium-Contaminated W	41405	09-06-74	ARC	
			DRAFT Transmission Lines, Panama Canal Zone	41435	09-11-74		
			FINAL Capacity Reductions Agreement Case	41446	09-17-74	CAB	
			FINAL Air Quality Guidelines...Section 109(j)	41450	09-17-74	DOT	
			FINAL County Highway 30 and Ala. Route 229	41496	09-30-74	DOT	
			DRAFT I-565, Madison and Limestone Counties	41381	09-03-74	DOT	
			FINAL County Highway 30 and Ala. Route 229	41496	09-30-74	DOT	
			DRAFT I-565, Madison and Limestone Counties	41381	09-03-74	DOT	
Alaska			FINAL Unimak Island Wilderness	41455	09-16-74	DOI	
			FIELD Oil and Gas Development, Cook Inlet- Alaska	41476	09-25-74	COR	
			DRAFT Portage-Twelve Mile Timber Sale, Tongass N.F.	41492	09-30-74	USDA	
Arkansas	Sevier Stone		DRAFT Big Lake Wilderness Area	41457	09-19-74	DOI	
			DRAFT Parks Unit, Ouachita N.F.	41383	09-03-74	USDA	
			DRAFT Big Clear and Tributaries, Lower White River Basin	41386	09-03-74	COR	
California			DRAFT Blanchard Springs Caverns Project	41479	09-25-74	USDA	
			DRAFT Timber Management Plan, Lassen N.F.	41438	09-16-74	USDA	
			DRAFT Sacramento River, Major and Minor Tributaries	41390	09-04-74	COR	
			DRAFT Recreation Project, No. 176, California	41458	09-19-74	PAC	
			FINAL Auburn-Yolson South Unit, Amendment	41466	09-23-74	DOI	
			DRAFT Aspen-Verschaff Timber Sales, Sierra N.F.	41436	09-12-74	USDA	
			DRAFT Petaluma River, Maintenance Dredging	41469	09-23-74	COR	
			DRAFT Triunfo Range Wetlands Exchange, Jodoc N.F.	41417	09-09-74	USDA	
			FINAL Disposal of Travis Air Base Defense Area, Cal.	41456	09-19-74	GSA	
			DRAFT Petaluma River, Maintenance Dredging	41469	09-23-74	COR	
Colorado	Paso LaPlata Pueblo Summit		DRAFT Land Acquisition, Ft. Carson, Colorado	41408	09-06-74	USA	
			DRAFT S.H. 160-550, LaPlata County	41459	09-19-74	DOT	
			DRAFT Land Acquisition, Ft. Carson, Colorado	41408	09-06-74	USA	
			DRAFT I-70, Wheeler Junction to Prisco	41441	09-16-74	DOT	

STATEMENT TITLE INDEX - BY STATE AND COUNTY

STATE	COUNTY	STATUS	STATEMENT TITLE	ACCESSION NUMBER	DATE FILED	ORIG AGENCY NUMBER
Connecticut			FINAL Rte. 262, Waterbury-Plymouth, Conn.	41429	09-12-74	DOT
District of Co			FINAL Pennsylvania Avenue Plan, 1974	41477	09-25-74	PADC
Florida	Indian River		DRAFT State Road 60, Indian River County	41388	09-03-74	DOT
Idaho	Canyon Blaine		FINAL Caldwell Industrial Air Park DRAFT Bigwood Ski Area, Sawtooth N.F.	41395 41428	09-04-74 09-12-74	DOT USDA
Illinois	DeKalb Logan McLean Peoria Tazewell		DRAFT Collins Generating Station DRAFT Rte. 39, DeKalb DRAFT I-55, Logan and McLean Counties DRAFT I-55, Logan and McLean Counties DRAFT I-474, Peoria and Tazewell DRAFT I-474, Peoria and Tazewell	41397 41443 41470 41470 41486 41486	09-04-74 09-16-74 09-23-74 09-23-74 09-27-74 09-27-74	COB DOT DOT DOT DOT DOT
Indiana	Montgomery		FINAL US 50, Loogootee to Bryantaville, (Final Supplement DRAFT Lye Creek Drain Watershed Project	41389 41463	09-03-74 09-20-74	USDA USDA
Iowa	Black Hawk Boone Grundy HAMILTON Lee Montgomery Page Wapello Webster		DRAFT Freeway 520, Black Hawk, Grundy Counties DRAFT Boone Municipal Airport DRAFT Freeway 520, Black Hawk, Grundy Counties DRAFT Freeway 520, Webster and Hamilton Cos., Iowa DRAFT Iowa 2, Donnellson to U.S. 61 DRAFT Pierce Creek No. 2 Watershed DRAFT Pierce Creek No. 2 Watershed DRAFT U.S. 63 DRAFT Freeway 520, Webster and Hamilton Cos., Iowa	41421 41393 41421 41504 41472 41431 41431 41447 41504	09-10-74 09-04-74 09-10-74 09-30-74 09-23-74 09-13-74 09-13-74 09-17-74 09-30-74	DOT DOT DOT DOT DOT USDA USDA DOT DOT
Louisiana	West Feliciana		FINAL River Bend Station, Units 1 and 2, Louisiana	41491	09-30-74	AEC
Maine	Aroostock		DRAFT Saint John River Flood Protection, Fort Kent	41432	09-13-74	COF

FROM 66-011-74
TO 69-50-74

COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

10-06-74

STATEMENT TITLE INDEX - BY STATE AND COUNTY

STATE	COUNTY	STATUS	STATEMENT TITLE	ACCESSION NUMBER	DATE FILED	ORAC AGENCY NUMBER
Massachusetts			DRAFT Industrial Park Urban Renewal Area, Malden, Mass.	41465	09-20-74	RUD
			DRAFT Federal Office Building, Pittsfield, Mass.	41502	09-30-74	GSA
		Bourne	DRAFT Rte. 25, Wareham-Plymouth-Bourne	41453	09-18-74	DOT
		Hamphshire	FINAL Northeast Hy-Pass Road, Massachusetts	41403	09-05-74	DOT
			FINAL Radar Surveillance Facility, West Cummington	41482	09-26-74	DOT
		Plymouth	DRAFT Rte. 25, Wareham-Plymouth-Bourne	41453	09-18-74	DOT
		Worcester	FINAL Route 52 Expressway, I 190	41427	09-17-74	DOT
		FINAL I 190, Worcester County, Massachusetts	41427	09-11-74	DOT	
Michigan	Houghton		DRAFT Keneenaw Waterway, Houghton County	41382	09-03-74	COE
Minnesota	Carlton		DRAFT Cloquet-Carlton County Airport	41392	09-03-74	DOT
Mississippi			DRAFT Nonconnah Creek Flood Protection (2)	41445	09-16-74	COE
Missouri	Like Scott		FINAL Demolition of Pruitt-Iggoe Public Housing, St. Louis	41490	09-30-74	RUD
			FINAL Route 61, Pike County	41433	09-13-74	DOT
			DRAFT Sikeston Memorial Airport, Missouri	41503	09-30-74	DOT
Montana	Blaine Crowtean Pergus Lincoln Mineral		DRAFT Federal Office Building and Court House, Helena	41473	09-23-74	GSA
			FINAL PAS Route 236 - Bridge	41452	09-17-74	DOT
			FINAL PAS Route 236 - Bridge	41452	09-17-74	DOT
			FINAL PAS Route 236 - Bridge	41452	09-17-74	DOT
			FINAL East Fork Yaak Planning Unit, Kootenai N.P. (2)	41471	09-23-74	USDA
			FINAL I-90, Mineral County, Montana	41413	09-09-74	DOT
			FINAL I-90 and P 2.4(18), Montana	41426	09-11-74	DOT
Nevada			DRAFT Motorcycle Race, Barstow California to Las Vegas	41420	09-10-74	DGI
			FINAL North Lake Tahoe - Truckee River Basin	41499	09-30-74	EPA
New Jersey			DRAFT Springfield Flood Control Project	41396	09-04-74	COP
			DRAFT Robinson's Branch of the Rahway River	41399	09-05-74	COE

COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

10-66-74

STATEMENT TITLE INDEX - BY STATE AND COUNTY

STATE	COUNTY	STATUS	STATEMENT TITLE	ACCESSION NUMBER	DATE FILED	ORIG AGENCY NUMBER
New Mexico	several	FINAL	Timber Management Plan, Santa Fe National Forest	41437	09-16-74	USDA
		FINAL	Madera Canyon Planning Unit, Coronado N.F.	41434	09-13-74	USDA
New York		DRAFT	Saw Mill River Main, Flood Control Project	41407	09-06-74	COE
	Dutchess	DRAFT	I-84, Hudson River Crossing	41439	09-16-74	DOT
	Genesee	DRAFT	Oak Orchard Creek Watershed	41425	09-11-74	USDA
	Monroe	DRAFT	I-350, Genesee Expressway	41451	09-17-74	DOT
	Oranget	DRAFT	I-84, Hudson River Crossing	41439	09-16-74	DOT
	Orleans	DRAFT	Oak Orchard Creek Watershed	41425	09-11-74	USDA
	Steuben	FINAL	Horneil North-South Arterial	41464	09-27-74	DOT
North Carolina		FINAL	NC 24, Cumberland County	41394	09-04-74	DOT
	Forsyth	FINAL	US 311 - High Point to Winston-Salem	41480	09-25-74	DOT
	Guilford	FINAL	US 311 - High Point to Winston-Salem	41480	09-25-74	DOT
	Pitt	DRAFT	Green Hill Run, Pitt County	41391	09-03-74	COE
North Dakota	Several	FINAL	Badlands Planning Unit, Custer N.P.	41493	09-30-74	USDA
Ohio		FINAL	Federal Office Building, Columbus	41481	09-26-74	GSA
	Hamilton	DRAFT	I-275, Hamilton County	41379	09-03-74	DOT
	Jackson	FINAL	US-35, Jackson County	41414	09-09-74	DOT
	Stark	DRAFT	U.S.-30, Stark County	41365	09-03-74	DOT
Oklahoma		FINAL	I-440, Oklahoma City	41416	09-09-74	DOT
	Osage	DRAFT	Shidler Lake, South Creek	41404	09-05-74	COE
	Texas	FINAL	Optima Lake, North Canadian River	41410	09-09-74	COE
Oregon		DRAFT	Drift Creek Unit, Siuslaw N.F.	41500	09-30-74	USDA
		DRAFT	Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area	41487	09-27-74	USDA
	Lane	FINAL	Mahlon Sweet Field	41483	09-26-74	DOT
Pennsylvania	Chester	FINAL	Valley Forge Waste Treatment Facility	41498	09-30-74	EPA
Puerto Rico		DRAFT	Guaynabo Freeway (PR-20), San Juan	41464	09-20-74	DOT

FROM 09-01-74
TO 01-30-74

COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
STATEMENT TITLE INDEX - IV STATE AND COUNTY

10-06-74

STATE	COUNTY	STATUS	STATEMENT TITLE	ACCESSION NUMBER	DATE FILED	ORIG AGENCY NUMBER
South Carolina	Charleston	DRAFT	Charleston Harbor Deepening Project	41467	05-23-74	COE
	Georgetown	DRAFT	U.S. Monitor Research Marine Sanctuary	41468	09-23-74	DOC
		DRAFT	Navy Family Housing Charleston, S.C.	41495	09-30-74	USN
		FINAL	U.S. 17 - South Carolina	41483	09-27-74	DOT
		FINAL	U.S. 17 - South Carolina	41488	09-27-74	DOT
South Dakota	Leadle	DRAFT	Rapid City Flood Disaster Program	41406	09-06-74	FUD
	Yankton	FINAL	U.S. 14, Beadle County	41378	09-03-74	DOT
		DRAFT	Mission Hill Watershed, Yankton County	41411	09-09-74	USDA
Tennessee	Blount	DRAFT	Nonconnah Creek Flood Protection (2)	41445	09-16-74	COE
	Hamilton	DRAFT	State Route 95, Blount and Loudon Counties	41501	09-30-74	DOT
	London	DRAFT	SR 95, Blount and Loudon Counties	41478	09-25-74	DOT
	Marion	FINAL	SR 153 and Spur 94, Hamilton Co.	41409	09-09-74	DOT
	Warren	DRAFT	SR 95, Blount and Loudon Counties	41485	09-27-74	DOT
		DRAFT	Raccoon Mountain Pumped-Storage Plant	41478	09-25-74	DOT
		DRAFT	SR 55 Bypass, Warren County	41424	09-11-74	TVA
				41423	09-10-74	DOT
Texas	Bell	DRAFT	Lake Brownwood Modification	41440	09-16-74	COE
	Dallas	DRAFT	Vessel Traffic System, Houston-Galveston Area	41475	09-24-74	DOT
	Jackson	FINAL	Loop 363, Bell County	41474	09-23-74	DOT
	Morris	DRAFT	P.M. 1382, Grand Prairie	41444	09-16-74	DOT
		FINAL	Palmetto Bend Project, Texas	41454	09-18-74	DOT
		FINAL	U.S. 259, Daingerfield to Lone Star	41415	09-09-74	DOT
Virginia	James City	DRAFT	Little Creek Water Supply Reservoir, Newport News	41412	09-09-74	COE
Washington	Several	FINAL	Mercer Slough, Bellevue, Washington	41442	09-16-74	DOT
	Benton	FINAL	Vegetative Management with Herbicides, Washington	41395	09-04-74	USDA
	King	FINAL	Weyerhaeuser Company - Gliford Pinchot N.F.	41430	09-12-74	USDA
	Mason	DRAFT	Waste Management, Hanford Reservation	41497	09-27-74	AEC
		DRAFT	South Kirkland Trail Crossing	41384	09-03-74	DOT
		DRAFT	Shelton Creek Flood Control, Washington	41494	09-30-74	COE
West Virginia	Hingo	DRAFT	R.D. Bailey Lake, Guyandotte River	41400	09-05-74	COE
	Wyoming	DRAFT	R.D. Bailey Lake, Guyandotte River	41400	09-05-74	COE

COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

10-6-74

STATEMENT TITLE INDEX - BY STATE AND COUNTY

STATE	COUNTY	STATUS	STATEMENT TITLE	ACCESSION NUMBER	DATE FILED	ORIG AGENCY NUMBER
WISCONSIN	BROWN	FINAL	State Trunk Highways 29 and 32	41387	09-03-74	DOT
	Columbia	FINAL	U.S.R. 151 and S.T.F. 73, Wisconsin	41460	09-20-74	DOT
	Dane	FINAL	U.S.R. 151 and S.T.F. 73, Wisconsin	41460	09-20-74	DOT
	Dodge	FINAL	U.S.R. 151 and S.T.F. 73, Wisconsin	41387	09-03-74	DOT
	Ooutagamie	FINAL	State Trunk Highways 29 and 32	41422	09-10-74	DOT
	Sawyer	USRPT	S.T.F. 27 and 77, Sawyer County	41387	05-03-74	DOT
	Shawano	FINAL	State Trunk Highways 29 and 32	41387	05-03-74	DOT
WYOMING	Several	FINAL	Brigder-Peton and Shoshone N.F.'s	41448	09-17-74	USDA
	Big Horn	USRPT	Grizzly Bear Management, Yellowstone N.P.	41462	09-20-74	DOI
	Lincoln	FINAL	US 144, Big Horn County, Wyoming	41461	09-20-74	DOI
	Sweetwater	FINAL	Pontanelle Reservoir, Water Supply	41401	09-05-74	DOI
	Winta	FINAL	Pontanelle Reservoir, Water Supply	41401	09-05-74	DOI

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Contact: Dr. Fred H. Tschirley
Acting Coordinator
Environmental Quality Activities
Office of the Secretary
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Room 331-E, Administration Building
Washington, D.C. 20250
(202) 447-3965

Forest Service

Draft

Date

Timber Management Plan, Lassen N.F.
California

09/16

The statement refers to the proposed ten year timber plan for the Lassen National Forest. There will be impacts to soils, nearby wilderness areas, aesthetics, and water quality.
(ELR ORDER # 41438)

Forks Unit, Ouachita N.F.

09/03

Arkansas

County: several

The proposed action is to manage, administer and utilize the forest resources of the Forks Unit, Ouachita N.F., from July 1, 1975 to June 30, 1985. The 75,813 acres Forks Unit is in Garland, Montgomery, Yell and Perry Counties. Major actions are regenerating commercial timber stands on 6,900 acres, thinning timber on 13,700 acres, increasing wildlife habitat, managing the range resource and constructing 75 miles of road by timber purchasers. The greatest impact will be to temporary soil disturbance and water quality from timber harvests, timber site preparation work and road construction. (92 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 41383)

Blanchard Springs Caverns Project

09/25

Arkansas

County: Stone

The statement refers to the construction and development of Tours B and C of the Blanchard Springs Caverns project located in the Ozark National Forest. The Tours will consist of rest stops, a man-made exit, and indirect lighting. Supporting facilities will include road construction, hiking trails, campground construction, and sewage system expansion. Implementation of the project would probably eliminate the Caverns as a significant habitat for bats.
(ELR ORDER # 41479)

Triangle Range Wetlands Exchange, Modoc N.F.

09/09

California

County: Modoc

The statement concerns a proposed land exchange on the Modoc National Forest, California. Approximately 17,800 acres of privately owned land have been offered to the U.S in exchange for not to exceed an equal value of National Forest land, primarily timberland in the same forest and county. It is estimated that the National Forest land may comprise 1,800 acres. Adverse impacts are the loss of revenue to Modoc County, and short-term soil erosion and water sedimentation will occur. (51 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 41417)

Aspen-Horsethief Timber Sales, Sierra N.F.

09/13

California

County: Fresno

The statement refers to the Aspen-Horsethief Timber Sales proposed within the Kaiser Roadless Area. The proposal is continue preparation of the timber to be advertised and awarded to the highest bidder. The Aspen-Horsethief Study Area would be removed from roadless status and placed under long-term multiple use management which included production of timber resources. Adverse impacts include: possible loss of wilderness classification; negative on-site aesthetic impacts; short-term noise increase, and temporary soil erosion and water sedimentation.
(ELR ORDER # 41436)

Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area

09/27

Oregon

The statement refers to a proposed management plan for the Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area, Siuslaw National Forest. Under the plan, the area will be managed primarily for dispersed recreation activities, with proposed development to be confined to the perimeter of the area. Among the implications of the plan are increased regulations and controls on recreational use. The adverse impact of the action will fall disproportionately on existing landowners whose developable property will within the Recreation Area will be subject to controlled use.
(ELR ORDER # 41487)

Final

Date

East Fork Yaak Planning Unit, Kootenai N.F. (2)

09/23

Montana

County: Lincoln

This statement is a revision of the Final statement which was filed with CEQ on October 31, 1973. The revision makes no change in the Management Plan but updates the text to conform to a recent revision of Forest Service Manual 8200.

COMMENTS MADE BY:
(ELR ORDER # 41471)

Timber Management Plan, Santa Fe National Forest

09/16

New Mexico

County: several

The proposal is a Timber Management Plan for the Santa Fe National Forest. The Plan is developed around an annual programmed harvest of 41.0 million board feet; the calculated potential yield is 49.4 million board feet yearly. Included is the construction of roads, with 300 miles of new roadway needed to complete the planned system, and 1200 miles of existing roadway requiring improvement. There will be adverse impact to air, water, soils, natural beauty, and fire control. Wildlife habitat and outdoor recreation will be adversely affected. (178 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOI USDA HUD
state and local agencies
and concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 41437)

Badlands Planning Unit, Custer N.F.

09/30

North Dakota

County: Several

The statement refers to a proposed multiple use plan for the Badlands Planning Unit of the Custer National Forest. The Unit contains 1,232,831 acres, of which 636,379 acres are administered by the Forest Service. Major aspects of the plan include the continuance of cattle grazing, oil and gas extraction, and protection of several historical, archaeological, and paleontological sites. A total of 414,033 acres are currently under oil and gas lease; it is anticipated that additional leases will be granted. There will be construction of oil pipelines, and the allowance of seismic methods of mineral exploration.

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI COE EPA
state agencies and concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 41493)

Vegetative Management with Herbicides, Washington

09/04

Washington

County: several

The statement refers to the proposed use of the herbicides 2,4-D, 2,4,5-T, 2,4,5-TP, picloram, dicamba, atrazine, amitrole and Monosodium acid methanearsenate (MSMA) on lands of Colville, Okanogan, and Wenatchee National Forests, in order to reduce the volume of native vegetation where it seriously hampers forest management activities. Use of the chemicals will result in varying amounts of herbicidal residues in the environment. There is potential hazard to some species of wildlife as a result of the alteration of habitat. (Two Volumes)

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA HUD EPA HEW DOI COE
state and local agencies
and concerned citizens
(ELR ORDER # 41398)

Weyerhaeuser Company - Gifford Pinchot N.P.

09/12

Washington

County: several

The statement is concerned with the proposed land ownership adjustment plan between Weyerhaeuser and the Forest Service. which involves three exchanges. Weyerhaeuser is offering 13,089 acres of its land to the Forest Service in exchange for 13,765 acres of National Forest lands. The exchange will consolidate public and private lands. Adverse impacts of the exchanges are: reduction in Forest Service annual sell of board; loss of 84 jobs affecting 311 families; extensive logging by Weyerhaeuser on the lands they will own; and loss of lands which outdoor groups have proposed be included in a National Monument.

(175 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA HUD HEW DOI USDA
state and local agencies and
concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 41430)

Bridger-Teton and Shoshone N.P.'s

09/17

Wyoming

Proposed is the construction of 12 miles of access road and the cutting of 15,740,000 board feet of timber. The timber is to be harvested from 47 irregularly shaped clear-cut units totalling 670 acres on the Bridger-Teton and Shoshone National Forests. There will be adverse impact to soil and water qualities. The impact of the proposal on elk is considered controversial, due to the increased area access which the new roads will allow.

(57 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA EPA DOI AHP
state agencies and concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 41448)

Soil Conservation Service

Draft

Date

Lye Creek Drain Watershed Project

09/20

Indiana

County: Montgomery

Proposed is a watershed protection, flood prevention, and drainage project on the Lye Creek Drain Watershed. Project measures will include land treatment, and 11.3 miles of channel work. Impact of the project will include the loss of 154 acres of grassland, the changing of 137 acres of

wildlife habitat to cropland and forest, the commitment of 15 acres of woody habitat to channel work, and increased pages)

(ELR ORDER # 41463)

Pierce Creek No.2 Watershed

09/13

Iowa

County:

Page

Montgomery

The statement refers to the construction of the Pierce Creek No.2 Watershed Project in Page and Montgomery Counties, Iowa. Eleven acres of cropland, 32 acres of pasture and 6 acres of forest land will be permanently inundated by the project. In addition, four miles of ephemeral stream channel will be inundated by the project.

(30 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 41431)

Oak Orchard Creek Watershed

09/11

New York

County:

Genesee

Orleans

The statement refers to the Oak Orchard Creek Watershed project, which will consist of conservation land treatment measures on 12,050 acres and about 90.8 miles of channel work. Installation of structures will result in the loss of 10 acres of cropland and 28 acres of forest land. There will be disturbance to wildlife habitat, and temporary construction activities.

(ELR ORDER # 41425)

Mission Hill Watershed, Yankton County

09/09

South Dakota

County:

Yankton

The statement refers to the proposed construction of the Mission Hill Watershed in Yankton County. The project is for watershed protection and flood prevention in agricultural lands and to homes in the town of Mission Hill. The planned project measures to be installed include conservation land treatment, one floodwater retarding structure, one grade stabilization structure, and 3.8 miles of channel work. There will be a periodic inundation by floodwater of up to 34 acres of cropland and 59 acres of pasture. There will also be a temporary loss of 124 acres of pasture, cropland, herbaceous habitat, and woody habitat during construction, and increased levels of noise and dust. (39 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 41411)

Draft

Portage-Twelve Mile Timber Sale, Tongass N.F.

09/30

Alaska

(ELR ORDER # 41497)

Drift Creek Unit, Siuslaw N.F.

09/30

Oregon

(ELR ORDER # 41500)

Bigwood Ski Area, Sawtooth N.F.

9/12

Idaho

County: Blaine

Proposed is the development, by Sprenger Land Development Corp., of a major winter sports complex in the Butterfield Creek Area of the Sawtooth National Recreation Area.

Capacity of the facility would be 4,700 skiers per day.

Full development would include an access road, 21 ski runs, parking for 900 cars, seven chair lifts, two surface lifts, and support facilities. Adverse impact will include soil erosion and water quality effects, the straining of sewage disposal systems, and the placing of additional burdens on fire protection, police, and school resources.

(ELR ORDER # 41428)

Final

Madera Canyon Planning Unit, Coronado N.F.

9/13

Arizona

The statement refers to a proposed land use plan for the Madera Canyon Planning Unit of the Coronado National Forest. Management emphasis will be on wildlife habitat, natural beauty, water quality, and public outdoor recreation.

Existing summer home permits will be placed upon limited tenure, after which the structures will be removed; existing private holdings will be acquired, and utility lines will be buried.

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOI USDA
state and local agencies and
concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 41434)

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

Contact: For Non-Regulatory Matters:
Mr. W. Herbert Pennington
Office of Assistant General Manager
E-201, AEC
Washington, D.C. 20545
(301) 973-4241
For Regulatory Matters:
Mr. A. Giambusso, Deputy Director for
Reactor Projects, Directorate of Licensing
P-722, AEC
Washington, D.C. 20545
(301) 973-7373

Draft

Date

Commercial High-level, Transuranium-Contaminated W. 09/06

The statement refers to a program for the management of commercial high-level and transuranium-contaminated radioactive wastes, for which AEC custody is required by present or anticipated regulations. The program consists of: development of a Retrievable Surface Storage Facility (RSSF) for commercial high-level wastes; evaluating geological formations and sites for the development of a Geological Disposal Pilot Plant (GDPP) which would lead to permanent disposal; and providing retrievable storage for the transuranium-contaminated wastes pending availability of permanent disposal.

(ELR ORDER # 41405)

Waste Management, Hanford Reservation

09/27

Washington

County: Benton

The statement refers to AEC's continuing waste management operations at the Hanford Reservation. Current operations consist of the treatment and storage or disposal of radioactive and non-radioactive solid, liquid, and gaseous effluents from production and research and development efforts at Hanford. The current program calls for the conversion of waste from a liquid to a salt cake form.

(ELR ORDER # 41497)

Final

Date

River Bend Station, Units 1 and 2, Louisiana

09/30

Louisiana

County: West Feliciana

Proposed is the issuance of construction permits to the Gulf States Utilities Co. for the two unit Station. The identical boiling water reactors will each produce 2894 Mwt, which will be used to generate 940 MWe; future levels of 3015 Mwt

and 980 MWe (net) are considered in the statement. Cooling will be with water drawn from and returned to the Mississippi (after flowing through a forced draft tower system); cooling water will be lost (through evaporation) at 48 cfs. Eighty percent of the 2679 acre site is forest, the remaining being pasture; 700 acres will be disturbed by construction activities.

COMMENTS MADE BY: ANP USDA COE DOC HEW DOI EPA PPC
state agencies

(ELR ORDER # 41491)

CANAL ZONE GOVERNMENT

Draft

Date

Transmission Lines, Panama Canal Zone

09/13

Proposed is the granting of a license by the Canal Zone Government to the Instituto de Recursos Hidraulicos y Electricacion, an autonomous agency of the Republic of Panama, for the construction and operation of two 230 kV transmission lines across the Canal Zone. The lines are part of a hydroelectric development which will deliver power from the mountainous western end of the country to the urban and industrial center of Panama City. The action will result in the use of 580 acres for right-of-way, and the loss of some tropical forest.

(34 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 41435)

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

Final

Capacity Reductions Agreement Case

09/17

The statement refers to an administrative agreement under which nonstop capacity (number of aircraft seats) to be offered in four transcontinental markets would be limited, and a share of that capacity would be allocated to each of three competing carriers. The markets are: New York/Newark Los Angeles; New York/Newark - San Francisco; Baltimore/Washington - Los Angeles; and Chicago - San Francisco. The carriers are: American, TWA, and United. Environmental impacts related to the action would include changes in air pollution, noise exposure, fuel consumption, and aircraft ground congestion. (60 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: CEQ EPA DOT DOI

(ELR ORDER # 41446)

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Contact: Dr. Sidney R. Galler
Deputy Assistant Secretary for
Environmental Affairs
Department of Commerce
Washington, D.C. 20230
(202) 967-4335

Draft

Date

U.S.S. Monitor Research Marine Sanctuary

09/23

South Carolina

The statement refers to the proposal to preserve the wreckage of the U.S.S. Monitor for historic and cultural research. The wreck lies in 220 feet of water on a hard and shell bottom 16.10 miles south-southeast of Cape Hatteras. Because of the preservation, fishing activities would be limited to non-trawling types.

(ELR ORDER # 41468)

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, Army

Contact: Mr. George A. Cunney, Jr.
Acting Chief, Environmental Office
Directorate of Installations
Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff
for Logistics
Washington, D.C. 20310
(202) OX 4-4269

Draft

Date

Land Acquisition, Ft. Carson, Colorado

09/06

Colorado

County:

El Paso

Pueblo

Proposed is the acquisition of 74,200 acres of land contiguous to the 140,000 acre military reservation of Fort Carson. The action would allow the expansion of training facilities to a capacity which would permit full-scale, brigade-size operations involving the 4th Infantry Division (Mechanized). The major adverse impacts will be effects on the limited vegetative cover in the area, and the destruction of wild-life habitat.

(ELR ORDER # 41408)

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, Army Corps

Contact: Mr. Francis X. Kelly
Director, Office of Public Affairs
Attn: DAEN-PAP
Office of the Chief of Engineers
U. S. Army Corps of Engineers
1000 Independence Avenue, S. W.
Washington, D. C. 20314
(202) 693-7168

Draft

Date

Charleston Harbor Deepening Project

09/23

South Carolina

The recommended plan of improvement consists of the deepening of the entrance channel to Charleston Harbor, In addition the deepening of existing harbor channels; deepening of Shipyard River channel; enlargement of the upstream and downstream turning basins in Shipyard River; enlargement of an anchorage basin; dredging of a new turning basin adjacent to the Columbus St. Docks, widening of the No. Charleston and Pilbin Creek reaches; shifting of channels near terminal and enlargement of the turning basin at the head of the commercial channel at Goose Creek. There will be localized adverse effects on water quality and aquatic life, and slight air and noise pollution increases. (209 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 41467)

Big Creek and Tributaries, Lower White River Basin

09/03

Arkansas

County: several

The Big Creek and tributaries project, located in Lee, Monroe, Phillips, and St. Francis Counties provides for straightening, enlarging, and cleaning out the Big Creek channel from its mouth, upstream for 72.5 miles. In addition, channel cleanout and enlargement work is planned for about 39 miles of the upstream tributaries of Big Creek. There will be negative impact to fish and wildlife habitat. (Memphis District)
(ELR ORDER # 41386)

Sacramento River, Major and Minor Tributaries

09/03

California

The project involves the protection of extensive areas in the Sacramento River Basin flood plains from widespread damages and loss of life due to flooding. Loss of wildlife and associated natural riparian values along the streams cannot be avoided at some sites. (Sacramento River)
(ELR ORDER # 41390)

Petaluma River, Maintenance Dredging

09/23

California

County: Sonoma Marin

The project provides for maintenance dredging of 620,000 cu.yds. of sediment from the Petaluma River Navigation Channel. Approximately 170,000 cu. yds. of material to be hydraulically dredged from the upper river channel and deposited at an authorized water disposal site. Adverse impacts are disturbance of bottom sediments, temporary displacement of fish, and change of present land use of land disposal site. (San Francisco District) (32 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 41469)

Collins Generating Station

09/04

Illinois

The statement discusses the proposed Collins Generating Station, Goose Lake Township, Illinois. The station will employ live oil-fired boilers to produce steam for the generation of 2500 MW net of electrical power. The exhaust steam from the turbine generators will be cooled and condensed by the recirculation of water from a 1990 acre cooling lake which will be constructed under this proposal. Adverse impacts include the diversion of land to industrial activity, inundation of 7 acres of the Goose Lake Prairie State Park, and increased fog caused by the heated lake. (Chicago District)
(ELR ORDER # 41397)

Saint John River Flood Protection, Fort Kent

09/13

Maine

County: Aroostock

The statement refers to the local flood protection project designed to afford protection to the residents of Fort Kent, Aroostock County. The plan selected calls for the construction of an earth dike on the Saint John River, a pumping station and appurtenances, a pressure conduit and a raised roadway at Fort Kent. Adverse impacts are the loss of part of the shore line, and temporary noise and dust associated with construction.
(Waltham District) (23 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 41432)

Keneenaw Waterway, Houghton County

09/03

Michigan

County: Houghton

The proposed action is the continued operation and maintenance of the Keneenaw Waterway. This activity dredge spoil disposal. Adverse impacts include increased turbidity, disruptions of benthic dwelling organisms during dredging operation, and the covering of approximately 40 acres in the proposed Lily Pond dike includes breakwater and revetment repair, dredging and
(ELR ORDER # 41382)

Springfield Flood Control Project

09/04

New Jersey

The project involves the construction of a flood control project in Springfield, New Jersey, consisting of channel modification, levees and ponding areas along Van Winkles Brook and the Rahway River. Construction impacts include noise and air pollution, traffic interruption, and stream turbidity and siltation. Long term impacts consist of dislocation of wildlife, disruption of aquatic life, degradation of aesthetic appearance, diminuation of recreation of recreational areas, loss of commercial land, relocation of a home, loss of vegetation and an increased potential of flooding in park land south of the project area. (New York District)

(ELR ORDER # 41396)

Robinson's Branch of the Rahway River

09/05

New Jersey

The statement discusses the recommended plan for flood control on Robinson's Branch of the Rahway River and the Pumpkin Patch Brook. The project consists of channel modifications, levees, floodwalls and flumes, with some desnagging along the upper reaches of Pumpkin Brook. Floodgates or stop-log structures will be installed on two streets in Rahway, N.J. and two bridges will be replaced. Adverse impacts include removal of vegetation, loss of fish and wildlife habitat, change in channel alignment, and negative impacts associated with construction.

(ELR ORDER # 41399)

Saw Mill River Basin, Flood Control Project

09/06

New York

The statement discusses the plan for flood control on the Saw Mill River. The project consists of channel modifications, approximately 4,300 feet of levees and floodwalls, ponding areas, a pumping station and associated interior drainage facilities. Three bridges would be affected by the plan. Adverse impacts include the removal of vegetation, some loss of fish and wildlife habitat, and temporary adverse impacts associated with construction.

(New York District) (85 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 41407)

Green Mill Run, Pitt County

09/03

North Carolina

County: Pitt

The project involves the construction of a flood control project on Green Mill Run in Greenville, Pitt County, consisting of about 1.9 miles of channel improvement by

deepening and widening the existing stream. There will be loss of several mature trees in project right-of-way and slight temporary increase in turbidity during and immediately after project construction. (Wilmington District)
(ELR ORDER # 41391)

Shidler Lake, Salt Creek

09/05

Oklahoma

County: Osage

The statement refers to the Shidler Lake damsite to be located at river mile 39.2 on Salt Creek in Osage County near Shidler, Oklahoma. Project purposes are flood control, water supply, recreation, and fish and wildlife. The project consists of an earth-fill dam, an uncontrolled saddle spillway, a gated flood control outlet works with water supply and low flow facilities, access roads, and project buildings. Adverse impacts are the inundation of 8.8 miles of stream that will result in a loss of wildlife habitat, and the degradation of ten archeological sites due to shore-erosion, land use change, and inundation.

(Tulsa District)

(ELR ORDER # 41404)

Nonconannah Creek Flood Protection (2)

09/16

Tennessee

Mississippi

County: several

The statement discusses a flood prevention, watershed protection and recreation project on Nonconannah Creek to be carried out jointly by USDA and the Army Corps. The project includes: installation of 3 floodwater-retarding structures; treatment of erosion and sediment control on 35,010 acres; construction of a reservoir; channel cleanout and enlargement; and, establishment of a greenway-floodway. Adverse impacts are loss of 6 miles of channel, loss of 2,300 acres, inundation 18 archeological sites, displacement of 33 families, loss of stream benthos and increased bank erosion following channel disturbance. (Memphis District)
(ELR ORDER # 41445)

Lake Brownwood Modification

09/16

Texas

The statement refers to the construction of a new embankment for Lake Brownwood and stabilization of the existing spillway to preserve present values of the lake for flood control, water supply, recreation, and other related purposes. Adverse impacts include the elimination of 1,000 feet of stream and natural cover, loss of 83 acres of land, and approximately 1 mile of county road and 3,500 feet of power and telephone lines will be required to replace the 2,000 feet of existing lines. (Fort Worth District)
(ELR ORDER # 41440)

Draft

Date

Little Creek Water Supply Reservoir, Newport News

09/09

Virginia

County: James City

The statement discusses the city of Newport News proposal to increase the safe yield of their water supply system by damming Little Creek and creating an impoundment which will store water to be pumped from the Chickahomny River at Walker Dam. The Army Corps portion of the project includes: construction of an earthfill dam; construction of a pumping station; dredging from the stream bed at the dam site; and expansion of the pumping station at Walker Dam. Adverse impacts are the alteration of 916 acres to an aquatic habitat, displacement of wildlife habitats, and the conversion of 2.5 miles of stream to a lake. (Norfolk District)
(ELR ORDER # 41412)

Shelton Creek Flood Control, Washington

09/30

Washington

County: Mason

Proposed is a structural flood control project for the City of Shelton. The project consists of a pressure pipe bypass structure, an upstream debris catch basin, and an impact stilling basin. There would be some construction disruption, and a possible reduction in anadromous fish production mitigation measures would be provided. (Seattle District)
(ELR ORDER # 41494)

R.D. Bailey Lake, Guyandotte River

09/05

West Virginia

County: Wyoming Mingo

The statement refers to the construction and operation of a multiple purpose lake on the Guyandotte River near the Mingo-Wyoming County line. Project purposes are flood control, water quality control, area redevelopment, general recreation and fish and wildlife recreation. Adverse impacts include the relocation of 33 businesses, 530 residential units, 11 churches, 3 schools, and 2 post offices, the inundation of about 7 miles of the Guyandotte River and 510 acres of land at seasonal pool, and construction problems with soil erosion, stream sedimentation, stream turbidity, dust, and noise. (Huntington District)
(ELR ORDER # 41400)

Final

Date

Oil and Gas Development, Cook Inlet, Alaska

09/25

Alaska

Proposed is the issuance of permits (under Section 10 of the River and Harbor Act of 1899) for the construction of

structures in navigable waters of Cook Inlet, in order to explore for and develop oil and gas resources. The statement discusses impacts upon marine biota, water and air quality, resource use competition, economics, energy crisis, navigation, and human ecology.

(Alaska District) (448 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOC FPC DOI USCG EPA
state and local agencies
and concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 41476)

Optima Lake, North Canadian River

09/09

Oklahoma

County: Texas

The statement refers to the continued construction of the dam and lake on the North Canadian River and Coldwater Creek. Purposes of the project are flood control, water supply, recreation, and fish and wildlife. The lake will permanently inundate 5,340 acres of wildlife habitat, with possible periodic inundation of 7,639 acres. The free flowing nature of Coldwater Creek and the North Canadian River will be lost. The historic townsite of Old Hardesty will be inundated. (Tulsa District)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOI DOT USDA ARP
state agencies and
concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 41410)

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, Navy

Contact: Mr. Peter M. McDavitt
Special Assistant to the Assistant Secretary of
the Navy (Installations and Logistics)
Washington, D.C. 20350
(202) 697-0892

Draft

Date

Navy Family Housing Charleston, S.C.

09/30

South Carolina

Proposed is the construction of 526 units of Navy family housing at the Naval Weapons Station, Charleston, South Carolina. The project would include recreational and play areas, sidewalk, streets, storm drainage, landscaping and utilities. Eighty acres of wildlife habitat and timber land will be committed to the project.

(ELR ORDER # 41495)

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Contact: Mr. Sheldon Meyers
Director, Office of Federal Activities
Room 3630 Waterside Mall
Washington D.C. 20460
(202) 755-0940

Final Date
Valley Forge Waste Treatment Facility 09/30

Pennsylvania

County: Chester

The statement refers to the proposed granting of Federal financial assistance for the construction of wastewater treatment facilities to serve the municipalities of Schuylkill, Charlestown, East Pikeland, Tredyffrin, Easttown, East Whiteland, Willistown, and Malvera. Facilities will include an eight MGD treatment plant and interceptor sewers, and will be operated by the Valley Forge Sewer Authority. Discharge will be to the Schuylkill River. Adverse impact will include increased noise levels, traffic disruption, wildlife habitat disruption, and the temporary impacts from construction activities.

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA HUD DOC LRBC DOI
state and local agencies and
concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 41498)

North Lake Tahoe- Truckee River Basin 09/30

California Nevada

The statement evaluates several alternate proposals for local or regional wastewater treatment and disposal systems which are designed to eliminate water quality degradation of the Truckee River and Lake Tahoe. Plan H, which is the recommended course of action, would provide for the collection and transportation of all wastes to a treatment plant at the confluence of the Truckee River and Martis Creek. Included would be an interceptor system, a tertiary treatment plant (4.5 mgd capacity), and a land disposal system consisting of subsurface percolation trenches. There will be some construction disruption with all proposals; under Plan H the ground waters in the upper aquifers will be degraded to some extent.

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI COE USDA
regional and local agencies and concerned
citizens

(ELR ORDER # 41499)

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

Contact: Dr. Richard P. Hill
Acting Advisor on Environmental Quality
441 G Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20426
(202) 386-6084

Draft

Date

Escondido Project, No. 176, California

09/19

California
(ELR ORDER # 41458)

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Contact: Mr. Andrew E. Kauders
Executive Director of Environmental Affairs
General Services Administration
18th and F Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20405
(202) 343-4161

Draft

Date

Federal Office Building, Pittsfield, Mass.

09/30

Massachusetts

Proposed is the construction of a 27,000 square foot Federal Office Building in Pittsfield. The building will be constructed on an urban renewal site of 47,500 sq. ft. There will be temporary construction disruption as a result of the action.

(ELR ORDER # 41502)

Federal Office Building and Court House, Helena

09/23

Montana

The statement refers to the proposed construction of a Federal Office Building and Court House in Helena, Montana. Three hundred and twenty-five off-street parking spaces will be provided to accommodate employee, visitor and official vehicles. The structure will house approximately 450 employees and have a net usable area of 90,000 sq.ft. There will be short-termed adverse impacts normally associated with construction. (30 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 41473)

Final

Date

Disposal of Travis Air Base Defense Area, Cal.

09/19

California

County: Solano

Proposed is the disposal of the Nike 86 site of Travis Air Base. The site consists of 46.90 acres in fee and 59.91 acres in easements, 12 buildings, and appurtenant structures. Sections of the area would be conveyed to the Fairfield-Suisan Unified School District, and to the Travis School District for educational purposes; and to the County of Solano, for development of a prison facility and for sale as a communications site. There will be impact from construction of the prison facility, and from increased traffic.

(106 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: AHP EPA DOI
state and local agencies
and concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 41456)

Federal Office Building, Columbus

09/26

Ohio

Proposed is the construction of a Federal office building to accomodate 965 employees, and a separate parking facility for 500 vehicles. The building will contain a total of 388,000 sq. ft. Adverse impact will result from construction disruption. (98 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOT AHP HUD DOI EPA USDA COE BEW
state and local agencies

(ELR ORDER # 41481)

DEPARTMENT OF HUD

Contact: Mr. Richard H. Brown
Acting Director, Office of Community and
Environmental Standards
Room 7206
451 7th Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20410
(202) 755-5980

Draft

Date

Industrial Park Urban Renewal Area, Malden, Mass.

09/20

Massachusetts

Proposed is the urban renewal of sections of downtown Malden, Massachusetts. Included is the acquisition of property relocation of families and businesses, and re-construction or new construction of roads, parking facilities, commercial structures, low and moderate income housing, the industrial park area, and related facilities. The greatest impact will result from commercial and residential relocations.
(ELK ORDER # 41465)

Rapid City Flood Disaster Program

09/06

South Dakota

The statement refers to an urban renewal project for flood disaster recovery, involving two HUD actions. The original, on-going activity involves a 3,078 acre urban area, 754 acres of which are to be cleared and developed as an open floodway; the remaining 2,234 acres are to be redeveloped for residential, commercial, light industrial, and public facilities use. The second action involves an annexed 150 acre area which is to be acquired, cleared, and developed as an open floodway with recreational use.
(ELK ORDER # 41406)

Final

Date

Demolition of Pruitt-Igoe Public Housing, St. Louis

09/30

Missouri

The statement refers to the proposed demolition of 30 eleven story buildings of the Pruitt-Igoe Housing Complex, and the removal of rubble from the site. The housing is considered to be uninhabitable, vandalized, vermin-infested, and otherwise dangerous. Adverse impact of the action will include the cost of removal; disruption of traffic; increased air and noise pollution levels; and the decline in the use of existing services, such as schools and health facilities.

COMMENTS MADE BY: AHP COE HEW DOI DOT EPA OEO
state, local, and regional agencies
and concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 41490)

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

Contact: Mr. Bruce Blanchard
Director, Environmental Project Review
Room 7260
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240
(202) 343-3891

Final	Date
Unimak Island Wilderness	09/16
Alaska	
The statement refers to the proposed legislative designation of 973,000 acres of the 998,260 acre Unimak Island (which is part of the Aleutian Island National Wildlife Refuge) as wilderness within the National Wilderness Preservation System. (98 pages)	
COMMENTS MADE BY: USCG DOD EPA DOI	
state and local agencies	
(ELR ORDER # 41455)	

Bureau of Land Management

Draft	Date
Motorcycle Race, Barstow California to Las Vegas	09/10
Nevada	
The statement discusses a point to point motorcycle race approximately 155 miles on existing roads and trails over open desert from near Barstow, California to Las Vegas, Nevada. Three thousand motorcyclists released in 2 waves will race over previously used roads and trails. An estimated 10,000 to 12,000 people will attend as pit crews and spectators. The proposed race will result in an increment of damage to the soil, vegetation, wildlife habitat and cultural resources within the area of influence.	
(ELR ORDER # 41420)	

Bureau of Outdoor Recreation

Draft	Date
North Country Trail	09/03
The statement discusses the recommendation that Congress authorize the concept of the North Country Trail. Such authorization would permit the eventual designation of a hiking trail, approximately 3,246 miles in length originating at the Appalachian Trail in Vermont, traversing New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, and terminating at the proposed Lewis and Clark Trail in North Dakota. The Secretary of the Interior would have the authority to designate some sections of the trail	

"scenic" and recognize others as "recreational". Recreational use would cause continued disturbance of vegetation and wildlife, and soil compaction along the trail itself. (ELR ORDER # 41380)

Final

Date

Mercer Slough, Bellevue, Washington

09/16

Washington

Proposed is the granting of \$1,495,711 to the City of Bellevue, through the State of Washington, for the acquisition of 181 acres of land in the Mercer Slough. The land, to be acquired in two stages, would be used for extensive recreation and outdoor education purposes. Adverse impact will include the displacement of 19 families.

(95 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI USDA HUD USCG EPA
state and local agencies
and concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 41442)

Bureau of Reclamation

Final

Date

Auburn Folsom South Unit, Amendment

09/23

California

County: several

The draft amendment was prepared in response to a ruling on April 15, 1974 by Chief Judge Thomas A. MacBride of the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of California that the final statement and supplement for the project did not comply with NEPA. The amendment discusses flood control and water supply alternatives to Auburn Reservoir.

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI USDA COE DOT
state and local agencies
and concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 41466)

Palmetto Bend Project, Texas

09/18

Texas

County: Jackson

The statement refers to the Palmetto Bend Project, which is intended to provide municipal and industrial water supply and associated recreational, fish, and wildlife facilities. Project measures will include an earthfill dam, concrete spillway, multiple level river outlet works, and a dual-level outlet for municipal water releases. A total of 16,300 acres of land, including 500 acres of cropland and 8,600 acres of pasture, will be committed to project measures; 11,000 acres of wildlife habitat and 47 miles of fish stream habitat will be inundated. Downstream freshwa-

ter and nutrient inflow to the Lavaca-Matagorda estuarine system will be reduced by as much as 15 percent.

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI AHP COE DOC EFW HUD DOT EPA FPC
state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 41454)

Fontanelle Reservoir, Water Supply

09/05

Wyoming

County: Sweetwater Lincoln Uinta

The statement refers to a proposed contract between the United States and the State of Wyoming, which would convey to the State the right to use a water supply from Fontanelle Reservoir and Green River. The water would be used in the development of heavy industry and mineral resources, including coal, trona, oil, gas, and oil shale, in south-eastern Wyoming. The proposal will result in the construction of industrial plants, pipelines, transmission lines, and access facilities. Adverse impact would include decreases in air and water quality, changes in population, and the introduction of man-made features to a desert area.

(220 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI USDA COE EPA AHP HUD DOC FPC DOT
state and local agencies
and concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 41401)

Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife

Draft

Date

Big Lake Wilderness Area

09/19

Arkansas

The proposal recommends that 1,818 acres of the Big Lake National Wildlife Refuge, located in Mississippi County, Arkansas be included in the National Wilderness Preservation System. Management to increase food production for wildlife, particularly white-tailed deer, turkey, squirrels and waterfowl would not be possible within the proposal where physical alteration of the habitat by mechanical means would be necessary. (68 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 41457)

National Park Service

Draft

Date

Grizzly Bear Management, Yellowstone N.P.

09/20

Wyoming

County: several

The statement refers to a grizzly bear management program which is intended to perpetuate a wild, free-roaming bear population in Yellowstone National Park and minimize con-

flicts between humans and bears by reducing man-generated food sources and by regulating visitor distribution in the park.

(ELR ORDER # 41462)

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE DEVELOPMENT CORP.

Pennsylvania Avenue Plan, 1974

09/25

District of Co

Proposed is the adoption of a comprehensive development plan for the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Area, for transmittal to Congress, and upon Congressional approval, implementation by the Corporation. The plan would encompass a 21 block area along the north side of the Avenue, from Third Street to the White House. The main objectives of the plan are to reinforce the proper development and uses of the Ave. and its adjacent area in a manner suitable to its ceremonial physical, and historic character; and to eliminate urban blight.

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOC TREA DOT NCPC

local agencies and concerned citizens
(ELR ORDER # 41477)

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

Contact: Dr. Peter A. Krenkel
Director of Environmental Research and Development
720 Edney Building
Chattanooga, Tennessee, 37401
(615) 755-2002

Draft

Date

Raccoon Mountain Pumped-Storage Plant

09/11

Tennessee

County: Marion

Proposed is the construction of a 4 unit pumped-storage hydroelectric power project, totalling 1530 MWt. Approximately 1,000 acres of timber will be removed for project-related construction, resulting in adverse impacts to wildlife populations.

(ELR ORDER # 41424)

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Contact: Mr. Martin Convisser, Director
Office of Environmental Quality
400 7th Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20590
(202) 426-4357

Federal Aviation Administration

Draft

Date

Boone Municipal Airport

09/04

Iowa

County: Boone

The statement refers to the proposed development of the Boone Municipal Airport, Boone County, Iowa. The project consists of land acquisition, extension of a runway, strengthening of a runway, installation of lighting and fencing, and construction of a parallel taxiway. There will be slight increases in air and noise pollution during construction.

(ELR ORDER # 41393)

Cloquet-Carlton County Airport

09/03

Minnesota

County: Carlton

The statement refers to the development of the Cloquet-Carlton County Airport in Cloquet, Minnesota. The project involves extension of 2 runways, acquisition of 172 acres in fee and 44 acres in easement, and installation of a visual approach slope indicator system and medium intensity runway lights. Adverse impacts are the clearing of 113 acres, reduction of wildlife habitat, and increased air and noise pollution. (30 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 41392)

Sikeston Memorial Airport, Missouri

09/30

Missouri

County: Scott

Proposed is the resurfacing of runway 2/20, the extension and paving of Runway 13/31, the installation of lighting and the acquisition of airspace easements. The statement mentions only slight increases in air and noise pollution as project impacts.

(ELR ORDER # 41503)

Final

Date

Caldwell Industrial Air Park

09/04

Idaho

County: Canyon

The proposal contemplates initially to construct a General Utility Airport and then later expanding to a Basic Transport Airport. The construction will take place in a three phase program over a period of 15-20 years. The most prominent adverse environmental impact is the conversion of 424 acres of agricultural land into an airport facility. Other impacts are rises in the levels of air and noise pollution created by the aircraft. (67 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOT EPA DOI HUD USDA

state and local agencies

(ELR ORDER # 41395)

Radar Surveillance Facility, West Cummington

09/26

Massachusetts

County: Hampshire

The statement refers to the construction and operation of an Air Route Surveillance Radar (ARSR) facility to be located on Bryant Mountain, West Cummington. Adverse impacts of the facility include fossil fuel emissions, negative effect on water quality, and radiation. (124 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI USDA HEW EPA

state and local agencies

(ELR ORDER # 41482)

Mahlon Sweet Field

09/26

Oregon

County: Lane

The statement refers to the proposed improvement of existing air carrier runways and construction of a new general aviation runway. The action is consistent with the Mahlon Sweet Field Master Plan. Noise and air pollution will increase. There will be a loss of approximately 35 acres of natural cover for wildlife and the potential alteration of the feeding habitats of some waterfowl. (282 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA HUD DOT EPA DOI

local agencies and concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 41483)

Federal Highway Administration

Draft

Date

I-565, Madison and Limestone Counties

09/03

Alabama

County: Madison Limestone

The project described is an additional section (R4C) of Project I-565-5(1), in Madison, and Limestone Counties. This alternate is a 3.59 mile section within the City of Huntsville, beginning near the intersection of Jordan Lane and Governors Drive and extending northeasterly to a point

near the intersection of Oakwood Avenue and Andrew Jackson Way. Adverse impacts are increased air pollution, some disruption of the Model Cities Area, loss of some vegetation, and displacement of 1398 people, 8 industries, 140 businesses, and 5 non-profit corporations. (127 pages)
(ELK ORDER # 41361)

I-70, Wheeler Junction to Frisco

09/16

Colorado

County: Summit

The statement refers to the construction of I-70 from Wheeler Junction to Frisco in Summit County. Project length is 6 miles. Adverse impacts include stream relocation, disruption of natural vegetation, use of approximately 187 acres of additional land for right-of-way, and slight increases in air and noise pollution.
(ELK ORDER # 41441)

S.E. 160-550, LaPlata County

09/19

Colorado

County: LaPlata

The project involves the construction of approximately 4.6 miles of four-lane highway on S.E. 160-550 beginning at their north intersection in Durango and extending to their south intersection 3.8 miles south of Durango. Adverse impacts are loss of vegetation, disturbance to the Animas River due to bridge crossing and/or channel changes and the displacement of 13 families and from 3 to 5 businesses.
(164 pages)
(ELK ORDER # 41459)

State Road 60, Indian River County

09/03

Florida

County: Indian River

The project involves the construction of 1.8 miles of multi lane highway between N.W. 20th Avenue and Indian River Boulevard on State Road 60 in Indian River County. Adverse impacts are increased air pollution, degradation of water quality, and displacement of 1 residence and 2 businesses.
(ELK ORDER # 41368)

Rte. 38, DeKalb

09/16

Illinois

County: DeKalb

The project in the city of DeKalb consists of widening and resurfacing Illinois Rte. 38 and expanding the capacity of 3 interchanges together with the installation or updating of 4 sets of traffic signals and widening the approaches of two intersecting side streets. The proposed

improvement begins near Annie Glidden Rd. and would extend easterly an overall distance of 4000 feet to include the intersection of Pearl Street.
(ELK ORDER # 41443)

I-55, Logan and McLean Counties

09/23

Illinois

County: Logan McLean

The project consists of the construction of 12.5 miles of Interstate 55, a four-lane freeway, from 2.5 miles south-west of Lawndale to McLean. Adverse impacts are the use of 365 acres of land (95% of which is productive farmland), and increased noise, air and water pollution. The relocation of families and businesses has already been completed. (63 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 41470)

I-474, Peoria and Tazewell

09/27

Illinois

County: Peoria Tazewell

The project involves the construction of I-474, a four lane highway facility in Peoria and Tazewell Counties. I-474 will be the complimentary interstate beltline route for I-74 in the greater Peoria area. Adverse impacts are the displacement of families, increased air and noise pollution, and the use of land for right-of-way purposes. (231 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 41486)

Freeway 520, Black Hawk, Grundy Counties

09/10

Iowa

County: Grundy Black Hawk

The proposed project involves the construction of a segment of Freeway 520 in Black Hawk and Grundy Counties. The 4 lane facility will have a total length of 12.3 miles. Adverse impacts include the dimension of 765 acres of land to right-of-way, displacement of 8 homes and farm buildings, and increased air and noise pollution. A 4(f) determination is necessary concerning the Black Hawk Creek Greenbelt. (115 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 41421)

U.S. 63

09/17

Iowa

County: Wapello

The proposed project involves the construction of two additional lanes to U.S. 63 just north of Ottumwa in Wapello County. The 1.69 miles project will require the acquisition of approximately 26 acres of additional right-of-way. Adverse impacts are the displacement of 3 homes and 1 apartment building, and increased noise levels. (41 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 41447)

Iowa 2, Donnelson to U.S. 61

09/23

Iowa

County: Lee

The proposed project involves the reconstruction of Iowa 2 in Lee County, Iowa. The 9.1 mile project will cross both Big Sugar Creek and Devils Creek. Adverse impacts are the acquisition of 79 acres for right-of-way, and the displacement of 2 homes and 3 farms buildings. (54 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 41472)

Freeway 520, Webster and Hamilton Cos., Iowa

09/30

Iowa

County: Webster HAMILTON

Proposed is the construction of approximately twenty miles of Freeway 520 in Webster and Hamilton Counties, Iowa. The project will begin west of US 169, proceed easterly across the Des Moines River, and end just west of Iowa 17. A total of 760 acres, 76% of which is agricultural land, will be acquired for right-of-way. Twenty-three individuals will be displaced by the project.
(ELR ORDER # 41504)

Rte. 25, Wareham-Plymouth-Bourne

09/18

Massachusetts

County: Plymouth Bourne

The project involves the extension of Mass. Rte. 25 from its present terminus in Wareham to the Bourne Bridge crossing of the Cape Cod Canal in Bourne. The length of the project is 7 miles. Adverse impacts are the negative effects associated with crossing wetlands and water bodies, and increased air and noise pollution. A 4(f) determination is necessary concerning the Bourne Scenic Park.
(ELR ORDER # 41453)

I-84, Hudson River Crossing

09/16

New York

County: Orange Dutchess

The project involves the expansion of an existing crossing of the Hudson River in Orange and Dutchess Counties. The total length of the project is 2.0 miles. Adverse impacts are increased air and noise pollution, loss of some river bottom, displacement of 1 family, and short-termed degradation of water quality.
(ELR ORDER # 41439)

I-390, Genesee Expressway

09/17

New York
County: Monroe
(ELR ORDER # 41451)

I-275, Hamilton County

09/03

Ohio

County: Hamilton

The project involves the improvement of I-275 in Hamilton County, Ohio. Improvement will consist of constructing 1.55 miles of a six-lane facility. Included in the project will be 3 bridge structures, a full interchange with Kellogg Avenue, landscaping and installation of fencing in the vicinity of the California Golf Course and improvement of the drainage system. Adverse impacts are loss of open space and wooded areas, some localized increase in water, air, and noise pollution, some erosion and sedimentation during construction, and demolition of 63 dwellings and 3 businesses. A 4(f) determination is necessary concerning the California Golf Course. (100 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 41379)

U.S.-30, Stark County

09/03

Ohio

County: Stark

The project involves construction of a new highway on new right-of-way nine miles in length, known as relocated U.S. 30 in the southern portion of Canton and central Stark County. The project consists of a four, six and eight lane divided highway with elevated and depressed grade sections to connect with a completed section. Adverse impacts are increased noise levels and the displacement of 270 families, 85 individuals, 48 businesses and 4 churches. (137 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 41385)

Guaynobo Freeway (PR-20), San Juan

09/20

Puerto Rico

The proposed project involves reconstruction and relocation of State Road 20 (Guaynobo Freeway) in San Juan. The six-lane facility will be 7.5 kilometers. Adverse impacts are the displacement of 190 families and 36 businesses, and increase air and noise pollution.

(75 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 41464)

09/09

Tennessee

County: Hamilton

The statement refers to the proposed construction of S.R 58 which will connect the intersection of Riverfront Parkway and Main Street with the intersection of 20th and

Broad Street. The length of the project is .87 miles. Adverse impacts are the displacement of families and increased air and noise pollution.
(ELR ORDER # 41409)

SR 55 Bypass, Warren County

09/10

Tennessee

County: Warren

The project involves the construction of S.R. 55 bypass beginning near at S.R. 55 near Smartt and extending in a northerly direction to S.R. 1 at the junction McMinnville. The project length is approximately 3.8 miles. Adverse impacts are the displacement of residences and businesses, loss of natural resources, increased noise and air pollution, and increased siltation in Barren Fork River during construction.
(ELR ORDER # 41423)

SR 95, Blount and Loudon Counties

09/25

Tennessee

County: Blount Loudon

The proposed action is the construction of approximately 8 miles of SR 95 in Blount and Loudon Counties, Tennessee. The highway will be a four-lane facility on new location. Adverse impacts are the use of 250 acres for right-of-way, displacement of 1 family, increased noise and dust during construction, and possible attraction of unsightly strip development. (123 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 41478)

State Route 95, Loudon, Blount Cos., Tenn.

09/30

Tennessee

Proposed is the construction of 8 miles of State Route 95, a four lane facility in Blount and Loudon Counties. Approximately 250 acres of land would be committed to project right-of-way; one family would be displaced.
(ELR ORDER # 41501)

P.M. 1382, Grand Prairie

09/16

Texas

County: Dallas

The statement refers to the construction of P.M. 1382 and Northeast Eighth Street from Spur 303 north to the Dallas-Port Worth Turnpike in the city of Grand Prairie. The proposed six-lane urban facility will be 3.4 miles in length. The project will require the displacement of 16 families, 56 individuals, 6 businesses, and 1 non-profit organization. (165 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 41444)

Draft

Date

South Kirkland Trail Crossing

09/03

Washington

County: King

The proposed facility will be a crossing located in the south part of the city of Kirkland, Washington and will connect to the King County and Kirkland Trail Systems and increase public access to Lake Washington and also parks and recreational facilities in the area. The trail will cross 1-405, a six lane divided highway, and will have a length of approximately 400 feet. Adverse impacts are disruption of natural vegetation and wildlife habitat, and, increased air and noise pollution and degradation of water quality due to construction. (89 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 41384)

Final

Date

Air Quality Guidelines...Section 109(j)

09/17

Proposed is the promulgation of guidelines to assure that highways constructed pursuant to Title 23 U.S.C. are consistent with the appropriate, approved plan for the implementation of any ambient air quality standards pursuant to the Clear Air Act. The guidelines, to be issued as a new FHWA Policy and Procedure Memorandum (PPM) 90-70, outlines a procedure that is to be followed during the transportation system planning process, the highway location phase and during construction of the highway project. Favorable impact on the environment is anticipated.
(246 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA USDA DOC HUD HEW DOI
state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 41450)

County Highway 30 and Ala. Route 229

09/30

Alabama

County: Macon Elmore

proposed is the continuation of Macon County Highway 30 to Milstead and the reconstruction of Alabama Route 229 from Milstead to Tallasee. Total length of the project is approximately 9.47 miles. Approximately 195 acres of agricultural land will be committed to the project; one tenant family will be displaced.

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA EPA DOI DOC HUD HEW
(ELR ORDER # 41496)

Rte. 262, Waterbury-Plymouth, Conn.

09/12

Connecticut

The statement refers to the reconstruction of Conn. Route 262 in the City of Waterbury and the Town of Plymouth. The

total length of the project is 0.7 miles. Adverse impacts are the loss of 15 acres of land to right-of-way, some relocation of Spruce Brook, and temporary impacts associated with construction. A 4(f) determination was necessary concerning Mattatuck State Forest.

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA AHP USDA DOI DOC HUD
local agency
(ELR ORDER # 41429)

Northeast By-Pass Road, Massachusetts

09/05

Massachusetts

County: Hampshire

The statement refers to the proposed construction of approximately 3.5 miles of two lane roadway connecting existing Route 116 at the Hadley-Amherst town line to Route 9 in Amherst. The project also includes extending Route 116 approximately 1500' and constructing a grade separation and interchange connecting Route 116 to the By-Pass Road. The number of displacements and the amount of right-of-way required will depend upon the route selected.

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOI DOC USDA HUD
state and local agencies
and concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 41403)

I 190, Worcester County, Massachusetts

09/11

Massachusetts

County: Worcester

The statement refers to the construction of four miles of I 190 (Route 52) in Worcester and West Boylston. The project will extend from I 290 to Mass. Route 12.

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI HEW HUD USDA EPA
state and local agencies

(ELR ORDER # 41427)

Route 52 Expressway, I 190

09/17

Massachusetts

County: Worcester

Proposed is the construction of a sixteen mile section of Route 52 (I 190) through the Towns of West Boylston, Holden, Sterling, and Lancaster, with termini at Worcester and Leominster. Adverse impact will include the displacement of 42 residents, 6 businesses, and 10 farms. The highway will pass through the watershed of the Wachusett Reservoir, introducing possible adverse impact to the major water supply of the Boston Metropolitan area. (four volumes)

350 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI TREAS HUD USDA EPA

state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 4147)

Route 61, Pike County

09/13

Missouri

County: Pike

The project consists of improving approximately 6.0 miles of Route 61 from south of Bowling Green to south of Cyrene in Pike County. The proposed project will consist of initially providing a 4-lane limited access facility with provisions for ultimately providing a 4-lane fully controlled access facility and diamond type interchange at Route 88. Adverse impacts are the loss of land to right-of-way, displacement of homes, and increased noise and air pollution.
(24 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY:

(ELR ORDER # 41433)

I-90, Mineral County, Montana

09/09

Montana

County: Mineral

The project involves the construction of I-90, located in Mineral County. The proposed project consists of 7.7 miles of 4 lane interstate highway and includes two interchanges, a rest area, two grade separations, six minor river crossings, one major crossing, and associated auxiliary road. Adverse impacts are the displacement of businesses and residences, some loss of vegetation and big game winter range, channel changes on the St. Regis River, and temporary impacts usually associated with construction.

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOT USDA EPA COE DOI HUD USCG
state and local agencies

(ELR ORDER # 41413)

I-90 and F 254(10), Montana

09/11

Montana

County: Mineral

The project involves four lane road construction on I-90 for 8.06 miles, and two lane construction of F-254(10) for 2.2 miles. Adverse impact will include a rise in noise levels and the relocation of one family. There will be some alteration of the behavior patterns of the wildlife indigenous to the area. (46 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA DOI EPA HUD
state agencies

(ELR ORDER # 41426)

FAS Route 236 - Bridge

09/17

Montana

County: Fergus Chowteau Blaine

The proposed project is the construction of a bridge site and spur road connecting FAS 236 and the Blaine County Road System. Length of the project is unspecified. The bridge will span the Missouri River. The draft included a 4(f) statement. It has since been determined the park land can be avoided therefore the 4(f) determination is no longer applicable. (331 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA HEW USDA COE DOI USCG
state and local agencies
and concerned citizens
(ELR ORDER # 41452)

Hornell North-South Arterial

09/27

New York

County: Steuben

The proposed project is the construction of the Hornell North-South Arterial through the City of Hornell. The length of the project and the amount of land acquisition are not specified. Relocations will include 75 families, 6 businesses, and one church; land will also be acquired from a school. A 4(f) statement will be filed for the acquisition of land from two public parks. The facility will cross Canacadea, Big, and Carrington Creeks, the Canisteo River, and Arkport Muck Ditch. Adverse impacts will include disruption and loss of fish habitat, increased noise, air, and water pollution levels, and the severance of residential areas. (2 Volumes)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOT USDA DOC HEW DOI FPC EPA AHP USCG
COE state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 41484)

NC 24, Cumberland County

09/04

North Carolina

County: Cumberland

The statement discusses the proposed relocation of NC 24 from Grove Street in Fayetteville to existing NC 24 near SR 1006 in Cumberland County, a distance of approximately 4.0 miles. Adverse impacts are the use of 235 acres of land for right-of-way, and the displacement of 15 families and 2 farms. (50 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA COE DOC EPA GSA HEW DOI
state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 41394)

US 311 - High Point to Winston-Salem

09/25

North Carolina

County: Guilford Forsyth

The statement refers to the proposed relocation of US 311 between High Point and Winston-Salem, a distance of 14.2 miles. The project will consist of a four-lane divided highway with full access control. Approximately 800-900 acres of land will be committed to right-of-way; 92

families and 6 businesses will require relocation. (74 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA COE DOC EPA GSA HEW DOI ANP
state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 41480)

US-35, Jackson County

09/09

Ohio

County: Jackson

The project involves the relocation of US 35 in Jackson County. The plan involves construction of approximately 4.8 miles of new four lane, median divided highway with all necessary appurtenances on limited right-of-way. Adverse impacts are the displacement of 13 families, removal of some vegetation, and loss of wildlife habitat. (44 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY:
(ELR ORDER # 41414)

I-440, Oklahoma City

09/09

Oklahoma

County: Oklahoma

The statement refers to the proposed upgrading of existing US 66, a ground - level four-lane expressway to provide the north leg of the I-440, a six - laned freeway with full control of access through Oklahoma City. Adverse impacts are the displacement of 27 families and 12 businesses (already have been relocated), the reduction of privately owned lands and the disruption of traffic services during construction. (45 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA COE HEW
(ELR ORDER # 41416)

U.S. 17 - South Carolina

09/27

South Carolina

County: Georgetown Charleston

The statement refers to the proposed multi-lane widening of a 41.8 mile section of U.S. Route 17, of which 8.4 miles is in Georgetown County and 33.4 miles is in Charleston County. The project would extend from Road S-23 to near S.C. Rt. 41. Existing 2-lane bridges over both the North and South Santee Rivers will be widened or replaced to provide four-lane traffic movement. Seven businesses, 57 residences, four unidentified structures, and a firetower will be displaced. One acre of Section 4(f) land from the Buck Hall Recreation Areaa will be encroached upon.

COMMENTS MADE BY: HUD COE DOI HEW USDA
state agencies
(ELR ORDER # 41488)

U.S. 14, Beadle County

09/03

South Dakota

County: Beadle

The statement refers to the reconstruction of an existing section of U. S. 14 by building a 4 lane divided highway on the present alignment. The project begins approximately 1 mile east of Huron and follows existing U.S. 14 easterly 3.5 miles to the intersection of U.S. 14 and Bloomfield Road. Adverse impacts of the project include the use of 110 acres of land and the displacement of 5 families and 1 business. (35 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA DOC DOI EPA
 state agencies
(ELR ORDER # 41378)

SR 153 and Spur 94, Hamilton Co.

09/27

Tennessee

County: Hamilton

The statement discusses the proposed widening of the Chickawanga Dam Bridge and the connecting sections of S.R. 153 between Hixson Pike and the Dam Bridge and the construction of a new S.R. 94 Spur bridge and connector route approximately 1.5 miles downstream connecting Annicola Highway and Hixson Pike. The length of Spur 94 is 1.4 miles. Adverse impacts are use of open space land, and increased air and noise pollution.

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI DOT TVA EPA HEW COE HUD
 state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 41485)

U.S. 259, Daingerfield to Lone Star

09/09

Texas

County: Morris

The statement refers to the proposed upgrading of US 259 to a four lane facility. The project will run from Daingerfield South to P.M. Road 250 in Lone Star. Adverse impacts include the conversion of 52 acres of land into additional right-of-way, and the displacement of 12 families and six businesses. (63 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: HEW COE USDA DOI EPA
 state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 41415)

Loop 363, Bell County

09/23

Texas

County: Bell

The statement refers to the construction of Loop 363 from I-35 in Temple to S.H. 36 for a distance of 2.3 miles in the City of Temple, Bell County. The facility will be a 4-lane divided non-controlled access highway. Adverse impacts are temporary air pollution during construction, and minor disturbances to wildlife.

(36 pages)
COMMENTS MADE BY: HEW
state agencies
(ELR ORDER # 41474)

State Trunk Highways 29 and 32

09/03

Wisconsin

County: Brown Shawano Outagamie

The proposed project is the expansion of a 10-mile section of existing State Trunk Highway 29 in the City of Green Bay to a four lane dual roadway. Acquisition of approximately 174 acres of additional right-of-way will cause changes in land use patterns. Adverse effects stemming from the project are displacement of families and businesses and construction disruption. (85 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOI
state agencies
(ELR ORDER # 41387)

U.S.E. 151 and S.T.E. 73, Wisconsin

09/20

Wisconsin

County: Dane Columbia Dodge

The project proposes the improvement of a 16 mile section of U.S.E. 151 and a 1.5 mile relocation of S.T.E. 73. The facilities will be four-lane divided highways. Land acquisition totals 521 acres of farmland, 74 acres of wetland, and 25 acres of woodland. Four families have been displaced. The facility will traverse a number of streams and rivers increasing erosion, siltation, and salt pollution by roadway runoff. Other adverse impacts are: loss of wildlife habitat and increases in noise, air, and water pollution. (190 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOT DOI HEW HUD EPA USDA COE
state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 41460)

US 14A, Big Horn County, Wyoming

09/20

Wyoming

County: Big Horn

The statement refers to the proposed improvement of a portion of US 14A, from a point 22 miles east of Lowell easterly for approximately 5.5 miles. There will be slight increases in air and noise pollution levels.

(87 pages)
COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA DOI EPA
state and local agencies and
concerned citizens
(ELR ORDER # 41461)

Draft

Date

Vessel Traffic System, Houston-Galveston Area

09/24

Texas

The statement refers to the establishing of a Vessel Traffic System for the Houston-Galveston area consisting of a combination of VHF-FM Communications, radar surveillance, and a Vessel Movement System in part, or total. There will be a slight noise increase during construction. (13 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 41475)

Federal Highway Administration

Draft

Date

S.T.R. 27 and 77, Sawyer County

09/10

Wisconsin

County: Sawyer

The statement discusses the improvement of STH 27-77 in northwestern Sawyer County. The proposed project is a relocation of the highway around the city of Hayward business district which will require about 2.2 miles of new highway construction. Adverse impacts are the acquisition of land for right-of-way, displacement of 1 family, and increased air and noise pollution. (93 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 41422)

Final

Date

US 50, Loogootee to Bryantsville (Final Supplement

09/03

This supplement is a result of additional coordination meetings with representatives of the Hoosier N.F. and the Indiana Department of Natural Resources. The end result was a modification of Line 3 through the Martin County State Forest. This modification utilizes as much of the existing route of U.S. 50 through the Forest as possible.

COMMENTS MADE BY:

(ELR ORDER # 41389)

AVAILABILITY OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
AGENCY COMMENTS ON ENVIRONMENTAL
IMPACT STATEMENTS AND OTHER
ACTIONS IMPACTING THE ENVIRONMENT

Pursuant to the requirements of section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, and section 309 of the Clean Air Act, as amended, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has reviewed and commented in writing on Federal agency actions impacting the environment contained in the following appendices during the period of September 1, 1974 and September 30, 1974.

Appendix I contains a listing of draft environmental impact statements reviewed and commented upon in writing during this review period. The list includes the Federal agency responsible for the statement, the number and title of the statement, the classification of the nature of EPA's comments as defined in Appendix II, and the EPA source for copies of the comments as set forth in Appendix V.

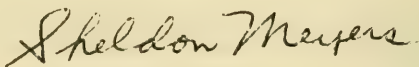
Appendix II contains the definitions of the classifications of EPA's comments on the draft environmental impact statements as set forth in Appendix I.

Appendix III contains a listing of final environmental impact statements reviewed and commented upon in writing during this reviewing period. The listing will include the Federal agency responsible for the statement, the number and title of the statement, a summary of the nature of EPA's comments, and the EPA source for copies of the comments as set forth in Appendix V.

Appendix IV contains a listing of proposed Federal agency regulations, legislation proposed by Federal agencies, and any other proposed actions reviewed and commented upon in writing pursuant to section 309(a) of the Clean Air Act, as amended, during the referenced reviewing period. The listing includes the Federal agency responsible for the proposed action, the title of the action, a summary of the nature of EPA's comments, and the source for copies of the comments as set forth in Appendix V.

Appendix V contains a listing of the names and addresses of the sources for copies of EPA comments listed in Appendices I, III, and IV.

Copies of the EPA Manual setting forth the policies and procedures for EPA's review of agency actions may be obtained by writing the Public Inquiries Branch, Office of Public Affairs, Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C. 20460. Copies of the draft and final environmental impact statements referenced herein are available from the originating Federal department or agency .



Sheldon Meyers
Director
Office of Federal Activities

Dated: 10. 1. 68

APPENDIX I

DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENTS FOR WHICH
COMMENTS WERE ISSUED BETWEEN
SEPTEMBER 1, 1974 AND SEPTEMBER 30, 1974

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	SOURCE FOR COPIES OF COMMENTS
<u>DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE</u>			
D-AFS-E61003-TN:	TEN YEAR MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR UPPER HIWASSEE UNIT, CHEROKEE NATIONAL FOREST, POLK AND MONROE COUNTIES, TENNESSEE	LO-2	E
D-AFS-J65003-WT:	PROPOSED MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE LAKE FIVE PLANNING UNIT ON FLAT HEAD NATIONAL FOREST, MONTANA	LO-1	I
D-AFS-L61003-ID:	PROPOSED LAND USE PLAN, MOUNTAIN HOME PLANNING UNIT, BOISE NATIONAL FOREST, IDAHO	LO-2	K
D-AFS-L61004-ID:	SILVERLEAD PLANNING UNIT, SALMON NATIONAL FOREST, IDAHO	LO-2	K
D-SCS-A36411-WY:	SPRING CANYON WATERSHED PROJECT, GOSHEN COUNTY, WYOMING	LO-1	I
D-REA-F07001-WI:	ALMA UNIT NO. 6 AND RELATED 161 KV TRANSMISSION LINES, ALMA, BUFFALO COUNTY, WISCONSIN	ER-2	F

IDENTIFYING
NUMBER

TITLE

GENERAL
NATURE OF
COMMENTSSOURCE FOR
COPIES OF
COMMENTSDEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

D-DOC-C80001-NY: S&S CORRUGATED PAPER MACHINERY COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK LO-2 C

CORPS OF ENGINEERSD-COE-A32515-FL: PERMIT TO EXCAVATE NINE EARTHEN PLUGS SEPARATING EXISTING CANALS ER-2 E
FROM ACCESS TO FLORIDA INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY AND INSTALLATION
OF BULKHEAD, FLORIDA

D-COE-A36412-00: WALKILL RIVER, FLOOD CONTROL PROJECT, NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY LO-2 C

D-COE-D07001-WV: PLEASANT POWER STATION, UNITS NO. 1 AND 2, OHIO RIVER, WILLOW ER-2 D
ISLAND, PLEASANT COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIAD-COE-D36003-PA: CHARTIERS CREEK LOCAL FLOOD PROTECTION PROJECT, CHARTIERS ER-1 D
CREEK BASIN, PENNSYLVANIAD-COE-E30001-FL: BEACH EROSION CONTROL AND HURRICANE PROTECTION, GOVERNMENT CUT ER-2 E
AND BAKERS HAULOVER INLET, FLORIDAD-COE-E36001-FL: HENDRY COUNTY, CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN FLORIDA PROJECT, FLOOD ER-2 E
CONTROL AND WATER SUPPLY, FLORIDAD-COE-E36002-FL: SOUTH DADE CONVEYANCE CANALS AND EAST COAST BACKPUMPING, CENTRAL ER-2 E
AND SOUTHERN FLORIDA PROJECT, FLORIDA

D-COE-F30001-MI: ST. JOSEPH HARBOR SHORE DAMAGE, BERRIEN COUNTY, MICHIGAN LO-2 F

D-COE-F30002-OH: COOPERATIVE BEACH EROSION CONTROL PROJECT, LAKEVIEW PARK, LO-2 F
LORAIN COUNTY, OHIOD-COE-F30003-IL: BEACH EROSION CONTROL AND SOUTH BOULEVARD BEACH, EVANSTON, LO-2 F
COOK COUNTY, ILLINOISD-COE-F32002-MI: HARBOR FACILITIES, TAWAS BAY HARBOR, EAST TAWAS, LOSCO COUNTY, ER-2 F
MICHIGAN

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	SOURCE FOR COPIES OF COMMENTS
D-COE-F35001-MI:	CONFINED DISPOSAL FACILITY BOLLES HARBOR, MONROE COUNTY, MICHIGAN	LO-2	F
D-COE-G34001-OK:	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE PROGRAM FOR KEYSTONE LAKE, ARKANSAS RIVER, OKLAHOMA	LO-2	G
D-COE-H34000-KS:	GROVE LAKE, SOLDIER CREEK, KANSAS	3	H
D-COE-H36000-IA:	BURLINGTON, LOCAL PROTECTION PROJECT, IOWA	3	H
D-COE-H36001-00:	BIG SIOUX RIVER FLOOD AND EROSION PROTECTION PROJECT, SIOUX CITY, IOWA AND SOUTH DAKOTA	ER-2	H
D-COE-A32509-AK:	HUMBOLDT SMALL BOAT HARBOR, SAND POINT, ALASKA	LO-1	K
D-COE-H36002-KS:	GYP SUM, SMALL FLOOD CONTROL PROJECT, KANSAS	LO-2	H
<u>DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE</u>			
D-DOD-A84008-ME:	OVER-THE-HORIZON RADAR SYSTEM, SOMERSET AND WASHINGTON COUNTIES, MAINE	ER-2	B
D-UAF-K11001-00:	PROPOSED CONTINENTAL OPERATIONS RANGE, NELLIS AIR FORCE BASE, NEVADA; HILL, WENDOVER, DUGWAY, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH; FALLON NAVAL AIR STATION, RENO, NEVADA	LO-2	J
<u>FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION</u>			
D-FPC-C03001-NJ:	LNG IMPORT TERMINAL AT RACCOON ISLAND, GLOUCESTER COUNTY, NEW JERSEY	ER-2	C
D-FPC-F08001-MI:	ST. CLAIR RIVER INTERCONNECTION, ST. CLAIR COUNTY, MICHIGAN	LO-1	F

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	SOURCE FOR COPIES OF COMMENTS
<u>GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION</u>			
D-GSA-B80001-CT:	CONSTRUCTION OF POST OFFICE AND FEDERAL BUILDING CONVERSION OF EXISTING POST OFFICE-COURTHOUSE, NEW HAVEN, NEW HAVEN COUNTY, CONNECTICUT	ER-2	B
D-GSA-K81001-CA:	PROPOSED DISPOSAL OF OXNARD AIR FORCE BASE, CAMARILLO, VENTURA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ER-2	J
D-GSA-A60100-FL:	DISPOSAL OF A PORTION OF FORMER RICHMOND NAVAL AIR STATION, RICHMOND, DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA	LO-2	E
<u>DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT</u>			
D-HUD-A85019-NV:	WATER MILL LANE PROJECT, GREAT NECK, NASSAU COUNTY, NEW YORK	3	C
D-HUD-G85001-TX:	THE PROPOSED "COLONY" SUBDIVISION, DENTON COUNTY, TEXAS	3	G
D-HUD-A61246-GA:	LAKE ALMA DEVELOPMENT, RECREATION, ALMA, GEORGIA	ER-2	E
<u>DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR</u>			
D-BLM-A01026-00:	PROPOSED COAL LEASING PROGRAM	3	I
D-IBR-G07001-NM:	EL PASO COAL GASIFICATION PROJECT, NEW MEXICO	ER-1	G
D-IBR-G28002-NM:	EASTERN NEW MEXICO WATER SUPPLY PROJECT, NEW MEXICO	ER-2	G
RD-DOI-A86062-00:	USE OF STEEL SHOT FOR HUNTING WATERFOWL IN THE UNITED STATES	LO-2	A
D-NPS-F61001-IN:	PROPOSED COMPREHENSIVE DESIGN PLAN, WEST BEACH UNIT, INDIANA DUNES NATIONAL LAKESHORE, INDIANA	LO-2	F
D-NPS-J61001-UT:	PROPOSED WILDERNESS, ARCHES NATIONAL PARK, UTAH	LO-1	I
D-NPS-J61002-UT:	PROPOSED WILDERNESS, CANYON LANDS NATIONAL PARK, UTAH	LO-1	I

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	SOURCE FOR COPIES OF COMMENTS
D-NPS-J61003-UT:	PROPOSED WILDERNESS, CAPITOL REEF NATIONAL PARK, UTAH	LO-1	I
D-NPS-K61001-AZ:	PROPOSED MASTER PLAN, GRAND CANYON COMPLEX, ARIZONA	LO-1	J
D-NPS-K61002-AZ:	DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT PLAN, GRAND CANYON VILLAGE, GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARK, ARIZONA	LO-1	J
D-NPS-A61258-SC:	COMPENS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD, MASTER PLAN AND DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT PLAN, CHEROKEE COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA	LO-2	E
<u>DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION</u>			
D-CGD-G32002-LA:	VESSEL TRAFFIC SYSTEM, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA	LO-2	G
D-FAA-F51001-MN:	CLOQUET-CARLTON COUNTY AIRPORT, CLOQUET, MINNESOTA	LO-1	F
D-FAA-H51001-IA:	SAC CITY MUNICIPAL AIRPORT, SAC CITY, IOWA	LO-2	H
D-FAA-H51002-MO:	NEVADA MUNICIPAL AIRPORT, NEVADA, MISSOURI	LO-2	H
D-FAA-H51003-IA:	BOONE MUNICIPAL AIRPORT, IOWA	LO-2	H
DS-FHW-A41199-KS:	K-7, JOHNSON AND WYANDOTTE COUNTIES, KANSAS	LO-1	H
DS-FHW-A41214-FL:	EXCAMBIA COUNTY, STATE ROAD 95-US 29, FLORIDA	ER-2	E
DS-FHW-A41609-NB:	27TH STREET IMPROVEMENT, LINCOLN, NEBRASKA	LO-2	H
DS-FHW-A41661-00:	PUBLIC LANDS HIGHWAY, TELLICO PLAINS-ROBBINSVILLE FROM ROCK CREEK KNOB TO BEECH GAP IN GRAHAM COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA, AND MONROE COUNTY, TENNESSEE	LO-1	E
D-FHW-A42236-MI:	US 31 RELOCATION, OCEANA COUNTY, MICHIGAN	LO-2	F
D-FHW-A42286-CA:	ROUTE 380, PORTOLA FREEWAY AND ALTERNATIVES, SAN MATEO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ER-2	J

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	SOURCE FOR COPIES OF COMMENTS
D-FHW-C40001-PR:	JESUS T. PINERO AVENUE, PUERTO RICO	LO-2	C
D-FHW-C40002-PR:	BALDORIOTY DE CASTRO EXPRESSWAY, PUERTO RICO	ER-2	C
D-FHW-C40003-NY:	WELLSVILLE CONNECTOR, WELLSVILLE, NEW YORK	3	C
D-FHW-C40004-PR:	ROUTE 111, MOCA-SAN SEBASTIAN, PUERTO RICO	3	C
D-FHW-D40001-PA:	LR 1101, WILLIAM PENN HIGHWAY, WESTMORELAND COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA	ER-2	D
D-FHW-A42271-AK:	STERSE HIGHWAY, FARMERS LOOP TO FOX, ALASKA	LO-1	K
D-FHW-E40002-TN:	SR-137 FROM WR-91 (MARKET STREET) TO SOUTH CITY LIMITS OF JOHNSON CITY, WASHINGTON COUNTY, TENNESSEE	LO-2	E
D-FHW-F40003-OH:	RELOCATION OF STATE ROUTE 7 BETWEEN MARTINS FERRY AND LITTLE RUSH RUN, BELMONT AND JEFFERSON COUNTIES, OHIO	LO-2	F
D-FHW-F40004-WI:	DELAFIELD, OCONOMOWOC ROAD, STH 67, WAUKESHA COUNTY, WISCONSIN	LO-2	F
D-FHW-F40006-WI:	VIOLA-LAFARGE ROAD, STH 131, RICHLAND AND VERNON COUNTIES WISCONSIN	LO-2	F
D-FHW-F40008-WI:	ONALASKA, STH 93 ROAD, LACROSSE COUNTY, WISCONSIN	LO-2	F
D-FHW-G40002-TX:	US 54 FROM LOOP 375 IN NE EL PASO TO TEXAS-NEW MEXICO STATE LINE AT NEWMAN, ELPASO COUNTY, TEXAS	LO-2	G
D-FHW-G40003-TX:	I-25 FROM NEAR ALGOGONES NORTH APPROXIMATELY 21.5 MILES IN SANDOVAL AND SANTA FE COUNTIES, TEXAS	LO-2	G
D-FHW-G40004-LA:	BATON ROUGE INTERSTATE ROUTE I-110, HARDING BOULEVARD, JUNCTION SCENIC HIGHWAY, EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH, LOUISIANA	ER-2	G
D-FHW-G40005-NM:	IMPROVEMENT OF SR 37 FROM JUNCTION WITH SR 48 AT ANGUS NORTH TO END OF PAVEMENT SOUTH OF NOGAL, LINCOLN COUNTY, NEW MEXICO	LO-2	G

IDENTIFYING
NUMBER

TITLE

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	SOURCE FOR COPIES OF COMMENTS
D-FHW-G40006-LA:	WHITE CASTLE-PLAQUEMINE HIGHWAY, STATE ROUTE LA-1, LOUISIANA	LO-2	G
D-FHW-G40011-TX:	US 84 FROM 1 MILE EAST TO 1 MILE NORTHWEST OF ROSCOE, NOLAN COUNTY, TEXAS	LO-2	G
D-FHW-H40004-KS:	US 54, KINGMAN AND PRATT COUNTIES, KANSAS	3	H
D-FHW-J40002-ND:	IMPROVEMENT OF US 2 FROM RAY TO BERTHOLD, WARD, WILLIAMS, AND MOUNTRAIL COUNTIES, NORTH DAKOTA	ER-1	I
D-FHW-K40002-CA:	SIMI VALLEY-SAN FERNANDO VALLEY, ROUTE 18 FREEWAY BETWEEN DESOTO AVENUE AND BALBOA BLVD., LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ER-2	J
D-FHW-K40003-HI:	PILLANI HIGHWAY, KIHEI TO MAKENA ROAD/KULA HIGHWAY, MAUI, MAUI COUNTY, HAWAII	LO-1	J
D-FHW-L40003-ID:	PROJECT SU-3786 (7), OVERLAND ROAD, COLE ROAD TO ORCHARD STREET, IDAHO	LO-1	K
D-FHW-L40005-WA:	BOUNDARY TO INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY, STEVENS COUNTY, WASHINGTON	LO-1	K
D-FHW-A42278-NY:	CITY OF KINGSTON, NORTH-SOUTH ARTERIAL, NORTH BROADWAY TO ROUTE 32, ULSTER COUNTY, NEW YORK	ER-3	C
D-FAA-A51859-TN:	PARIS LANDING STATE PARK AIRPORT, PARIS LANDING, TENNESSEE	LO-2	E
D-FHW-A42280-KY:	CALLOWAY COUNTY, US 641, MURRAY-BENTON ROAD, MURRAY, KENTUCKY	LO-2	E
D-FHW-A42281-KY:	GRAVES COUNTY, US 45, PADUCAH ROAD, MAYFIELD, KENTUCKY	LO-2	E
D-FHW-A42289-MT:	BRIDGE STUDY, NORTHWEST OF WINIFRED, MONTANA	LO-1	I
D-FHW-A42295-FL:	BROWARD COUNTY, STATE ROAD 84, FLORIDA	LO-1	E

IDENTIFYING
NUMBER

GENERAL NATURE OF
COMMENTS

SOURCE FOR
COPIES OF
COMMENTS

TITLE

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

D-AEC-A06139-IL:	CLINTON POWER STATION, UNITS 1 AND 2, DEWITT COUNTY, ILLINOIS POWER COMPANY, DOCKET NOS. 50-461 AND 50-462, ILLINOIS	EU-2	F
D-AEC-A06140-TX:	ALLENS CREEK NUCLEAR GENERATING STATION, UNITS 1 AND 2, AUSTIN COUNTY, HOUSTON LIGHTING AND POWER COMPANY, DOCKET NOS. 50-466 AND 50-467, TEXAS	ER-2	A
D-AEC-A06141-FL:	MANUFACTURE OF FLOATING NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS, OFFSHORE POWER SYSTEMS, DOCKEY NO. STN 50-437, BLOUNT ISLAND, JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA	ER-2	E
D-AEC-A06142-AL:	JOSEPH M. FARLEY NUCLEAR PLANT, UNITS 1 AND 2, CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER, HOUSTON COUNTY, ALABAMA, DOCKET NOS. 50-348 AND 50-364	ER-2	A

WATER RESOURCES COUNCIL

D-WRC-K39002-00:	PACIFIC SOUTHWEST ANALYTICAL SUMMARY REPORT ON WATER AND LAND RESOURCES, ARIZONA, CALIFORNIA, COLORADO, NEW MEXICO, NEVADA, UTAH, AND WYOMING	3	A
------------------	---	---	---

APPENDIX II
DEFINITION OF CODES FOR THE GENERAL NATURE
OF EPA COMMENTS

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF THE ACTION

LO--Lack of Objection

EPA has no objections to the proposed action as described in the draft impact statement; or suggests only minor changes in the proposed action.

ER--Environmental Reservations

EPA has reservations concerning the environmental effects of certain aspects of the proposed action. EPA believes that further study of suggested alternatives or modifications is required and has asked the originating Federal agency to reassess these impacts.

EU--Environmentally Unsatisfactory

EPA believes that the proposed action is unsatisfactory because of its potentially harmful effect on the environment. Furthermore, the Agency believes that the potential safeguards which might be utilized may not adequately protect the environment from hazards arising from this action. The Agency recommends that alternatives to the action be analyzed further (including the possibility of no action at all).

ADEQUACY OF THE IMPACT STATEMENT

Category 1--Adequate

The draft impact statement adequately sets forth the environmental impact of the proposed project or action as well as alternatives reasonably available to the project or action.

Category 2--Insufficient Information

EPA believes that the draft impact statement does not contain sufficient information to assess fully the environmental impact of the proposed project or action. However, from the information submitted, the Agency is able to make a preliminary determination of the impact on the environment. EPA has requested that the originator provide the information that was not included in the draft statement.

Category 3--Inadequate

EPA believes that the draft impact statement does not adequately assess the environmental impact of the proposed project or action, or that the statement inadequately analyzes reasonable available alternatives. The Agency has requested more information and analysis concerning the potential environmental hazards and has asked that substantial revision be made to the impact statement.

APPENDIX III

FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENTS FOR WHICH
COMMENTS WERE ISSUED BETWEEN
SEPTEMBER 1, 1974 AND SEPTEMBER 30, 1974

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	SOURCE FOR COPIES OF COMMENTS
-----------------------	-------	----------------------------	-------------------------------------

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

F-AFS-A65073-CA: PROPOSED KIAMATH NATIONAL FOREST TIMBER MANAGEMENT PLAN, SISKIYOU COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	EPA HAD NO OBJECTIONS TO THE PROJECT AS PROPOSED.	J
---	--	---

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

F-COE-A25010-OH: CLEVELAND HARBOR OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE, CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO	EPA EXPRESSED OPPOSITION TO THE DISPOSAL OF POLLUTED DREDGED SPOIL IN OPEN WATERS OF LAKE ERIE. WHILE THE ALTERNATIVES SECTION OF THE FINAL STATEMENT SUGGESTS THAT ACCEPTABLE ALTERNATIVES EXIST AND WILL BE PROPOSED INSTEAD OF OPEN LAKE DISPOSAL, THIS WAS NOT REFLECTED IN THE OVERALL STATEMENT. EPA REQUESTED CONFIRMATION OF THE INTENDED USE OF AN ACCEPTABLE ALTERNATIVE.	F
--	---	---

IDENTIFYING
NUMBER

TITLE

GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS

SOURCE FOR
COPIES OF
COMMENTS

F-COE-A32488-00:

LOCK AND DAM NO. 26,
MISSISSIPPI RIVER,
MISSOURI AND ILLINOIS

H

EPA EXPRESSED RESERVATIONS CONCERNING THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF THIS PROPOSED PROJECT BECAUSE OF INADEQUATE CONSIDERATION OF THE ADVERSE EFFECTS OF DREDGING AND DRUDGE SPOIL DISPOSAL ON WATER QUALITY. THE AGENCY POINTED OUT THAT CONCENTRATIONS OF CADMIUM, MERCURY, AND LEAD MAY INCREASE DURING AND AFTER PROJECT CONSTRUCTION. EPA'S COMMENTS ALSO EXPRESSED CONCERN OVER THE FAILURE OF THE FINAL IMPACT STATEMENT TO ADEQUATELY ASSESS THE ALTERNATIVE FORMS OF TRANSPORTATION.

F-COE-A34133-CA:

PORT HUENEME HARBOR,
VENTURA COUNTY,
CALIFORNIA

J

EPA HAD NO OBJECTIONS TO THE PROJECT AS PROPOSED.

F-COE-A35064-WI:

MAINTENANCE DREDGING
OPERATIONS AND COMBINED
DIKED DISPOSAL AREA FOR
KENASHA HARBOR AND RACINE
HARBOR, WISCONSIN

F

EPA HAD NO OBJECTIONS TO THE PROJECT AS PROPOSED.

F-COE-A36329-IN:

BROOKVILLE RESERVOIR, EAST
FORK WHITEWATER RIVER,
FRANKLIN AND UNION
COUNTIES, INDIANA

F

EPA ANTICIPATES WATER QUALITY DEGRADATION RESULTING FROM THE PROPOSED PROJECT. UNTIL THE COE COMMITS ITSELF TO INSTITUTING CORRECTIVE MEASURES, EPA HAS ENVIRONMENTAL RESERVATIONS ABOUT THE PROJECT.

F-COE-A21026-OH:

CONFINED DISPOSAL FACILITY
AT TOLEDO HARBOR, LUCAS
COUNTY, OHIO

F

EPA NOTED THAT WHILE THE PROJECT HAS SUBSTANTIALLY CHANGED IN SIZE (FROM 400 ACRES TO 242 ACRES), THE GENERAL SITE LOCATION HAS REMAINED THE SAME. MOREOVER, EPA EXPRESSED CONCERNS RELATED TO THE TREATMENT EFFICIENCY OF THE OVERFLOW WEIR AND ITS COMPLIANCE WITH WATER QUALITY STANDARDS AND THE PROPOSED MIXING OF SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT EFFLUENT WITH THE TOLEDO EDISON THERMAL DISCHARGE IN THE PROJECT AREA.

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	SOURCE FOR COPIES OF COMMENTS
<u>FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION</u>			
F-FPC-A03045-NY:	CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF AN LNG IMPORT TERMINAL AT STATEN ISLAND, NEW YORK, FASOGAS LNG, INC., AND DISTRIGAS CORPORATION	EPA EXPRESSED CONCERN RESPECTING THE PUBLIC SAFETY ASPECT OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT AND SUGGESTED THAT NEW PIPELINES BE CONSTRUCTED RATHER THAN RESORTING TO BARGE SHIPMENT.	C
<u>GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION</u>			
F-GSA-A81154-MI:	FEDERAL OFFICE BUILDING IN ANN HARBOR, MICHIGAN	EPA HAD NO OBJECTIONS TO THE PROJECT AS PROPOSED.	F
F-GSA-A81159-PA:	US COURTHOUSE AND FEDERAL BUILDING, WILLIAMSPORT, PENNSYLVANIA	EPA HAD NO OBJECTIONS TO THE PROJECT AS PROPOSED.	D
<u>DEPARTMENT OF LABOR</u>			
RF-LAB-A86056-00:	PROPOSED REGULATIONS TO LIMIT EXPOSURE OF WORKERS TO VINYL CHLORIDE	EPA HAD NO OBJECTIONS TO THE PROPOSED REGULATION.	A
<u>DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR</u>			
F-BLM-A02055-LA:	PROPOSED OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF AND GAS LEASE SALE NO. 36, OFFSHORE, LOUISIANA	EPA FOUND THAT THE PROPOSED ACTION ENGENDERS ENVIRONMENTAL RESERVATIONS. OF CHIEF CONCERN TO EPA IS THE OFFERING OF 39 HIGH HAZARDS TRACTS, ESPECIALLY THE 10 DEEPWATER TRACTS AND 15 TRACTS LOCATED IN AREAS OF UNSTABLE BOTTOM SEDIMENTS, ALL OF WHICH ARE RELATIVELY CLOSE TO PRODUCTIVE MARSHLAND AREAS. EPA ALSO TAKES ISSUE WITH THE PROVEN RELIABILITY OF SUBSEA PRODUCTION SYSTEMS SINCE THE ONLY MEANS OF REESTABLISHING CONTROL OF A WELL FLOWING OUT OF CONTROL IS THE DRILLING OF A RELIEF WELL. FINALLY EPA OBJECTS TO THE INCOMPLETE ANALYSIS GIVEN TO THE ALTERNATIVE OF DISPOSAL OF FORMATION WATERS BY REINJECTION.	A

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	SOURCE FOR COPIES OF COMMENTS
F-BIM-A61261-CA:	KING RANGE NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA PROPOSED MANAGEMENT PROGRAM, HUMBOLDT AND MEDOCINO COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA	EPA HAD NO OBJECTIONS TO THE PROJECT AS PROPOSED.	J
F-SFW-A64024-WI:	PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT, HORICON NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE, WISCONSIN	EPA HAD NO OBJECTIONS TO THE PROJECT AS PROPOSED.	F
FS-IBR-K39001-CA:	DRAFT SUPPLEMENT TO FINAL STATEMENT ON AUBURN- TOLSON SOUTH UNIT, AMERICAN RIVER DIVERSION, CENTRAL VALLEY PROJECT, CALIFORNIA	WITHOUT A FIRM COMMITMENT FROM THE BUREAU OF RECLAMATION THAT OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES AND PROJECT CAPABILITY OF THE PROPOSED UNIT, IN CONJUNCTION WITH OTHER FUTURE WATER PROJECTS IN THE CENTRAL VALLEY PROJECT AREA, ARE SUCH TO ENSURE MAINTENANCE OF WATER QUALITY STANDARDS, EPA CONTINUES TO HAVE ENVIRONMENTAL RESERVATIONS WITH REGARD TO THE PROPOSED PROJECT.	J
<u>DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION</u>			
F-CGD-A11049-HI:	WATERFRONT REDEVELOPMENT, US COAST GUARD BASE, HONOLULU, HAWAII	EPA HAD NO OBJECTIONS TO THE PROJECT AS PROPOSED.	J
F-FHW-A41451-OH:	STATE ROUTES 43 AND 9, BYPASS OF CARROLLTON, CARROLL COUNTY, OHIO	EPA HAD NO OBJECTIONS TO THE PROJECT AS PROPOSED.	F
F-FAA-A51818-MN:	ROSEAU MUNICIPAL AIRPORT, ROSEAU, MINNESOTA	EPA GENERALLY HAD NO OBJECTIONS TO THE PROPOSED PROJECT. HOWEVER, EPA PROVIDED INFORMATION ON THE POTENTIAL INCREASED AIRPORT SEWAGE.	F

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	SOURCE FOR COPIES OF COMMENTS
F-FAA-A51857-IN:	EXTENSION OF RUNWAY 9-27, LAND ACQUISITION AND ROAD CLOSURE, MICHIANA REGIONAL AIRPORT, SOUTH BEND, INDIANA	EPA HAD NO OBJECTIONS TO THE PROPOSED AS PROPOSED.	F
F-FHW-A40199-MO:	ROUTE 725, ST. LOUIS COUNTY, MISSOURI	EPA BELIEVES THE ASSESSMENT OF NOISE AND AIR IMPACTS ARE CONSIDERED INADEQUATE BY PRESENT STANDARDS. THE FINAL STATEMENT WAS APPROVED BY FHWA IN MAY, 1972 BUT WAS NOT OFFICIALLY FILED WITH CEQ UNTIL JULY, 1974. IT APPEARS THE NOISE LEVELS WILL EXCEED THE LEVELS RECOMMENDED BY PPM 90-2 BY APPROXIMATELY 10 DBA. EPA BELIEVES NOISE ATTENUATION MEASURES SHOULD BE INCORPORATED INTO THE PROJECT DESIGN.	H
FS-FHW-A40253-IN:	US 50, LOOGOTEE TO BRYANTSVILLE, DAVIES, MARTIN AND LAWRENCE COUNTIES, INDIANA	EPA HAD NO OBJECTIONS TO THE PROJECT AS PROPOSED.	F
F-FHW-A40818-IL:	FA ROUTE 45, MANNHEIM ROAD, SECTION 464-Y AND 465-Y, WARS LAKE STREET TO IRVING PARK, COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS	FPA GENERALLY HAD NO OBJECTIONS TO THE PROPOSED PROJECT, BUT REQUESTED ADDITIONAL INFORMATION TO ASSESS MORE FULLY THE PROJECT'S ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS.	F
F-FHW-A41770-WV:	CORRIDOR "H", ELKINS BYPASS, ELKINS, WEST VIRGINIA	EPA HAD NO OBJECTIONS TO THE PROJECT AS PROPOSED.	D
F-FHW-A41844-WI:	WEST COUNTY LINE, GREEN BAY ROAD STH 29 AND 32, BROWN, SHAWANO AND OUTAGAMIE COUNTIES, WISCONSIN	EPA HAD NO OBJECTIONS TO THE PROJECT AS PROPOSED.	F

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	SOURCE FOR COPIES OF COMMENTS
F-FHW-A42330-IL:	FA ROUTE 142, MENARD AND SANGAMON COUNTIES, ILLINOIS	EPA HAD NO OBJECTIONS TO THE PROJECT AS PROPOSED.	F
FS-UMT-K54001-CA:	LARKSPUR FERRY TERMINAL OF THE GOLDEN GATE FERRY AND BUS SERVICE PROJECT, CALIFORNIA	EPA HAD NO OBJECTIONS TO THE PROJECT AS PROPOSED.	J
F-FHW-A42013-WI:	US 53 FREEWAY FROM 3 MILES NORTH OF BLOOMER TO THE WASHBURN-BARON COUNTY LINE, BARON AND CHIPPEWA COUNTIES, WISCONSIN	EPA HAD NO OBJECTIONS TO THE PROJECT AS PROPOSED.	F
F-FHW-A41947-HI:	INTERSTATE ROUTE H-3, HALAWA/HALELOU SUPPLEMENT, HONOLULU, HAWAII	EPA EXPRESSED ITS CONTINUING RESERVATIONS CONCERNING THE PUBLIC HEALTH IMPACTS OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT, AND ACCORDINGLY, REQUESTED THE FHWA TO UNDERTAKE AN UPDATED AIR QUALITY ANALYSIS SO THAT EPA COULD ASCERTAIN WHAT THESE PUBLIC HEALTH IMPACTS WILL BE.	J

APPENDIX IV

REGULATIONS, LEGISLATION AND OTHER FEDERAL AGENCY
ACTIONS FOR WHICH COMMENTS WERE ISSUED BETWEEN
SEPTEMBER 1, 1974 AND SEPTEMBER 30, 1974

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	SOURCE FOR COPIES OF COMMENTS
<u>DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE</u>			
R-SCS-A60102-00:	7 CFR PART 651, LAND RIGHTS, WATER RIGHTS, AND CONSTRUCTION PERMITS, ACQUISITION OF INTERESTS	IN EPA'S VIEW THE PROPOSED REGULATIONS WERE GENERALLY ADEQUATE; HOWEVER, SEVERAL ADDITIONS AND MODIFICATIONS WERE SUGGESTED IN AN EFFORT TO STRENGTHEN THE REGULATIONS FROM AN ENVIRONMENTAL POINT OF VIEW.	A
<u>ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION</u>			
R-AEC-A99019-00:	10 CFR PART 20, STANDARDS FOR PROTECTION AGAINST RADIATION, CONCENTRATION VALUE FOR RADON-222 DAUGHTERS AND ITS USE WHEN URANIUM ORE DUST IS PRESENT	EPA IS IN GENERAL AGREEMENT WITH THE PROPOSED RULE. HOWEVER, EPA SUGGESTED THAT THE AEC CONSIDER, IN THEIR FINAL RULE, THE CONCENTRATION OF RADON AND RADON DAUGHTERS IN UNRESTRICTED AREAS.	A

IDENTIFYING
NUMBER

TITLE

GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS

SOURCE FOR
COPIES OF
COMMENTS

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

R-COE-A89145-00:

33 CFR PART 264, URBAN
STUDIES PROGRAM, PROPOSED
POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

IN EPA'S VIEW, THE PROPOSED REGULATIONS ARE
GENERALLY ADEQUATE; HOWEVER, MODIFICATIONS
HAVE BEEN RECOMMENDED FOR SEVERAL SECTIONS
OF THE REGULATIONS IN AN EFFORT TO
STRENGTHEN THEM FROM AN ENVIRONMENTAL POINT
OF VIEW. MORE EMPHASIS SHOULD BE PLACED ON
THE CAPABILITY OF LOCAL AGENCIES TO DEVELOP
AND MAINTAIN THEIR OWN CONTINUING PLANNING
PROCESS. THE FINAL AUTHORITY FOR SELECTING
ALTERNATIVES SHOULD BE RETAINED AT THE LOCAL
LEVEL.

FEDERAL ENERGY ADMINISTRATION

R-FEA-A04005-00:

10 CFR PART 211, ALLOCATION
OF OLD OIL

EPA SUPPORTS THE INTENTIONS OF FEA IN
PROPOSING THIS REGULATION, HOWEVER IT
COULD MAKE ATTAINMENT OF STATE AIR QUALITY
IMPLEMENTATION PLANS SOMEWHAT MORE DIFFICULT
AT THE MARGIN. EPA SUGGESTED SEVERAL ALTERNATIVE
PROVISIONS FOR FEA'S CONSIDERATION.

R-FEA-A04505-00:

10 CFR PART 212, MANDATORY
PETROLEUM REGULATIONS,
COMPUTATION OF LANDED COSTS

EPA BELIEVES THAT THE FORMULA FOR COMPUTING
LANDED COSTS OF NON-REFERENCE CRUDE OILS SHOULD
BE REVISED TO RECOGNIZE THE HIGHER VALUE OF
LOW-SULFUR RESIDUAL FUEL OIL. SUCH ACTION
WE BELIEVE WOULD BE AN INCENTIVE TO THE
IMPORTATION OF LOW-SULFUR CRUDE AS THEIR
TRANSFER PRICES WOULD MORE ACCURATELY REFLECT
THEIR HIGHER VALUE. THE INCREASED IMPORT OF
LOW-SULFUR CRUDE WILL SIGNIFICANTLY FURTHER
THE OBJECTIVES OF THE CLEAN AIR ACT.

IDENTIFYING
NUMBER

TITLE

GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS

SOURCE FOR
COPIES OF
COMMENTS

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

R-IGS-A02060-00:

NOTICES, OCS ORDER NO. 13,
GULF OF MEXICO AREA

IN GENERAL COMMENTS CENTERED ABOUT THE
FEATURES OF PRODUCTION MEASUREMENT WHICH
AID IN THE DETECTION AND LOCATION OF
PIPELINE LEAKS.

A

R-IGS-A02061-00:

NOTICES, ALASKA AREA,
INTENTION TO DEVELOP OCS
ORDERS

EPA POINTED OUT THAT ACCORDING TO COUNCIL ON
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY FINDINGS, OCS OPERATIONS
IN THE GULF OF ALASKA WOULD PRESENT A HIGHER
ENVIRONMENTAL RISK THAN SUCH DEVELOPMENTS
IN OTHER OCS AREAS. EPA URGED THE DEPARTMENT
OF INTERIOR TO CONSIDER INSTEAD DEVELOPMENT
OF OCS ORDERS FOR AREAS OF LEAST ENVIRONMENTAL
RISK AT THIS TIME. FURTHER RECOMMENDATION
RELATED TO CONSOLIDATION OF OCS REQUIREMENTS
UNDER THE APPROPRIATE ORDER TITLE.

A

APPENDIX V

SOURCE FOR COPIES OF EPA COMMENTS

- A. Director, Office of Public Affairs
Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

- B. Director of Public Affairs
Region I
Room 2303
John F. Kennedy Federal Building
Boston, Massachusetts 02203

- C. Director of Public Affairs
Region II
Environmental Protection Agency
Room 847
26 Federal Plaza
New York, New York 10007

- D. Director of Public Affairs
Region III
Environmental Protection Agency
Curtis Building, 6th and Walnut Streets
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106

- E. Director of Public Affairs
Region IV
Environmental Protection Agency
Suite 300
1421 Peachtree Street, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30309
- F. Director of Public Affairs
Region V
Environmental Protection Agency
1 N. Wacker Drive
Chicago, Illinois 60606
- G. Director of Public Affairs
Region VI
Environmental Protection Agency
1600 Patterson Street
Dallas, Texas 75201
- H. Director of Public Affairs
Region VII
Environmental Protection Agency
1735 Baltimore Street
Kansas City, Missouri 64108

I. Director of Public Affairs

Region VIII

Environmental Protection Agency

Lincoln Tower, Room 916

1860 Lincoln Street

Denver, Colorado 80203

J. Director of Public Affairs

Region IX

Environmental Protection Agency

100 California Street

San Francisco, California 94111

K. Director of Public Affairs

Region X

Environmental Protection Agency

1200 Sixth Avenue

Seattle, Washington 98101

Summary of 102 Statements Filed with the CEQ Through
8/31/74 (By Agency)

	Draft 102's for actions on which no final 102's have yet been received	Final 102's on legislation and actions	Total actions on which draft or final statements have been received
<u>Agency</u>	158	400	658
Agriculture, Department of	1	0	1
Appalachian Regional Commission	1	0	1
Architect of the Capitol	44	136	180
Atomic Energy Commission	0	1	1
Civil Aeronautics Board	12	34	46
Commerce, Department of	6	6	12
Defense, Department of	10	14	24
Air Force	1	16	17
Army	503	616	1119
Army Corps of Engineers	18	21	39
Navy	1	8	9
Delaware River Basin Commission	1	1	1
Energy Policy Office	0	1	1
Environmental Protection Agency	14	51	65
Federal Maritime Commission	2	0	2
Federal Power Commission	81	29	110
General Services Administration	23	61	83
HEW, Department of	2	13	15
HUD, Department of	19	73	92
Interior, Department of	195	201	396
International Boundary and Water Commission -- U.S. and Mexico	1	7	8
Interstate Commerce Commission	7	3	10
Justice, Department of	1	3	5
Labor, Department of	2	2	3
National Aeronautics and Space Adm.	10	20	30
National Capital Planning Comm.	5	8	13
National Science Foundation	1	0	1
New England River Basins Commissions	0	0	0
Office of Science and Technology	0	1	1
Pacific Northwest River Basins Comm.	3	0	3
Pennsylvania Ave. Dev. Corp.	0	1	1
Souris-Red-Rainy River Basins Comm.	1	0	1
State Department	1	0	1
Tennessee Valley Authority	3	4	7
Transportation, Department of	5	21	26
Treasury, Department of	979	1761	2740
Upper Mississippi River Basin Comm.	3	7	10
U.S. Postal Service	1	0	1
U.S. Water Resources Council	2	0	2
Veterans Administration	4	0	4
Canal Zone Government	1	6	7
	1	0	1
	2118	3556	5654

102 monitor

onmental
t
ments

Vol. 4 No. 10
November, 1974

ECONOMIC IMPACT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS

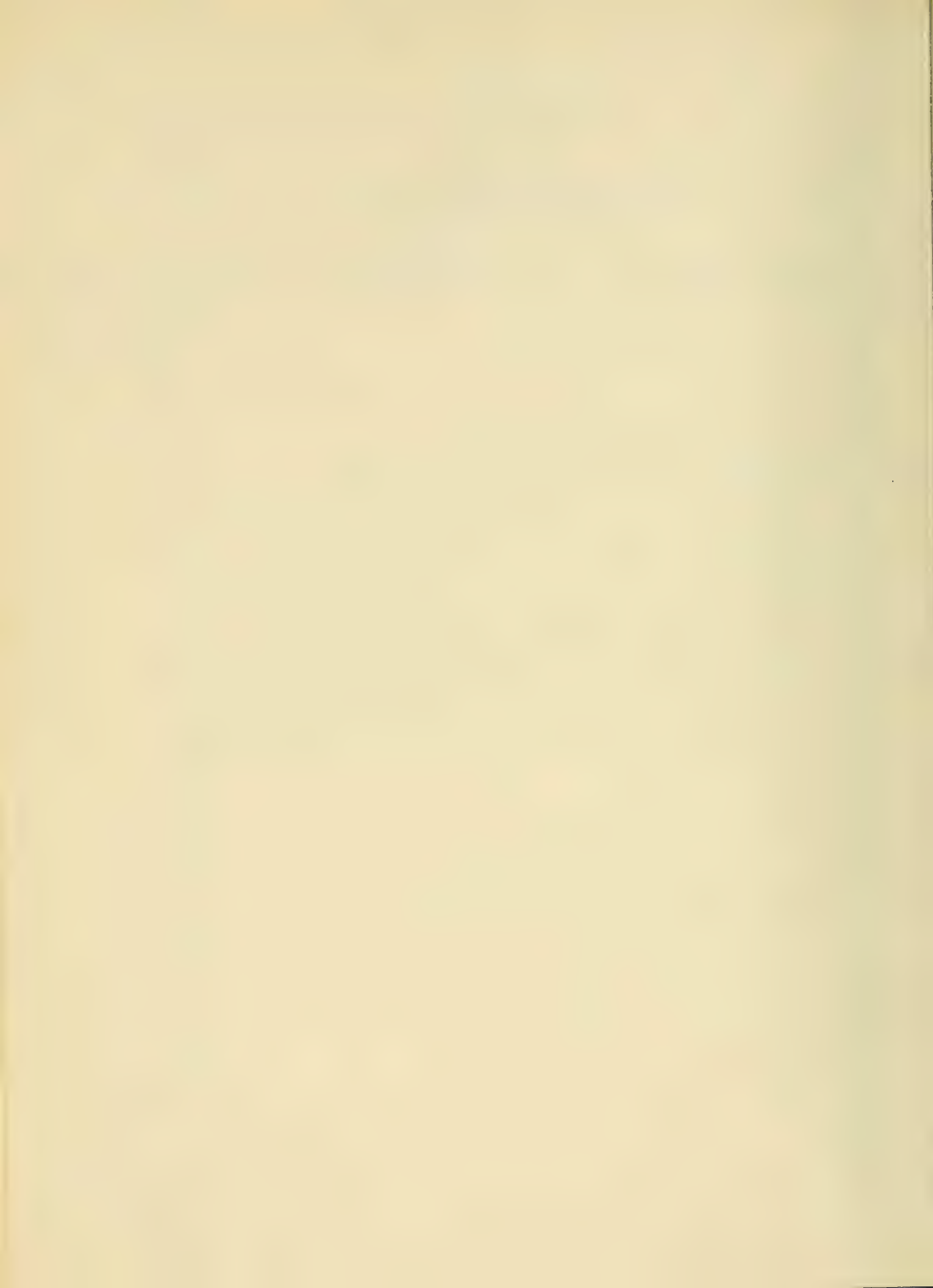
Pollution control expenditures are not expected to significantly affect industry's ability to expand or modernize over the next decade, according to a new CEQ report, Economic Impact of Environmental Programs. The report also concludes that environmental programs have had an insignificant impact on GNP growth, the rate of inflation, and unemployment, and that such programs were responsible for only about a one-half of one percent rise in the Wholesale Price Index which rose 17% from 1973 to 1974. The full text appears on page 3.

NEW LIST OF NEPA CONTACTS

A revised list of agency contacts with NEPA responsibility appears on page 30.

1974

58,
59
10



THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS

Prepared by:

Executive Office of the President
The Council on Environmental Quality
722 Jackson Place, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006

November 1974

CONTENTS

1974 Abatement Cost Estimates

Distribution of Costs by Sector

Distribution over Time

Distribution between Investment and O&M Costs

Macroeconomic Impacts

Impact on Inflation

Impact on Investment, Productivity, and Economic Growth

Impact on Employment

Impact on Government Finances

Impact on Foreign Trade

Impact on the Distribution of Income

Impact on Specific Industries

References

Notes on Methodology

Other Analyses on Economic Impacts Released by CEQ

Tables

- I. Estimated Incremental Pollution Control Expenditures
- II. Investment for Air and Water Pollution Abatement by Industries, 1973
- III. Investment for Air and Water Pollution Abatement by Industries, 1974
- IV. Percentage Contribution to Price Indices with Pollution Control Expenditures
- V. Plant Closings Where Pollution Control Costs Were Alleged to be Factor, January 1971-June 1974
- VI. U.S. Budget Outlays by Function, 1973 Actual and 1974-76 Estimated
- VII. Manufacturing Energy Consumption, Selected Industries, 1967
- VIII. Pollution Control Expenditures as a Percentage of Value of Shipments, Selected Industries, 1973 and 1980

Figures

- I. Percent Contribution to Change in Wholesale Price Index, April 1973-April 1974 (by Major Commodity Groupings)
- II. Projected Economic Growth, 1974-1982
- III. Projected Unemployment Rates, 1974-1982
- IV. Pollution Abatement Expenditures for New Plant and Equipment by Selected Industries, 1973
- V. Pollution Abatement Expenditures for New Plant and Equipment by Selected Industries, 1974

THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS

The Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) has, since its inception, taken a major responsibility for assessing the economic abatement costs the Nation can expect to face as a result of current Federal environmental legislation.¹ The Council carries out other in-house analyses or contracts for studies concerning the economic impact of these programs. This memorandum summarizes CEQ's 1974 estimates and analyses. Additional supporting papers are available upon request. (See page 24.)

1974 Abatement Cost Estimates

The CEQ's estimate of abatement costs for the ten-year period 1973 through 1982 are given in Table I. These "incremental" abatement costs are those abatement costs projected to meet the requirements of Federal environmental legislation enacted since the mid-sixties, beyond what the Nation would have spent for the same purposes in the absence of this legislation. Four types of costs are shown:

- "Investment costs" (for the period 1973-1982) which are the estimated expenditures which will be made on capital equipment for pollution abatement by both public and private sectors.
- "Capital costs" which include interest charges on pollution control investments and the depreciation of the capital equipment.
- "O&M costs" which are the costs of operating and maintaining the pollution abatement processes.
- "Annual costs" which are the sum of the capital costs and the O&M costs. The last column in Table I shows the sum of annual costs projected for each of the ten years 1973, 1974,...1982.

These abatement costs are estimated primarily from data provided by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and other Federal agencies. The air pollution abatement costs are based primarily

TABLE 1

ESTIMATED INCREMENTAL POLLUTION
CONTROL EXPENDITURES¹

[In billions of 1973 dollars]

Pollutant/medium	1973			1982		Cumulative - 1973-82		
	O&M ²	Capital costs ³	Total annual costs ⁴	O&M ²	Capital costs ³	Capital investment	O&M ²	Total annual costs ⁴
Air pollution	.1	.1	.2	.5	.2	1.7	3.8	5.4
	Public							
	Private	.2	1.4	8.4	4.9	31.3	49.9	74.4
	Mobile	.7	1.2	1.3	1.1	8.4	11.6	24.5
	Industrial	.5	.8	2.7	1.2	7.9	19.6	29.0
Utilities	.5	1.3	3.6	12.9	7.4	49.3	84.9	133.3
Total	2.3							
Water pollution								
	Public	.2	NA	.2	NA	1.8	NA	NA
	Federal	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.3	14.8	12.8	24.4
	State and local							
	Private	.5	1.0	1.5	1.2	9.8	12.3	23.1
Industrial	0	0	.01	.4	.3	4.4	2.2	3.5
Utilities								
Total	1.8	.6	2.1	3.5	2.8	30.8	27.3	51.0
Radiation								
	Nuclear powerplants	NA	NA	.05	.05	.3	.08	.3
	Solid waste							
	Public	.1	.2	.3	.1	1.0	2.2	2.9
	Private	.1	.1	.5	<.05	<.05	2.3	2.3
Total	.2	.1	.3	.8	.1	1.0	4.5	5.2
Land reclamation: 5								
	Surface mining	.3	.3	1.6	0	0	5.0	5.0
	Noise ⁶	NA	NA	NA	1.0-1.4	6.0-8.7	NA	NA
Grand total ⁶	4.6	2.0	6.3	18.8	10.4	81.4	121.8	194.8

^{1/} Incremental costs are expenditures made pursuant to Federal environmental legislation, beyond those that would have been made in the absence of this legislation.

^{2/} Operating and maintenance costs.

^{3/} Interest and depreciation.

^{4/} O&M plus capital costs.

^{5/} Includes coal mining only.

^{6/} Not included in grand total.

on the 1974 edition of The Cost of Clean Air,² and the private water pollution abatement costs are based primarily upon the 1973 edition of The Economics of Clean Water.³ The cost estimates predominantly assume the installation of "end-of-the-pipe" treatment for air and water pollution abatement, and thus understate potential for less costly production process modifications which also satisfy legislated abatement requirements. For this reason, and because CEQ's unit cost assumptions are generally high, the cost estimates are considered to define, on the basis of current knowledge, the maximum likely costs the Nation will experience. However, not all of the costs associated with meeting the 1983 goals of "best available technology" are included because of uncertainty about the degree of abatement that will be required for many industries.⁴

Cumulative abatement costs (in constant 1973 dollars) over the 1973-82 period are estimated to be \$194.8 billion. This estimate is approximately \$42.1 billion (28 percent) higher than last year's estimate. However, only \$10.1 billion of this increase represents a net increase in real cost estimates (primarily stationary air pollution control). The remainder of the increase resulted from:

- Changing the estimating period from 1972- 1981 to 1973-82 (in essence, dropping 1972, a relatively low cost year, and adding 1983, a higher cost year).
- Inflation (changing from 1972 dollars to 1973 dollars).

Distribution of Costs by Sector: Approximately \$77 billion of the cumulative costs (mobile sources and solid waste collection costs) is paid for directly by the consumer. Another \$32 billion is initially paid by government and passed through to taxpayers. Of the remainder, \$32 billion will be paid by electrical utilities and the rest by other industries. These costs will be predominantly passed on to the consumer in the form of higher electricity and product prices.

Distribution over Time: In terms of the timing of expenditures, investments are expected to increase steadily up to a peak in 1976 in order to meet the 1971 goals of the Clean Air Act and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act. Annual costs are expected to increase at a rapid rate through 1977 after which they will level off.

Distribution between Investment and O&M Costs: In terms of real resource costs, CEQ estimates that there will be \$81.4 billion invested in capital equipment and \$121.8 billion spent on operation and maintenance costs over the 10-year period. As noted earlier, this estimate of investment costs is thought to be too high because of the emphasis placed on "end-of-the-pipe" capital investments as opposed to less investment-intensive process charges. The Bureau of Economic Analysis (Department of Commerce) in a recent survey of pollution abatement investments (see Tables II and III) found them to be somewhat lower than the CEQ estimates.⁵

As Tables II and III indicate, the BEA survey provides the first information about the relative importance of process change as opposed to "end-of-the-pipe" treatment for pollution abatement. In 1973 and 1974, 23 percent of the total investment for pollution abatement was expected to be allocated for process changes.

Macroeconomic Impacts

The macroeconomic impacts of environmental expenditures were analysed by CEQ, with the help of the Chase Econometrics, Inc., macroeconomic model.⁶

In 1974, the estimated incremental real resource (investment plus O&M) abatement costs amounted to approximately 0.7 percent of the U.S. Gross National Product. This proportion is expected to increase to approximately 1.4 percent in 1976, and then decrease thereafter as investment costs decrease and GNP continues to grow.

TABLE II
INVESTMENT FOR AIR AND WATER
POLLUTION ABATEMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1973

	Total plant & expenditures	Pollution abatement investment					
		End-of-the-pipe & process change			Process change only		
		Total	Air	Water	Total	Air	Water
All industries-----	100,076	4,938	3,176	1,762	1,169	724	444
Manufacturing-----	38,003	3,153	2,050	1,103	712	446	266
Durable goods -----	19,389	1,579	1,207	372	321	220	101
Primary metals -----	3,481	814	712	101	112	82	29
Blast furnace, steel works-----	1,407	230	163	67	75	56	19
Nonferrous-----	1,679	523	492	31	29	19	9
Electrical machinery-----	2,895	129	44	85	35	14	21
Machinery, except electrical-----	3,478	80	52	28	36	24	12
Transportation equipment-----	3,063	170	96	74	37	20	17
Motor vehicles-----	2,244	143	81	62	35	19	16
Aircraft-----	531	20	11	10	0	0	0
Stone, clay, & glass-----	1,503	144	123	22	50	42	8
Other durables -----	4,969	243	180	63	52	37	15
Nondurable goods -----	18,614	1,574	843	731	391	226	165
Food including beverage-----	3,048	152	68	84	49	25	24
Textile-----	787	29	9	20	11	3	8
Paper-----	1,893	355	174	181	14	7	7
Chemical-----	4,324	416	203	213	149	88	61
Petroleum-----	5,409	555	352	203	151	94	57
Rubber-----	1,567	48	26	23	12	6	6
Other nondurables -----	1,586	19	12	7	5	4	1
Nonmanufacturing-----	62,073	1,785	1,126	659	457	278	179
Mining-----	2,759	91	41	50	20	15	5
Railroad-----	1,939	16	5	11	5	3	2
Air transportation-----	2,413	15	12	4	2	2	0
Other transportation-----	1,605	11	6	5	4	3	1
Public utilities-----	19,087	1,451	921	530	386	226	160
Electric-----	16,250	1,409	906	503	372	223	149
Gas & other -----	2,837	42	15	27	14	3	11
Communication, commercial, & other -----	34,270	201	142	58	41	31	10

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Survey of Current Business, vol. 54, July 1974.

Estimated private pollution control investments (excluding mobile sources) amount to approximately 3 percent of gross private domestic investment and 6 percent of business investment in plant and equipment in 1974. These ratios are expected to remain approximately constant through 1976 after which they will fall.

Impact on Inflation: The impact of these expenditures on the rate of inflation has been estimated in two ways. One estimate compares the price increases expected in different economic sectors as a result of pollution control expenditures with the contribution of these expenditures to the rate of inflation. As Figure I indicates, much of the increase in the wholesale price index (WPI) over the past year has occurred because of increased energy (predominantly oil) and food prices. The cost of producing crude oil and unprocessed food is virtually unaffected by pollution control expenditures. Calculating the impact of the remaining sectors involved weighting the contribution of each to the increase in the WPI by the price increase expected in each sector as a result of direct and indirect pollution control costs. These calculations indicate that pollution control expenditures were responsible for approximately 0.5 percent (one-fortieth of the total increase of 17 percent) in the WPI from 1973 to 1974.

This result was confirmed by three separate analyses using sophisticated macroeconomic computer models. The first was the 1973 Chase Econometrics macroeconomic analysis which predicted an increase in the WPI of 0.5 percent during 1974 as a result of pollution control expenditures.⁷ Two other similar analyses have been run by the Brookings Institution and by Data Resources, Inc.⁸ Both show inflation rates of 0.3 percent to 0.5 percent per year resulting from pollution control expenditures. The Chase projections of price increases resulting from pollution control expenditures are given in Table IV.

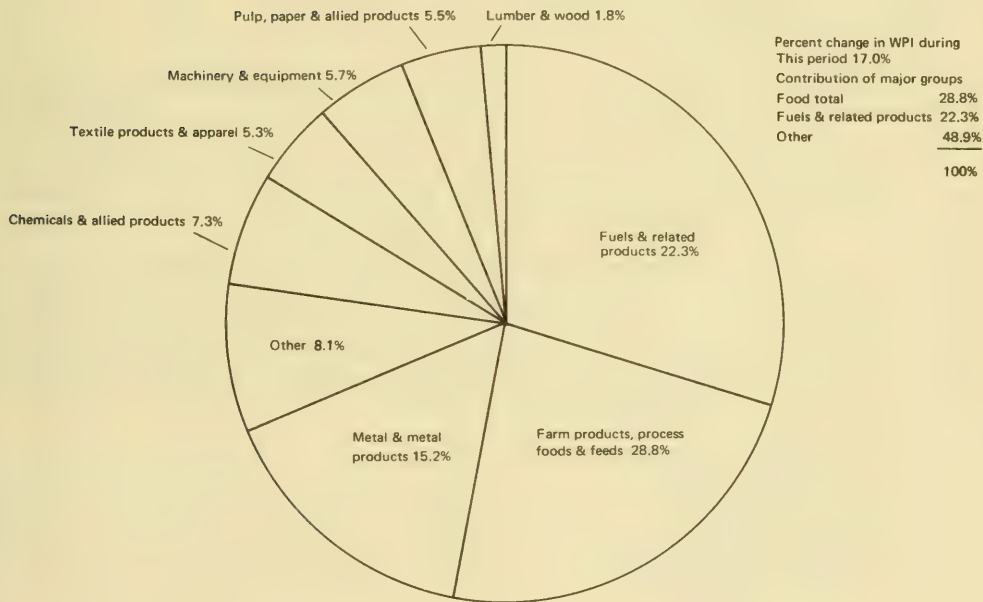
Impact on Investment, Productivity, and Economic Growth: One of the concerns currently being expressed about environmental programs is that the substantial investments they require will displace investments that firms would otherwise be making to expand or modernize their production capacity. Such a substitution, if it were to occur widely, could have an adverse impact on the rate of increase in labor productivity because firms

TABLE III
INVESTMENT FOR AIR AND WATER POLLUTION
ABATEMENT BY INDUSTRIES; 1974

	Total plant and expenditures	Pollution abatement investment					
		End-of-the-pipe & process change			Process change only		
		Total	Air	Water	Total	Air	Water
All industries-----	112,114	6,543	4,346	2,196	1,465	1,003	462
Manufacturing-----	44,404	4,446	2,929	1,517	1,042	721	321
Durable goods-----	22,611	2,063	1,523	540	499	397	102
Primary metals-----	4,337	1,003	841	163	250	239	11
Blast furnace, steel works-----	1,712	381	304	78	114	109	4
Nonferrous-----	2,156	553	469	83	118	111	6
Electrical machinery-----	3,179	175	53	122	46	16	30
Machinery, except electrical-----	3,975	118	74	44	42	27	15
Transportation equipment-----	3,570	195	112	83	29	17	12
Motor vehicles-----	2,682	178	103	75	28	17	12
Aircraft-----	580	13	7	6	0	0	0
Stone, clay, & glass-----	1,683	282	244	39	58	48	10
Other durables-----	5,867	290	200	90	73	50	23
Nondurable goods-----	21,793	2,383	1,406	977	543	324	220
Food including beverage-----	3,276	230	112	118	67	35	32
Textile-----	773	43	17	26	7	3	4
Paper-----	2,484	500	326	174	31	16	15
Chemical-----	5,249	608	293	316	188	109	79
Petroleum-----	6,888	926	610	316	239	153	86
Rubber-----	1,580	51	33	18	8	6	2
Other nondurables-----	1,543	24	16	9	5	2	2
Nonmanufacturing-----	67,710	2,097	1,418	679	423	283	140
Mining-----	3,143	100	53	47	28	22	6
Railroad-----	2,272	19	3	16	3	2	2
Air transportation-----	2,160	9	4	5	1	0	0
Other transportation-----	1,617	17	10	7	5	3	2
Public utilities-----	22,163	1,696	1,179	518	307	200	107
Electric-----	18,808	1,651	1,160	491	295	197	98
Gas & other-----	3,355	46	19	27	11	2	9
Communication, commercial, & other-----	36,355	256	170	87	80	57	23

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Survey of Current Business, Vol. 54, July 1974.

FIGURE I
Percent Contribution to Change in Wholesale Price Index,
April 1973-April 1974
(by Major Commodity Groupings)



Source: Cost of Living Council, 1974, based on Bureau of Labor Statistics data.

TABLE IV
PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTION
OF POLLUTION ABATEMENT EXPENDITURES
TO PROJECTED CHANGES IN PRICE INDICES

	CPI	WPI	GNP deflator
Increase 1975/76	0.5%	2.0%	0.9%
Cumulative increase to 1976	0.8%	2.6%	1.2%
Average increase 1973/76	0.3%	0.9%	0.4%
Increase 1981-82	-0.2%	-0.1%	0.0%
Cumulative increase to 1982	0.3%	2.4%	0.9%
Average increase 1973/82	.03%	0.2%	0.1%

CPI = Consumer price index

WPI = Wholesale price index

Source: Based on Chase Econometrics, Inc., (1974) estimates.

would be operating with older, less productive equipment. And this reduced productivity growth would result in a lower rate of economic growth for the Nation.

The available data indicate that such effects are likely to be minimal. The maximum projected investment for environmental purposes by U.S. industries is unlikely to exceed 6 percent of their total plant and equipment expenditures in any one year, and should average approximately 3 percent of these expenditures over the 10-year estimating period.

The pollution control expenditures will, of course, place increased demands on the capital market and will displace some private investment, but the Chase Econometrics analyses conclude that the displacement will predominantly be in areas other than plant and equipment expenditures, such as residential construction.

This conclusion is at least partially confirmed by the results of the first Bureau of Economic Analysis survey of pollution control expenditures, in which only 2 percent of the firms sampled claimed that pollution control expenditures had displaced any of their planned investments for expanding or modernizing their production capacity.

FIGURE II
Projected Economic Growth, 1974-1982

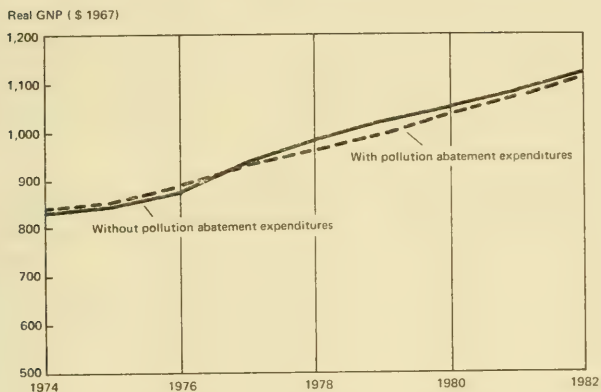
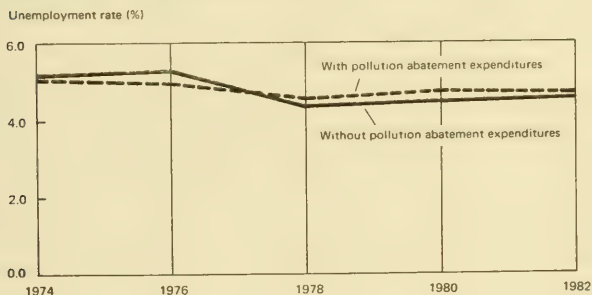


FIGURE III
Projected Unemployment Rates, 1974-1982



The BEA report concluded, "While it is possible that in some industries pollution abatement restrictions have caused a reduction in investment, the low level of positive response to this question indicates that business as a whole does not think of pollution abatement regulations as reducing investment in new plant equipment."¹⁰

In light of these findings, pollution control expenditures are not expected to delay significantly the expansion or modernization of industrial capacity for producing goods and services, and therefore are not expected to have a measurable adverse impact on labor productivity.

If environmental expenditures have an insignificant impact on plant and equipment expenditures and therefore on productivity, they will have virtually no impact on the rate of growth of the "full employment GNP." However, according to the 10-year forecast by Chase Econometrics, the anticipated peaking of environmentally related expenditures prior to 1978 will create a minor business cycle which will affect the actual growth rate in GNP. These expenditures are expected to stimulate the economy prior to 1976 so that the GNP in current and constant dollars will be higher than it otherwise would have been. After 1976 the slightly higher prices resulting from pollution control expenditures will have a minor depressing effect on the economy, causing the real GNP to dip below the level expected without environmental expenditures. By 1982 this depressing effect is expected to disappear, so that the GNP will be at the same level as it would have been without environmental improvement programs. The projected GNP levels are summarized in Figure II.

Impact on Employment: The impact of environmental expenditures on employment is projected to be insignificant. In the macroeconomic analyses the impact of unemployment is expected to mirror the impact on GNP: before 1976 there will be less unemployment than there otherwise would have been, from 1977 to 1980 there will be somewhat more; but by the end of the decade there will be no significant impact on unemployment. Projected employment rates are given in Figure III.

These macroeconomic analyses do not take account of plant closings caused by environmental regulations, however. EPA, which maintains an "Economic Dislocation Early Warning System" on such closings, had received reports of 69 firms which claimed that they had been

TABLE V

PLANT CLOSINGS WHERE POLLUTION CONTROL COSTS WERE ALLEGED
TO BE FACTOR, JANUARY 1971-JUNE 1974

REGION \ INDUSTRY		Paper & allied products	Primary metals	Chemicals & allied products	Food products	Stone, clay, glass & concrete products	Mining & quarrying non-metal minerals	Textile mill products	Other industries	TOTAL
I	Plants Employees	2 1,013					3 -	1 95	6 1,108	
II	Plants Employees	3 1,536	1 44	3 1,450	1 102	1 25	1 133	8 1,308	18 4,598	
III	Plants Employees			2 610	2 105			3 390	7 1,105	
IV	Plants Employees		1 148	1 78					2 226	
V	Plants Employees	2 500	5 1,379		3 165	3 235		1 -	14 2,279	
VI	Plants Employees		3 540					1 45	4 585	
VII	Plants Employees									
VIII	Plants Employees			1 -		2 208			3 208	
IX	Plants Employees		2 400		2 -	2 148	1 35	2 529	8 1,112	
X	Plants Employees	3 833			1 38			2 250	6 1,121	
TOTAL										
	Plants Employees	10 3,882	12 2,511	7 2,138	9 410	5 383	4 268	4 133	18 2,617	68 12,342

1/ Dislocation involving less than 25 jobs is not reported.

2/ "Other industries" includes all dislocations where the combined "actual" and "threatened" plants amount to fewer than six.

Source: Environmental Protection Agency, Office of the Administrator, 1974 Second Quarter Report of the Economic Dislocation Early Warning System.

forced to close plants from January 1971 through June 1974, at least in part because of environmental regulations. These plants represented a total of approximately 12,000 jobs (about .015 percent of the current labor force). The details on these closures are given in Table V.

It should be noted that the increase in unemployment caused by these plant closings will be less than the 12,000 jobs that the plants themselves represented. The lost production will be shifted to other plants, sometimes within the same firm, and as a result more jobs will be created at these other plants. There is probably some net loss in jobs because the plants which increase production are likely to be more efficient than the plants which close. It is the relative inefficiency of these plants -- they are likely to be older, smaller facilities which are only marginally profitable even without the requirement that they install environmental controls -- that leads the firm to conclude that they should be closed rather than modernized. In many instances they would have been closed soon anyway, and environmental regulations tend only to accelerate an otherwise inevitable process.

However, the problem of plant closures should not be understated. As Table V indicates, there is some geographical concentration of the plants which have closed. Many of these plants are also often located in older, industrial towns already suffering relatively high unemployment rates. Their closures can be a serious blow to the local economy and particularly to the workers who may have serious difficulty finding other employment.

Impact on Government Finances: The major sources of government expenditures associated with the implementation of Federal environmental legislation are for municipal sewage treatment plants, solid waste collection and disposal, and air and water pollution abatement from publicly owned facilities. At the Federal level, the EPA sewage treatment grants program has become the second largest public works activity exceeded only by the Federal highway program. Nevertheless, as indicated in Table VI, environmental expenditures still account for only 1.0 percent of total Federal outlays in FY '74 and 1.3 percent in FY '75.

On the state and local levels, because the Federal Government is presently paying a large proportion (up to 75 percent) of the investments required for municipal sewage collection and treatment works, CEQ projects local government environmental expenditures to be lower than they would have been in the absence

TABLE VI

U.S. BUDGET OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION
1973 ACTUAL AND 1974-76 ESTIMATED

[in billions of dollars]

Description	1973 actual	1974 estimate	1975 estimate	1976 estimate
Function:				
National defense	76.0	80.6	87.7	94.8
International affairs & finance	3.0	3.9	4.1	4.3
Space research & technology	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.4
Agriculture & rural development	6.2	4.0	2.7	4.1
NATURAL RESOURCES & ENVIRONMENT	.6	.6	3.1	4.1
Commerce & transportation	13.1	13.5	13.4	13.7
Community development & housing	4.1	5.4	5.7	7.4
Education & manpower	10.2	10.8	11.5	12.3
Health	18.4	23.3	26.3	28.6
Income security	73.1	85.0	100.1	107.2
Veterans benefits & services	12.0	13.3	13.6	13.8
Interest	22.8	27.8	29.1	30.4
General government	5.5	6.8	6.8	6.9
General revenue sharing	6.6	6.1	6.2	6.3
Allowances	--	.3	1.6	4.4
Undistributed intragovernmental transactions	-8.4	-10.0	-10.7	-11.6
Total	246.5	274.7	304.4	329.4

DETAILS FOR NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT

[in billions of dollars]

	1973 actual	1974 estimate	1975 estimate
Pollution control and abatement	\$1.1	\$2.6	\$4.0
Recreational resources	.6	.8	.8
Water resources and power	2.9	2.9	3.0
Land management	.9	1.0	1.1
Mineral resources	.1	.3	.3
Other natural resource programs	.2	.2	.2
subtotal all programs	5.8	7.8	9.4
Deduction for offsetting receipts	-5.2	-7.2	-6.3
Net total	\$0.6	\$0.6	\$3.1

Source: Office of Management and Budget, The Budget of the United States Government: Fiscal Year 1975 (U.S. Government Printing Office, 1974), p. 86.

of Federal legislation. The fiscal impact of local expenditures will also be reduced by the fact that many of these costs -- e.g., for sewage treatment and solid waste collection -- are likely to be financed out of user charges rather than general revenues.¹¹

Impact on Foreign Trade: Analyses conducted by the Department of Commerce, other Federal agencies, and independent analysts have not succeeded in identifying any significant impact of our environmental regulations on our foreign trade and balance of payments.¹² Some U.S. exports will become slightly more expensive, and some imports will become more competitive, but the total effect is small. This is largely attributable to a) the relatively small price increases for U.S. goods as a result of environmental requirements; b) the lack of import competition for many commodities which may experience price increases because of the weight, bulk, or U.S. quality requirements for those goods; and c) the enactment by many competing countries of stringent environmental regulations that will reduce any comparative advantage their industries might have over U.S. firms.

Impact on the Distribution of Income: CEQ and EPA have sponsored studies of the impact of pollution control programs on the distribution of income. These analyses are presently being updated by CEQ.¹³ They show that the medium income family paid approximately 0.5 percent of its family income for incremental pollution control expenditures in 1972 in the form of higher products prices, higher tax revenues, and increased service charges for government services. In 1976, this percentage is expected to increase to about 2.0 percent, falling slightly by 1980. In 1976 and 1980 the increased costs are expected to be relatively evenly divided between higher automobile expenditures, higher prices for other goods and services, and higher taxes.

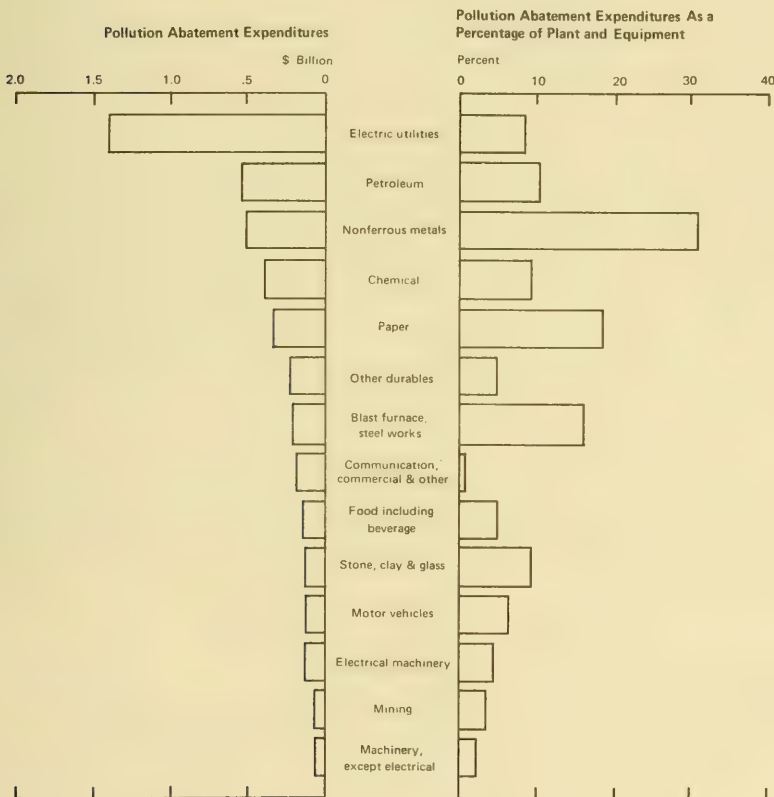
The distributional impact of these expenditures is expected to be mildly regressive. That is, lower income families will pay a slightly higher proportion of their income (although a much smaller dollar amount) for pollution control expenditures than higher income families.

Impacts on Specific Industries

The previous analyses indicated that there was unlikely to be any significant macroeconomic impact of environmental programs. However, the impacts are not spread evenly across all sectors.

FIGURE IV

Pollution Abatement Expenditures for New Plant and Equipment by Selected Industries, 1973



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Survey of Current Business, vol. 54, July 1974

Some industries pollute much more heavily than others and will therefore have to undertake significantly greater efforts to abate their pollution to acceptable levels. Figures IV and V summarize the BEA findings about the relative level of investments being made for pollution control among different industries. Clearly, the industries which would appear to be most significantly affected are:

- Electric utilities
- Petroleum refining
- Iron and steel
- Pulp and paper
- Nonferrous and primary metals
- Stone, clay, glass, and cement
- Chemicals
- Food and kindred products

These eight industrial groupings account for four-fifths of the total estimated private pollution control investments in 1974. The proportion of total plant and equipment investment spent for pollution control purposes in these industries -- ranging from 10 to 20 percent -- is substantially above the national average -- less than 6 percent. Of course, a high proportion of total plant and equipment expenditures being allocated to pollution control may indicate only that the particular industry is investing relatively little for capacity expansion in the United States.

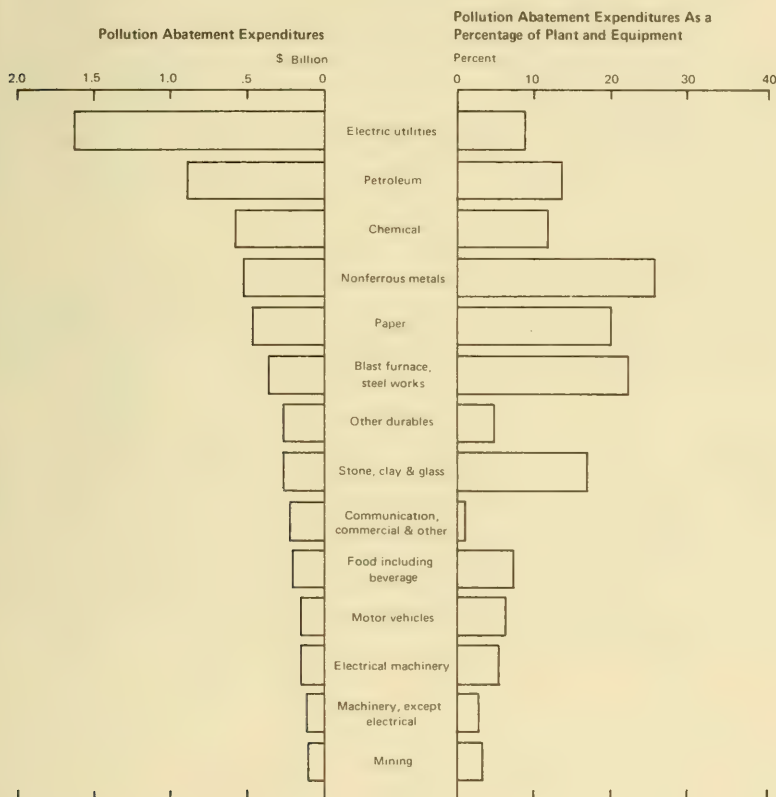
As Tables II and III indicate, all of these industries are expecting to increase their pollution control investments substantially in 1974 over the 1973 levels. Specifically, the expected increase will amount to:

- 17% for electric utilities
- 67% for petroleum refining
- 65% for iron and steel
- 39% for pulp and paper
- 6% for nonferrous and primary metals
- 100% for stone, clay, glass, and cement
- 20% for chemicals
- 52% for food and kindred products

CEQ and EPA estimates indicate that these industries will continue to experience relatively heavily pollution control expenditures throughout the decade.

FIGURE V

Pollution Abatement Expenditures for New Plant and Equipment by Selected Industries, 1974



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Survey of Current Business, vol. 54, July 1974

Other important characteristics of the industries are that:

- they are all "basic industries," which means that these price and supply problems ripple through the economy.
- they are generally energy-intensive industries and (excluding electric utilities) account for more than 73 percent of all energy consumed by all industries, and nearly 20 percent of total U.S. energy consumption. In these industries energy is a significant cost element accounting for nearly 14¢ per dollar of value added, compared to the average of all industries of 4¢ per dollar of value added.¹³ Therefore these industries face serious cost problems because of high energy prices in addition to the costs added by environmental regulations (see Table VII).

Table VIII, however, indicates that even in those relatively most seriously affected industries, environmental expenditures are not a large proportion of total value added in the industry and therefore should not have a substantial impact upon prices or output.

Such projected increases and output reductions would not normally be cause for alarm. However, because of the importance of these industries to the functioning of the economy, the possibility of very tight capital markets' limiting the availability of investment funds, and in some cases, a recent history of depressed profits, further analysis is clearly required. CEQ and EPA are presently in the process of sponsoring such studies.

TABLE VII

MANUFACTURING ENERGY CONSUMPTION, SELECTED INDUSTRIES, 1967

Industry	Energy consumed per \$ of output (MBTU/\$)	Total energy consumption (Trillion Btus)	% Manufacturing Consumption	% U. S. Consumption
Cement	463.0	463	3.1%	0.9%
Petroleum	495.2	2537	17.4	5.0
Metals	250.1	4080	27.9	8.1
Paper	140.1	1156	7.9	2.3
Chemicals	138.3	<u>2460</u>	<u>16.8</u>	<u>4.9</u>
Subtotal		10,596	73.3	21.2
All other manufacturing	20.9	3914	26.7	7.7
Total industrial	(69.7) ^{1/}	14,608	100%	28.9%

^{1/} Represents the average.

Source:

Energy and Environmental Analysis, Inc., "Energy Management in Manufacturing, 1967-1990," 1974, prepared for CEQ.

TABLE VIII

POLLUTION CONTROL EXPENDITURES AS A PERCENTAGE
OF VALUE OF SHIPMENTS, SELECTED INDUSTRIES, 1973 and 1980

SIC Industrial sector	Value of shipments (\$ million) ^{1/}		Costs ^{2/} as a percentage of value of shipments	
	1973	1980	1973	1980
26 Paper & pulp	\$28,167.4	\$39,715.5	0.42%	0.88%
28 Chemical	57,061.5	80,456.7	0.40	0.86
29 Petroleum refining	28,602.2	40,329.1	0.43	0.99
32 Stone, clay & glass	21,430.0	30,216.3	0.25	0.56
33 Primary metals	58,276.5	82,169.9	0.80	2.00
(Five industry average)				
(All manufacturing average)				
			0.50	1.00
			0.20	0.50

^{1/} 5% annual increase 1973-80.

^{2/} Calculated on basis of annual costs.

Sources: Value of shipments figures for 1973 are from the Department of Commerce.

References

1. See the CEQ annual reports, Environmental Quality-1970; Environmental Quality-1971, Ch. 4; Environmental Quality-1972, Ch. 8; Environmental Quality-1973, Ch. 3: (U.S. Government Printing Office).
2. Environmental Protection Agency, The Cost of Clean Air, Ch. 3: (U.S. Government Printing Office, 1974).
3. Environmental Protection Agency, The Economics of Clean Water-1973 (U.S. Government Printing Office, 1974).
4. A list of items providing a more extended description of data sources and assumptions made in estimating abatement costs appears on page 24.
5. John E. Cremeans, "Capital Expenditures by Business for Air and Water Pollution Abatement, 1973 and Planned 1974," Survey of Current Business, Vol. 54, July 1974), pp. 58-64.
6. Chase Econometric Associates, Inc., "The Economic Impact of Pollution Control," prepared for CEQ and EPA, 1974.
7. Chase Econometric Associates, Inc., "The Economic Impact of Pollution Control: Macroeconomic and Industry Results - Executive Summary," prepared for EPA, 1973.
8. Charles L. Schultze and Allen V. Kneese, Pollution: Prices and Public Policy (Washington, D.C.: The Brookings Institution, 1974), to be released in December; and information provided by Charles L. Schultze.
9. The Chase analyses conclude that for every dollar of pollution control investment made, 40¢ of other private domestic investment will be displaced, and most of this displacement will occur in the residential housing sector because it is particularly sensitive to the higher interest rates which would result from increased demands on the capital market.
10. John E. Cremeans, supra note 5, p. 64.

11. The 1972 Amendments to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, for instance, require industries disposing of their wastes in municipal systems to reimburse the municipality fully for all costs incurred. The municipality will be able to keep out those revenues representing its own expenditures but also some portion of the revenues covering Federal expenditures.
12. Department of Commerce, The Effects of Pollution Abatement on International Trade (U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973 and 1974).
13. Nancy Dorfman and Arthur Snow, "Who Bears the Cost of Pollution Control?" prepared for CEQ and EPA by Public Interest Economics Center, Inc., 1973, available from the National Technical Information Service, Department of Commerce (PB-226 447). The CEQ update is expected soon.

Notes on Methodology

Incremental costs were assumed to equal total costs in the following areas: noise, radiation, land reclamation, utilities, thermal water pollution control, control of air pollution from public sources (solid waste and sewage sludge incineration), and mobile sources.

The selection of the discount rates to be used in amortizing capital costs affects the annual cost estimates. In general, a rate of 8 percent has been used for private investment, 10 percent for mobile sources, and 6 percent for public investment. All three rates are probably below the economists' estimates of the "opportunity costs" of investment funds, and they are below interest rates experienced during the past year. Using these rates tends to understate the financial costs of investments made during such high interest rate periods. However, not all investments are financed by borrowing. The assumption that they all are, which underlies the CEQ cost analyses, tends to overstate the financial costs.

Other Analyses on Economic Impact of Environmental Programs
Released by CEQ

<u>Available from the Council*</u>	<u>Date</u>
"Cost of Pollution Abatement" (from 1974 CEQ Annual Report), pp. 173-197	1974
"Calculating Abatement Costs" (from 1974 CEQ Annual Report), pp. 219-226	1974
"The Economic Impact of Pollution Control: Macroeconomic and Industry Reports," by Chase Econometrics, Inc. (Executive Summary)	1974
Impact of Pollution Abatement on Income Distribution	1975

Available from the U.S. Government
Printing Office

1973 CEQ Annual Report, <u>Environmental Quality: 1973</u> , "Economics and Environ- mental Management," Chapter 3, pp. 73- 117 \$3.50	1973
1972 CEQ Annual Report, <u>Environmental Quality: 1972</u> , "The Costs and Eco- nomic Impacts of Environmental Improve- ment," Chapter 8, pp. 269-309 \$3.80	1972
1971 CEQ Annual Report, <u>Environmental Quality: 1971</u> , "The Economy and the Environment," Chapter 4, pp. 99-153 \$4.05	1971
<u>The Economic Impact of Pollution Control - A Summary of Recent Studies.</u> Prepared for the Council on Environmental Quality, Department of Commerce, and Environmental Protection Agency. 1972. \$3.85	
CEQ also has a few copies of the results of the BEA survey on pollution abatement costs reprinted from the July 1974 <u>Survey of Current Business.</u>	

Available from NTIS*

The Economic Impact of Pollution Control - A Summary of Recent Studies. Prepared for the Council on Environmental Quality, Department of Commerce, and Environmental Protection Agency. 1972. (PB-207 205, \$3.75; microfiche, \$2.25)

The Economic Impacts of Meeting [Automobile] Exhaust Emission Standards, 1971-1980. Chase Econometric Associates, Inc.

Part I. Executive Summary. (PB-207 200, \$3.25; \$2.25)

Part II. Baseline Forecasts of Economic Performance. (PB-207 201, \$3.75; \$2.25)

Part III. The Economic Impact of Pollution Abatement. (PB-207 202, \$3.75; \$2.25)

Part IV. Appendix. Presentation of Baseline and Alternative Impact Forecasts of Macroeconomic and Industry Performance.

(PB-207 203 \$5.75; \$2.25)

Analysis of Economic Impacts of Environmental Standards on the Bakery Industry. Ernst & Ernst.

Part I. Executive Summary. (PB-207 169; \$3.25; \$2.25)

Part II. [A descriptive analysis of the bakery products industry detailing industry trends and characteristics relevant to economic impact analysis of environmental standards]. (PB-207 170, \$3.25; \$2.25)

Part III. [A study of the impact of pollution standards and charges on the bakery industry]. (PB-207 171, \$3.75; \$2.25)

The Cement Industry: Economic Impact of Pollution Control Costs. The Boston Consulting Group, Inc.

Volume I. Executive Summary. (PB-207 150, \$3.25; \$2.25)

Volume II. [Industry description, pollution problems, market structure, financial resources, demand, foreign trade, and employment impact]. (PB-207 151, \$7.00; \$2.25)

* Prices as of November 15, 1974. Prepaid orders should be sent to the National Technical Information Service, U.S. Department of Commerce, Springfield, Virginia 22151.

Possible Impact of Costs of Selected Pollution Control Equipment on the Electric Utility Industry and Certain Power Intensive Consumer Industries. National Economic Research Associates, Inc.

Volume I. Executive Summary. (PB-207 168, \$3.25; \$2.25)

Volume II. [Introduction, structure of the electric utility industry, and the economic impact of pollution abatement upon the industry and upon selected power intensive consumer industries]. (PB-207 167, \$5.25; \$2.25)

Economic Impact of Environmental Controls on the Fruits and Vegetable Canning and Freezing Industries. Agri Division, Dunlap and Associates, Inc.

Part I. Executive Summary. (PB-207 140; \$3.25; \$2.25)

Part II. Industry Structure. (PB-207 141, \$5.75; \$2.25)

Part III. Impact Analysis. (PB-207 142, \$6.25; \$2.25)

Part IV. Statistical Supplement. (PB-207 143, \$5.75; \$2.25)

Study of the Economic Impacts of Pollution Control on the Iron Foundry Industry. A.T. Kearney & Company, Inc.

Part I. Executive Summary. (PB-207 147, \$3.25; \$2.25)

Part II. The Structure of the Industry. (PB-207 148, \$5.25; \$2.25)

Part III. The Economic Impact of Pollution Abatement upon the Industry. (PB-207 149, \$4.25; \$2.25)

The Leather Industry: A Study of the Impact of Pollution Control Costs. Urban Systems Research & Engineering, Inc.

Volume I. Executive Summary. (PB-207 152, \$3.75; \$2.25)

Volume II. Description of the Industry. (PB-207 153, \$6.25; \$2.25)

Volume III. Impact of Pollution Control Costs on the Tanning Industry. (PB-207 154, \$3.75; \$2.25)

The Effects of Pollution Control on the Nonferrous Metals Industries. Charles River Associates Incorporated.

Aluminium: Part I. Introduction and Executive Summary. (PB-207 164, \$3.75; \$2.25)

Part II. Structure of the Industry. (PB-207 165, \$5.25; \$2.25)

Part III. The Economic Impact of Pollution Abatement on the Industry. (PB-207 166, \$3.75; \$2.25)

Copper: Part I. Introduction and Executive Summary.
(PB-207 161, \$3.75; \$2.25)

Part II. Structure of the Industry. (PB-207 162,
\$5.25; \$2.25)

Part III. The Economic Impact of Pollution Abatement
on the Industry. (PB-207 163, \$3.75; \$2.25)

Lead: Part I. Introduction and Executive Summary.
(PB-207 155, \$3.75; \$2.25)

Part II. Structure of the Industry. (PB-207 156,
\$4.75; \$2.25)

Part III. The Economic Impact of Pollution Abatement
on the Industry. (PB-207 157, \$3.75; \$2.25)

Zinc: Part I. Introduction and Executive Summary.
(PB-207 158, \$3.75; \$2.25)

Part II. Structure of the Industry. (PB-207 159,
\$4.75; \$2.25)

Part III. The Economic Impact of Pollution Abatement
on the Industry. (PB-207 160, \$3.75; \$2.25)

Economic Impact of Anticipated Paper Industry Pollution-
Abatement Costs. Arthur D. Little, Inc.

Part I. Executive Summary. (PB-207 144, \$3.25; \$2.25)

Part II. Industry Structure. (PB-207 145, \$4.25; \$2.25)

Part III. Economic Analysis. (PB-207 146, \$4.25; \$2.25)

The Impact of Costs Associated with New Environmental
Standards upon the Petroleum Refining Industry. Stephen
Sobotka & Company.

Part I. Executive Summary. (PB-207 197, \$3.25; \$2.25)

Part II. Structure of the Industry. (PB-207 198, \$4.25;
\$2.25)

Part III. The Impact of Environmental Control Costs.
(PB-207 199, \$4.25; \$2.25)

A study of the Economic Impact on the Steel Industry of the Costs of Meeting Federal Air and Water Pollution Abatement Requirements. Booz-Allen Public Administration Services, Inc. Volume I. Executive Summary. (PB-211 917, \$3.25; \$2.25)
Volume II. The Structure of the Steel Industry. (PB-211 918, \$5.25; \$2.25)
Volume III. Economic Analysis. (PB-211 919, \$5.75; \$2.25)
Volume I, II, III. (PB-211 920, \$12.00)

The Chase Econometrics Macroeconomic and Inter-Industry Forecasting Models. Chase Econometric Associates, Inc. (PB-207 204, \$5.25; \$2.25)

Who Bears the Cost of Pollution Control?: The Impact on the Distribution of Income of Financing Federally Required Pollution Control. Public Interest Economics Center. 1973. (PB-226 447, \$5.75; microfiche, \$2.25)

The following is a list of revised NEPA contacts. Any changes in this list should be forwarded to the attention of Brian P. Jenny at the Council.

CHANNELS OF COMMUNICATION WITH AGENCIES ON NEPA
MATTERS

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

(i) Head of Agency

Earl L. Butz, Secretary

(ii) Assistant Secretary with NEPA Responsibility

Bubling

(iii) Working Level NEPA Liaison

Dr. David Ward
Acting Coordinator
Environmental Quality Activities
Office of the Secretary
Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250
(202) 447-3853

(iv) General Counsel NEPA Contact

Clarence Brizee
Office of the General Counsel
Department of Agriculture
Room 2409, South Building
Washington, D.C. 20250
(202) 447-6055

AGRICULTURE MARKETING SERVICE

(i) Head of Agency

Dr. Ervin L. Peterson, Administrator

AGRICULTURE RESEARCH SERVICE

(i) Head of Agency

T. W. Edminister, Administrator

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (Continued)

AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE

(i) Head of Agency

Kenneth E. Frick, Administrator

(iii) Working Level NEPA Liaison

Ray Hunter

Agricultural Stabilization and

Conservation Service

Department of Agriculture

Washington, D.C. 20250

(202) 447-6221

ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE

(i) Head of Agency

F. J. Mulhern, Administrator

COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH SERVICE

(i) Head of Agency

Roy L. Lovvorn, Administrator

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

(i) Head of Agency

Frank Elliott, Administrator

(iii) Working Level NEPA Liaison

Judd Hudson

Room 5321 South Bldg.

Department of Agriculture

Washington, D.C. 20250

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (Continued)

FEDERAL EXTENSION SERVICE

(i) Head of Agency

Edwin L. Kirby, Administrator

FOREST SERVICE

(i) Head of Agency

John R. McGuire, Chief

(iii) Working Level NEPA Liaison

George Leonard
Program and Legislation Division
Department of Agriculture
Room 3022, South Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20250
(202) 447-4708

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

(i) Head of Agency

David A. Hamil, Administrator

(iii) Working Level NEPA Liaison

Blaine Stockton
Program Analysis Division
Department of Agriculture
Room 4312, South Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20250
(202) 447-5918

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (Continued)

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

(i) Head of Agency

Kenneth E. Grant, Administrator

(ii) Assistant Administrator with NEPA Responsibility

Robert E. Williams
Assistant to the Administrator for
Environmental Development
Department of Agriculture
Room 5121, South Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20250
(202) 447-7706

APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION

(i) Head of Agency

Donald W. Whitehead, Federal Co-Chairman

(ii) Alternate Federal Co-Chairman

Orville H. Lerch

(iii) Working Level NEPA Liaison

Francis Moravitz
Deputy Executive Director
Appalachian Regional Commission
1666 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20235
(202) 967-4985

(iv) General Counsel NEPA Contact

Harry Teter
Executive Director
Appalachian Regional Commission
1666 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20235
(202) 967-4985

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

(i) Head of Agency

Dixy Lee Ray, Chairman

(ii) Commissioner with NEPA Responsibility

Dr. James Liverman, Assistant General Manager
for Biomedical and Environmental Research
and Safety Programs

(iii) Working Level NEPA Liaison

For non-Regulatory Matters:

W. Herbert Pennington
Office of Assistant General Manager
Atomic Energy Commission
Mail Station E-201
Washington, D.C. 20545
(301) 973-4241 119-4241

For Regulatory Matters:

A. Giambusso
Deputy Director for Reactor Projects
Directorate of Licensing
Atomic Energy Commission
Mail Station P-722
Washington, D.C. 20545
(301) 973-7373

(iv) General Counsel NEPA Contact

For Non-Regulatory Matters:

Steven H. Greenleigh
Office of the General Counsel
Atomic Energy Commission
Mail Station B-206
Washington, D.C. 20545
(301) 973-3121

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION (Continued)

(iv) General Counsel NEPA Contact (Continued)

For Regulatory Matters:

Howard Shapar
Office of the General Counsel
Atomic Energy Commission
Mail Station
Washington, D.C. 20545
(301) 973-7308

CANAL ZONE GOVERNMENT

(i) Head of Agency

Maj. Gen. David S. Parker, Governor

(iii) Working Level NEPA Liaison

Thomas M. Constant
Secretary, Panama Canal Company
Room 312
425 13th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20026
(202) 382-6453

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

(i) Head of Agency

W. E. Colby, Director

(iii) Working Level NEPA Liaison

Francis J. Van Damm
Director of Logistics
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D.C. 20505
(202) 351-2551 143-2551

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

(i) Head of Agency

Robert D. Timm, Chairman

(iii) Working Level NEPA Liaison

Steve Gross, Chief
Routes and Relationships Division
Civil Aeronautics Board
Washington, D.C. 20428
(202) 382-7261

(iv) General Counsel NEPA Contact

Tom Heye
General Counsel
Civil Aeronautics Board
Washington, D.C. 20428
(202) 382-7561 128-7561

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

(i) Head of Agency

Fredrick D. Dent, Secretary

(iii) Working Level NEPA Liaison

Dr. Sidney R. Galler
Deputy Assistant Secretary for
Environmental Affairs
Department of Commerce
Washington, D.C. 20230
(202) 967-4335

(iv) General Counsel NEPA Contact

Karl E. Bakke, General Counsel
Department of Commerce
Washington, D.C. 20230
(202) 967-4722

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE (Continued)

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

(i) Head of Agency

William W. Blount, Jr., Assistant Secretary
for Economic Development

(iii) Working Level NEPA Liaison

Philip R. Reiss
Special Assistant for the Environment
Department of Commerce
Washington, D.C. 20230
(202) 967-4208

(iv) General Counsel NEPA Contact

Richard Michaels
Acting Chief Counsel
Department of Commerce
Room 7001A
Washington, D.C. 20230
(202) 967-4067

MARITIME ADMINISTRATION

(i) Head of Agency

Robert J. Blackwell, Administrator

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

(i) Head of Agency

Dr. Richard Roberts, Director

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

(i) Head of Agency

Robert M. White, Administrator

(iii) Working Level NEPA Liaison

Dr. William Aron
Director, Office of Ecology and
Environment Conservation
NOAA - Room 5813
Department of Commerce
Washington, D.C. 20230
(202) 967-5181

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

(i) Head of Agency

James R. Schlesinger, Secretary

(iii) Working Level NEPA Liaison

George W. Milias
Director for Environmental Quality
OASD (HE)
3D171, Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20301
(202) (X5-3010 115-3010

(iv) General Counsel NEPA Contact

Robert L. Gilliat
Office of the General Counsel
Department of Defense
Room 3E977, Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20301
(202) OX5-3272 115-3272

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

(i) Head of Agency

Dr. John L. McLucas, Secretary

(iii) Working Level NEPA Liaison

Dr. Billy Welch
Department of the Air Force
Room 4D873, Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20330
(202) OX7-9297 117-9297

(iv) General Counsel NEPA Contact

Grant Reynolds
Office of the General Counsel
Department of the Air Force
Room 4D980 (SAFGC) Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20330
(202) OX7-7479 117-7479

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

(i) Head of Agency

Howard H. Callaway, Secretary

(ii) Deputy Under-Secretary with NEPA Responsibility

Henry L.T. Koren

(iii) Working Level NEPA Liaison

Col. William P. Gardiner
Chief Environmental Officer
Department of the Army
Room 1E673, Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20310
(202) OX4-4269 114-4269

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

(iii) Working Level NEPA Liaison (Continued)

Corps of Engineers

Col. John F. Wall
Assistant Director of Civil Works: Environmental
Programs
Office of the Chief of Engineers
Washington, D.C. 20314
(202) OX3-7093 113-7093

Conservation Organization Liaison

Francis X. Kelley
Director, Office of Public Affairs
Attn: DAEN-PAP
Office of the Chief of Engineers
Washington, D.C. 20314
(202) OX3-7168 113-7168

(iv) General Counsel NEPA Contact

Richard V. Kearney
Deputy General Counsel
Department of the Army
Room 2E722, Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20310
(202) OX7-4807 117-4807

(CORPS)

Fred R. Disheroon
Office of the Chief of Engineers
Department of the Army
Room 4A169, Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20314
(202) OX3-7066 113-7066

(JAG)

Col. William B. Carne
Office of the Judge Advocate General
Department of the Army
Washington, D.C. 20310
(202) OX5-0256 115-0256

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

(i) Head of Agency

J. William Middendorf, Secretary

(ii) Assistant Secretary with NEPA Responsibility

Jack L. Bowers, Assistant Secretary for
Installations and Logistics

(iii) Working Level NEPA Liaison

Commander J. B. Groff
Department of the Navy
Room 4B466, Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20350
(202) OX7-3639 117-3639

(iv) General Counsel NEPA Contact

Saul Katz
Assistant to the General Counsel
Office of the General Counsel
Department of the Navy
Washington, D.C. 20350
(202) OX2-7186

DEFENSE SUPPLY AGENCY

(i) Head of Agency

Lt. Gen. W. H. Robinson, Jr.

(iv) General Counsel NEPA Contact

William P. Weston
General Counsel
Defense Supply Agency
Cameron Station
Alexandria, Va. 22314
(703) 274-6156

DELAWARE RIVER BASIN COMMISSION

(i) Head of Agency

Rogers C.B. Morton, Federal Member

(ii) Assistant Commissioner with NEPA Responsibility

James Wright, Executive Director
Delaware River Basin Commission
P. O. Box 360
Trenton, New Jersey 08603
(609) 883-9500

(iii) Working Level NEPA Liaison

Robert L. Mann, Head
Environmental Unit
Delaware River Basin Commission
P. O. Box 360
Trenton, New Jersey 08603
(609) 883-9500

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

(i) Head of Agency

Russell E. Train, Administrator

(iii) Working Level NEPA Liaison

Sheldon Meyers
Director, Office of Federal Activities
Environmental Protection Agency
Room 537, Waterside Mall Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20460
(202) 755-0777

(iv) General Counsel NEPA Contact

Alan Kirk
General Counsel
Environmental Protection Agency
Room 3201H, Waterside Mall Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20460
(202) 755-2511

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

(i) Head of Agency

Richard E. Wiley, Chairman

(iv) General Counsel NEPA Contact

Upton K. Guthery
Office of the General Counsel
Federal Communications Commission
Washington, D.C. 20554
(202) 632-7556

FEDERAL ENERGY ADMINISTRATION

(i) Head of Agency

John Sawhill, Administrator

(iii) Working Level NEPA Liaison

Kenneth Woodcock
Director, Office of Environmental Programs
Federal Building
12th and Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20461
(202) 961-8634

(iv) General Counsel NEPA Contact

Tom Morris
Office of the General Counsel
Federal Building
12th and Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20461
(202) 961-8201

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

(i) Head of Agency

John Nassikas, Chairman

(iii) Working Level NEPA Liaison

Dr. Carl Shuster
Advisor on Environmental Quality
Federal Power Commission
825 N. Capitol Street, N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20426
(202) 382-6267 129-6267

(iv) General Counsel NEPA Contact

Jim Tourtellotte
Office of the General Counsel
Federal Power Commission
825 N. Capitol Street, N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20426
(202) 386-5171 129-5171

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

(i) Head of Agency

Lewis A. Engman, Chairman

(iii) Working Level NEPA Liaison

Mary Foldes
Liaison Officer
Federal Trade Commission
Washington, D.C. 20580
(202) 963-4977

(iv) General Counsel NEPA Contact

Thomas Tucker
Assistant to General Counsel
Federal Trade Commission
Washington, D.C. 20580
(202) 962-3713

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

(i) Head of Agency

Arthur Sampson, Administrator

(ii) Assistant Administrator with NEPA Responsibility

Larry F. Roush
Deputy Administrator for Special Projects
General Services Administration
Washington, D.C. 20405
(202) 343-6161 183-6161

(iii) Working Level NEPA Liaison

Andrew E. Kauders
Executive Director, Office of
Environmental Affairs
General Services Administration
18th and F Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20405
(202) 343-4161

(iv) General Counsel NEPA Contact

Harold S. Trimmer
General Counsel
General Services Administration
18th and F Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20405
(202) 343-4221

GREAT LAKES BASIN COMMISSION

(i) Head of Agency

Frederick O. Rouse, Chairman

(iii) Working Level NEPA Liaison

Leonard T. Crook
Planning Director
Great Lakes Basin Commission
P. O. Box 999
Ann Arbor, Michigan
(313) 769-7431

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

(i) Head of Agency

Caspar W. Weinberger, Secretary

(ii) Assistant Secretary with NEPA Responsibility

Dr. Robert Marik, Assistant Secretary
for Administration and Management

(iii) Working Level NEPA Liaison

Charles Custard
Director, Office of Environmental Affairs
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Room 4740 HEW North
Washington, D.C. 20202
(202) 245-7243

(iv) General Counsel NEPA Contact

Malcolm Mason
Office of the General Counsel
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Room 5464 HEW North
Washington, D.C. 20202
(202) 245-7721

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

(i) Head of Agency

James T. Lynn, Secretary

(ii) Assistant Secretary with NEPA Responsibility

David O. Meeker, Jr., Assistant Secretary
for Community Planning and Development

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (Continued)

(iii) Working Level NEPA Liaison

Richard H. Broun
Acting Director, Office of
Environmental Quality
Department of Housing and Urban Development
Washington, D. C. 20410
(202) 755-5980

(iv) General Counsel NEPA Contact

Robert Elliott
General Counsel
Department of Housing and Urban Development
Washington, D.C. 20410
(202) 755-7240

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

(i) Head of Agency

Rogers C.B. Morton, Secretary

(ii) Assistant Secretary with NEPA Responsibility

Royston C. Hughes, Jr., Assistant Secretary
Program Development and Budget

(iii) Working Level NEPA Liaison

Bruce Blanchard
Director, Environmental Project Review
Department of the Interior
Room 5311 Interior Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20240
(202) 343-3891

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR (Continued)

(iv) General Counsel NEPA Contact

Gary Bohlke
Office of the Solicitor
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240
(202) 343-6848

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

(i) Head of Agency

Donald Paul Hodel, Administrator

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

(i) Head of Agency

Martin Seneca
Director of Trust Responsibilities
Bureau of Indian Affairs
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240
(202) 343-7513

(iii) Working Level NEPA Liaison

George Quist
Environmental Quality Specialist
Bureau of Indian Affairs
Department of the Interior
1951 Constitution Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20245
(202) 343-2139

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

(i) Head of Agency

Curt Berklund, Director

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR (Continued)

(iii) Working Level NEPA Liaison

Robert A. Jones
Chief, Division of Environmental
and Planning Coordination
Bureau of Land Management
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240
(202) 343-5682

BUREAU OF MINES

(i) Head of Agency

John D. Morgan, Jr., Acting Director

(iii) Working Level NEPA Liaison

Dr. Lindsay Norman
Special Assistant for
Environmental Activities
Bureau of Mines
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240
(202) 343-3941

BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

(i) Head of Agency

James G. Watt, Director

(iii) Working Level NEPA Liaison

Lewis Reid, Jr.
Chief, Office of Environmental Affairs
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240
(202) 343-5711

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR (Continued)

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

(i) Head of Agency

Gilbert G. Stamm, Commissioner

(ii) Assistant Commissioner with NEPA Responsibility

Elwood A. Seaman
Assistant to the Commissioner
for Ecology
Bureau of Reclamation
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240
(202) 343-4991

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

(i) Head of Agency

Lynn A. Greenwalt, Director

(iii) Working Level NEPA Liaison

Tom Bond
Acting Chief, Environmental Coordination Branch
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240
(202) 343-6394

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

(i) Head of Agency

V. E. McKelvey, Director

(iii) Working Level NEPA Liaison

Herbert Steward
Office of Environmental Conservation
Geological Survey
Reston, Virginia
(703) 860-7493

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR (Continued)

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

(i) Head of Agency

Ronald H. Walker, Director

(iii) Working Level NEPA Liaison

Gerald Patten
Chief of Environmental Quality Division
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240
(202) 343-9377

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

(i) Head of Agency

George M. Stafford, Chairman

(iv) General Counsel NEPA Contact

Fritz Kahn
General Counsel
Interstate Commerce Commission
Washington, D.C. 20423
(202) 343-4831

James Tao
Office of the General Counsel
Interstate Commerce Commission
Washington, D.C. 20423

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

(i) Head of Agency

William Saxbe, Attorney General

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

(iii) Working Level NEPA Liaison

Martin Green
Land and Natural Resources Division
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20530
(202) 739-2708

Eldon James
Environmental Coordinator
L.E.A.A.
633 Indiana Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20530

(iv) General Counsel NEPA Contact

(LEAA)
Helen Lessin
Office of the General Counsel
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
633 Indiana Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20530
(202) 386-3344

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

(i) Head of Agency

Peter J. Brennan, Secretary

(ii) Assistant Secretary with NEPA Responsibility

John Stueler, Assistant Secretary for
Occupational Safety and Health

(iii) Working Level NEPA Liaison

John Seline
Chief of Office of Evaluation and Research
Department of Labor
Washington, D.C. 20210

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR (Continued)

(iv) General Counsel NEPA Contact

Benjamin W. Mintz
Assistant Solicitor for
Occupational Safety and Health
Department of Labor
Washington, D.C. 20210
(202) 961-3965

MISSOURI RIVER BASIN COMMISSION

(i) Head of Agency

John W. Neurberger, Chairman

(iii) Working Level NEPA Liaison

Edgar A. Imhoff
Acting Director of Planning and Technical Services
Missouri River Basin Commission
10050 Regency Circle, Suite 403
Omaha, Nebraska 68114

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

(i) Head of Agency

Dr. James Fletcher, Administrator

(ii) Associate Administrator with NEPA Responsibility

Willie H. Shapley

(iii) Working Level NEPA Liaison

Nathaniel Cohen
Director, Office of Policy Analysis
National Aeronautics and Space Administration
400 Maryland Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20546
(202) 755-8433

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION (Continued)

(iv) General Counsel NEPA Contact

Gerald Mossinghoff
Assistant General Counsel
National Aeronautics and Space Administration
Washington, D.C. 20546
(202) 755-3920

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

(i) Head of Agency

Charles H. Conrad, Executive Director

(ii) Assistant Director with NEPA Responsibility

Donald F. Bozarth
Director of Current Planning and Programming
National Capital Planning Commission
Washington, D.C. 20576
(202) 382-2374

(iii) Working Level NEPA Liaison

Patricia Spillenkothen
Special Assistant for Environmental Affairs
National Capital Planning Commission
Washington, D.C. 20576
(202) 382-1289

(iv) General Counsel NEPA Contact

Daniel Shear
General Counsel
National Capital Planning Commission
Washington, D.C. 20576
(202) 382-4584

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

(i) Head of Agency

Dr. H. G. Stever, Director

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

(ii) Assistant Director with NEPA Responsibility

Dr. Thomas B. Owen, Assistant Director
National and International Programs
National Science Foundation
Washington, D.C. 20550
(202) 632-7300

(iii) Working Level NEPA Liaison

Dr. Thomas O. Jones
Deputy Assistant Director
National and International Programs
National Science Foundation
Washington, D.C. 20550
(202) 632-4180

Mr. John P. Giacomini
Special Assistant
Office of the Deputy Assistant Director
National and International Programs
National Science Foundation
Washington, D.C. 20550
(202) 632-7360

(iv) General Counsel NEPA Contact

Charles F. Brown
General Counsel
National Science Foundation
Washington, D.C. 20550
(202) 632-4386

NEW ENGLAND RIVER BASINS COMMISSION

(i) Head of Agency

Frank R. Gregg, Chairman

NEW ENGLAND RIVER BASINS COMMISSION

(iii) Working Level NEPA Liaison

Robert D. Brown
Staff Director
New England River Basins Commission
55 Court Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02108
(617) 223-6244

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

(i) Head of Agency

Alvin J. Arnett, Director

(iv) General Counsel NEPA Contact

Arthur J. Reid
Deputy General Counsel
Office of Economic Opportunity
Washington, D.C. 20506
(202) 254-5736

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

(i) Head of Agency

Roy L. Ash, Director

(ii) Assistant Director with NEPA Responsibility

Frank G. Zarb

(iii) Working Level NEPA Liaison

William K. Brussat
Government Organization Branch
Office of Management and Budget
Room 9013 New Executive Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20503
(202) 395-3030

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET (Continued)

(iii) Working Level NEPA Liaison (Continued)

Earl Darrah
Environmental Branch
Office of Management and Budget
Room 8214 New Executive Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20503
(202) 395-6827

James Tozzi
Environmental Branch
Office of Management and Budget
Room 8222 New Executive Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20503
(202) 395-6827

OHIO RIVER BASIN COMMISSION

(i) Head of Agency

Fred E. Morr, Chairman

(iii) Working Level NEPA Liaison

C. A. Hays, Planning Director
Ohio River Basin Commission
Suite 208-220
36 East Fourth Street
Cincinnati, Ohio 45202
(513) 684-3831

PACIFIC NORTHWEST RIVER BASIN COMMISSION

(i) Head of Agency

Donel J. Lane, Chairman

(iii) Working Level NEPA Liaison

Ray E. Holmes, Planning Director
Pacific Northwest River Basin Commission
One Columbia River
Vancouver, Washington 98660
(206) 695-3606

POSTAL SERVICE

(i) Head of Agency

E. T. Klassen, Postmaster General

(ii) Assistant Postmaster General with NEPA Responsibility

Robert E. Isaacs
Real Estate and Buildings Department

(iii) Working Level NEPA Liaison

Roland L. Allen
General Manager, Energy and Environmental
Policy Division
U.S. Postal Service
Washington, D.C. 20260

(iv) General Counsel NEPA Contact

James J. Wilson
Assistant General Counsel
U.S. Postal Service
Washington, D.C. 20260
(202) 245-4599

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

(i) Head of Agency

Thomas S. Kleppe, Administrator

(iv) General Counsel NEPA Contact

John Kolofolias
Attorney Adviser
Small Business Administration
Room 706 Imperial Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20416
(202) 382-3827 128-3627

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

(i) Head of Agency

S. Dillon Ripley, Secretary

(iv) General Counsel NEPA Contact

Peter G. Powers
General Counsel
Smithsonian Institution
Room 408
Washington, D.C. 20560
(202) 381-5866 144-5866

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

(i) Head of Agency

Dr. Henry A. Kissinger, Secretary

(iii) Working Level NEPA Liaison

Christian Herter, Jr.
Special Assistant to the Secretary
for Environmental Affairs, OES/ENP
Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20520
(202) 632-7964

DEPARTMENT OF STATE (Continued)

(iv) General Council NEPA Contact

Bernard H. Oxman
L/OES - Room 4620
Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20520
(202)632-7100

John R. Crook
L/OES - Room 6420
Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20520

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

(i) Head of Agency

Maurice Williams, Acting Administrator

(iii) Working Level NEPA Liaison

Abraham Richstein
GC/TF&HA - Room 6951
AID
Washington, D.C. 20523
(202)632-1170

(iv) General Counsel NEPA Contact

Arthur M. Handly
Associate Assistant Administrator
AID - Room 3938
Washington, D.C. 20523
(202)632-8592

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER BASIN COMMISSION

(i) Head of Agency

J. F. Friedkins, Commissioner
P.O. Box 1859
El Paso, Texas 79950

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

(i) Head of Agency

Aubrey J. Wagner, Chairman

(ii) Director with NEPA Responsibility

Dr. Peter A. Krenkel
Director of Environmental
Research and Development
Tennessee Valley Authority
720 Edney Bldg.
Chattanooga, Tennessee 37401
(614) 755-3161

(iii) Working Level NEPA Liaison

John Rozek
Assistant to General Manager
Tennessee Valley Authority
Knoxville, Tennessee 37902

Lawrence L. Calvert
Washington Representative
Tennessee Valley Authority
Room 437 Woodward Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20444
(202) 343-4537

(iv) General Counsel NEPA Contact

Robert H. Marquis
General Counsel
Tennessee Valley Authority
Knoxville, Tennessee 37902
(615) 637-0101

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

(i) Head of Agency

Claude S. Brinegar, Secretary

(ii) Assistant Secretary with NEPA Responsibility

Gen. Benjamin O. Davis, Jr.
Assistant Secretary for Environment, Safety,
and Consumer Affairs

(iii) Working Level NEPA Liaison

Martin Convisser
Director, Office of Environmental Quality
Department of Transportation
Room 10405
Washington, D.C. 20590
(202) 426-4357

(iv) General Counsel NEPA Contact

Greg Wolfe
Office of the General Counsel
Department of Transportation
Room 10428
Washington, D.C. 20590
(202) 426-0140

FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION

(i) Head of Agency

Alexander P. Butterfield, Administrator

(iii) Working Level NEPA Liaison

Charles Foster
Director, Office of Environmental Quality
Federal Aviation Administration
Room 940
Washington, D.C. 20553
(202) 426-8406

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (Continued)

FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION (Continued)

(iii) Working Level NEPA Liaison (Continued)

Robert F. Bacon, Director
Office of Aviation Policy and Planning
Federal Aviation Administration
Room 507A
Washington, D.C. 20553
(202) 426-3451

(iv) General Counsel NEPA Contact

Gerard J. Turner
Chief Counsel
Federal Aviation Administration
Room 900E
Washington, D.C. 20553
(202) 426-3773

George H. Foster
Acting Assistant Chief Counsel
Federal Aviation Administration
Room 918
Washington, D.C. 20553
(202) 426-3661

Richard D. Danforth (Legal Regulatory Policy)
Office of the General Counsel
Federal Aviation Administration
Room 915E
Washington, D.C. 20553
(202) 426-3090

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (Continued)

FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

(i) Head of Agency

Norbett T. Tiemann, Administrator

(ii) Associate Administrator with NEPA Responsibility

Joseph M. O'Connor, Associate Administrator
for Right-of-Way and Environment
Federal Highway Administration
Room 3213, Nassif Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20590
(202) 426-0100

(iii) Working Level NEPA Liaison

Michael Lash
Director, Office of Environmental Quality
Federal Highway Administration
Room 3226, Nassif Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20590
(202) 426-0100

(iv) General Counsel NEPA Contact

Edwin J. Reis
Federal Highway Administration
Room 4213, Nassif Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20590
(202) 426-0791

U.S. COAST GUARD

(i) Head of Agency

Admiral Chester R. Bender, Commandant

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (Continued)

U.S. COAST GUARD (Continued)

(iii) Working Level NEPA Liaison

Captain Sidney A. Wallace
Office of Environmental Protection
U.S. Coast Guard
Room 7311
Washington, D.C. 20591
(202) 426-2010

(iv) Chief Counsel NEPA Contact

Rue Helsel
Office of the Chief Counsel
U.S. Coast Guard
Room 8102
Washington, D.C. 20591
(202) 426-1553

URBAN MASS TRANSPORTATION ADMINISTRATION

(i) Head of Agency

Frank C. Herringer, Administrator

(iii) Working Level NEPA Liaison

Milton L. Brooks
Director, Program Evaluation Division
Urban Mass Transportation Administration
Room 9313A
Washington, D.C. 20590
(202) 425-4060

(iv) General Counsel NEPA Contact

Joseph A. Blundon
Assistant Chief Counsel
Urban Mass Transportation Administration
Room 9320
Washington, D.C. 20590
(202) 426-1906

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

(i) Head of Agency

William Simon, Secretary

(ii) Assistant Secretary with NEPA Responsibility

Warren F. Brecht, Assistant
Secretary for Administration

(iii) Working Level NEPA Liaison

Anthony V. DiSilvestre
Office of Management and Organization
Department of the Treasury
Room 4406 Main Treasury Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20220
(202) 964-2463 184-2463

(iv) General Counsel NEPA Contact

Elting Arnold
Office of the General Counsel
Department of the Treasury
Room 2308
Washington, D.C. 20220
(202) 964-8261 184-8261

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

(i) Head of Agency

Donald C. Alexander, Commissioner

(iv) General Counsel NEPA Contact

Robert Spatz
Office of the Chief Counsel
Internal Revenue Service
Room 3543
Washington, D.C. 20224

UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER BASIN COMMISSION

(i) Head of Agency

George W. Griebenow, Chairman

(iii) Working Level NEPA Liaison

William C. Walton
Executive Director
Upper Mississippi River Basin Commission
Room 510 Federal Office Bldg.
Fort Snelling
Twin Cities, Minnesota 55111
(612) 725-4690

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

(i) Head of Agency

Richard L. Roudebush, Administrator

(ii) Deputy Administrator with NEPA Responsibility

Fred Rhodes

(iii) Working Level NEPA Liaison

For Housing Programs:

Lyman T. Miller
Assistant Director for Construction and Valuation
Veterans Administration
810 Vermont Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20420
(202) 389-2691

For all other programs:

Nicholas Clark, Civil Engineer
Technical Services Division
Engineering Service
Veterans Administration
810 Vermont Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20420
(202) 389-2086

WATER RESOURCES COUNCIL

(i) Head of Agency

Rogers C.B. Morton, Chairman

(ii) Director with NEPA Responsibility

Warren D. Fairchild, Director
Water Resources Council
2120 L Street, N.W.
Eighth Floor
Washington, D.C. 20037
(202) 254-6352

(iv) General Counsel NEPA Contact

Ramon J. Powell
Water Resources Council
2120 L Street, N.W.
Suite 850
Washington, D.C. 20037
(202) 254-6352

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

722 JACKSON PLACE, N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006

102 Monitor

The 102 Monitor is the monthly publication of the Council on Environmental Quality. In addition to its listing of environmental impact statements which have been filed with the Council under the provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the Monitor contains a list of EPA's comments, filed under the provisions of section 309 of the Clean Air Act, as amended; items of current concern in NEPA case law; and information on the environmental studies of the Council.

The 102 Monitor is printed and distributed by the Government Printing Office. The subscription rate for the Monitor is \$21.30 annually, with an additional \$5.40 charge for foreign mailing.

Superintendent of Documents
Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20402

(Difficulties in obtaining copies of the 102 Monitor should be referred to GPO's Service Section, P.O. Box 1533, Washington, D.C. 20013)

SOURCE FOR BACK ISSUES OF
THE 102 MONITOR

The Congressional Record is a standard library reference.

Vol. 1, Nos. 1, 2, & 3

Congressional Record (page E 3607) - April 28, 1971

Vol. 1, No. 4

Congressional Record (page E 5151) - May 27, 1971

Vol. 1, No. 5

Congressional Record (page E 6023) - June 16, 1971

Vol. 1, No. 6

Congressional Record (page E 8458) - July 28, 1971

Vol. 1, No. 7

Congressional Record (page E 9483) - September 13, 1971

Vol. 1, No. 8

Congressional Record (page E 10002) - September 24, 1971

Vol. 1, No. 9

Congressional Record (page E 11596) - November 1, 1971

Vol. 1, No. 10

Congressional Record (page E 12213) - November 15, 1971

Vol. 1, No. 11

Congressional Record (page E 13322) - December 11, 1971

Vol. 1, No. 12

Congressional Record (page E 76) - January 18, 1972

Vol. 2, No. 1

Congressional Record (page E 1886) - March 2, 1972

Vol. 2, No. 2

Congressional Record (page E 2409) - March 13, 1972

Vol. 2, No. 3

Congressional Record (page E 3778) - April 13, 1972

Vol. 2, No. 4

Congressional Record (page E 4929) - May 13, 1972

Vol. 2, No. 5

Congressional Record (page E 6489) - June 27, 1972

(There has been no secondary source for the 102 Monitor since Vol. 2, No. 5, June 1972)

FROM 10-01-74
TO 10-31-74

COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

STATEMENT TITLE INDEX - BY STATE AND COUNTY

STATE	COUNTY	STATUS	STATEMENT TITLE	ACCESSION NUMBER	DATE FILED	OPIG AGENCY NUMBER
Alabama	Hennepin		DRAFT Population of Lakes Superior and Ontario	41526	10-07-74	COE
			DRAFT Mississippi River Levees and Channel Improvements	41544	10-09-74	COE
			DRAFT Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, Supplement	41557	10-15-74	COE
			DRAFT Minnesota Trunk Highways 16 and 13	41564	10-15-74	DOT
			DRAFT Proposed Leasing, 10 Million Acres, O-5	41590	10-18-74	DOT
			DRAFT RRA Proposed Fiscal Year 1976 Program	41606	10-22-74	DOI
			DRAFT Timber Management, White Mountain N.P.	41618	10-24-74	USDA
			DRAFT Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Seaway Navigation Ex+	41647	10-31-74	COE
			FINAL Namo River, Guam	41543	10-10-74	COE
			DRAFT Minnesota Trunk Highways 36 and 13	41564	10-15-74	DOT
Alabama	Covington Mobile Tallapoosa Tuscaloosa		DRAFT Albertville Municipal Airport	41563	10-15-74	DOT
			FINAL Channel Stabilization, Alabama River	41570	10-15-74	COE
			FINAL Andalusia - Opp Airport	41537	10-08-74	DOT
			FINAL Range Line Road, Alabama	41509	10-01-74	DOT
			FINAL Thomas C. Russell Field, Alexander City	41542	10-09-74	DOT
			FINAL F.A.S. 17, Alabama	41540	10-03-74	DOT
Alaska	American Samoa		DRAFT Parachute Drop Zone, Ft. Richardson	41605	10-22-74	USA
			FINAL DeBart Road - Boniface Parkway	41509	10-01-74	DOT
			FINAL Barry Arm No. 1, Chugach N.P.	41604	10-22-74	USDA
Arkansas	Chicot		FINAL Ta'u Boat Harbor, Ta'u Island	41625	10-25-74	COE
			FINAL Chicot Watershed Project	41633	10-28-74	USDA
California	Alameda San Bernardino San Diego		FINAL Greer's Perry Lake	41646	10-31-74	COE
			DRAFT Norton AFB, San Bernardino	41515	10-02-74	USAF
			DRAFT St. Highway Rte. 1, San Luis Obispo	41644	10-30-74	DOT
			FINAL Yerba Buena Center Urban Renewal, San Francisco	41656	10-31-74	HUD
			FINAL I-580/Sr 238, Alameda County, Cal.	41573	10-17-74	DOT
			DRAFT Proposed Hwasu Wilderness, California	41563	10-15-74	DOI
			DRAFT Route 252, San Diego, California	41627	10-25-74	DOT
Colorado	Clear Creek Summit		DRAFT Timber Management Plan, Routt N.P.	41602	10-21-74	USDA
			FINAL I 70, Summit and Clear Creek Counties	41654	10-31-74	DOT
			FINAL I 70, Summit and Clear Creek Counties	41654	10-31-74	DOT
Connecticut			DRAFT Instrument Landing System, Sikorsky Airport	41640	10-29-74	DOT

PAGE

FROM 10-01-74
TO 10-31-74

COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

STATEMENT TITLE INDEX - BY STATE AND COUNTY

STATE	COUNTY	STATUS	STATEMENT TITLE	ACCESSION NUMBERS	DATE FILED	ORIG AGENCY NUMBER
District of Co			DRAFT Additional Facilities, Bureau of Printing	41545	10-09-74	TREAS
Florida			FINAL Transmission Line, Apalachicola N.F.	41597	10-21-74	USDA
	Brevard		FINAL 101st St., and Tinquana Road, Jacksonville.	41649	10-31-74	DOT
	Duval		FINAL Canaveral Harbor Extension	41629	10-25-74	COE
	Okaloosa		FINAL SR 105, Jacksonville	41552	10-31-74	DOT
			FINAL Housing Units, Elgin AFB	41521	10-04-74	USAF
Georgia	Cobb		FINAL 7AS Route 1185(2), Georgia	41507	10-01-74	DOT
Hawaii			DRAFT Kapaoka Flood Control Project	41530	10-07-74	COE
	Honolulu		DRAFT Salt Lake Boulevard, Honolulu	41533	10-07-74	DOT
	Mau		DRAFT Honolulu Watershed Project	41528	10-07-74	USDA
Idaho			FINAL S.H. 3, Benewah County	41653	10-31-74	DOT
	Benewah		FINAL T 80N, Caldwell, Idaho	41608	10-23-74	DOT
	Canyon		DRAFT Fale Service, Idaho	41617	10-23-74	DOT
	Cassia		DRAFT West Burley Substation, Idaho	41643	10-30-74	DOT
	Lemai		DRAFT Red Rock Peak Unit, Salmon N.F.	41593	10-21-74	USDA
Illinois			DRAFT Nine-200t Channel, Illinois Waterway	41517	10-03-74	COE
	Dewitt		DRAFT Waikagan Harbor, Maintenance Dredging	41572	10-16-74	COE
	Winnebago		FINAL Clinton Power Station, Units 1 and 2	41538	10-08-74	AEC
			DRAFT Kent Creek Local Protection Project, Illinois	41510	10-01-74	COE
Indiana	Perry		DRAFT S.R. 37, Perry County	41614	10-23-74	DOT
Iowa			DRAFT Eldora Municipal Airport	41583	10-17-74	DOT
	Hardin		FINAL US 65, Bondurant to Jasper County Road P-18	41505	10-01-74	DOT
	Jasper		DRAFT U.S. 61, Muscatine Bypass, Iowa	41595	10-18-74	DOT
	Muscatine		FINAL US 65, Bondurant to Jasper County Road P-19	41505	10-01-74	DOT
	Polk					

FROM 10-01-74
TO 10-31-74

COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

STATEMENT TITLE INDEX - BY STATE AND COUNTY

STATE	COUNTY	STATUS	STATEMENT TITLE	ACCESSION NUMBER	DATE FILED	ORIG AGENCY NUMBER
Kansas	Douglas Shawnee	DRAFT	U.S. 50, Douglas County	41505	10-15-74	DOT
		DRAFT	Jaye Boulevard, Topeka, Kansas	41506	10-01-74	DOT
Kentucky	Henderson Jefferson Spencer Webster	FINAL	Seabree Plant Addition, Kentucky	41541	10-17-74	USDA
		FINAL	Relocated KY 55- KY 155	41607	10-22-74	DOT
		FINAL	Relocated KY 55- KY 155	41607	10-22-74	DOT
		FINAL	Seabree Plant Addition, Kentucky	41581	10-17-74	USDA
Maryland	Prince Georges	FINAL	WSSC Piscataway Wastewater Treatment Facility	41625	10-25-74	EPA
Massachusetts	Barnstable	DRAFT	Murray Industrial Park, Chelsea, Mass.	41595	10-21-74	HUD
		FINAL	Pilgrim Nuclear Station, Unit 2	41534	10-07-74	AEC
		DRAFT	U.S. 196, Barnstable Co.	41552	10-10-74	DOT
		FINAL	East Blvd. Extension, Pontiac	41610	10-22-74	DOT
Michigan	Berrien Macosta Montcalm Saginaw	FINAL	U.S. 11 - Michigan	41616	10-23-74	DOT
		FINAL	U.S. 131 - Michigan	41560	10-15-74	DOT
		FINAL	U.S. 131 - Michigan	41560	10-15-74	DOT
		FINAL	Gallagher-Hess One-Way St., and Hess Reconstruction	41551	10-11-74	DOT
		FINAL	East Blvd. Extension, Pontiac	41610	10-22-74	DOT
Minnesota	Several Beltrami Carver Clearwater Hennepin Lake Lincoln Polk Sherburne Yellow Redecin	DRAFT	Cedar - Riverside New Community, Minneapolis	41555	10-15-74	HUD
		DRAFT	Flood Control, Chaska, Minnesota	41631	10-29-74	COE
		DRAFT	Minnesota Memorial Hardwood Forest	41637	10-29-74	DOI
		DRAFT	Winger/Grass Lake Power, Minnesota	41553	10-10-74	USDA
		DRAFT	US 212, Carver and Hennepin Cos., Minn.	41514	10-03-74	DOT
		DRAFT	Winger/Grass Lake Power, Minnesota	41553	10-10-74	USDA
		DRAFT	US 212, Carver and Hennepin Cos., Minn.	41518	10-03-74	DOT
		DRAFT	Two Harbors Harbor, Operation and Maintenance	41594	10-21-74	COE
		FINAL	Canby Creek Watershed Program	41634	10-29-74	USDA
		DRAFT	Winger/Grass Lake Power, Minnesota	41553	10-10-74	USDA
		FINAL	Sherburne Co. Electrical Generating Plant	41586	10-19-74	COE
		FINAL	Canby Creek Watershed Program	41634	10-29-74	USDA
		DRAFT	Federal Building, Jackson, Mississippi	41639	10-29-74	SSA
		FINAL	Union Municipal Airport, Neshoba Co.	41613	10-24-74	DOT

FROM 10-01-74
TO 10-31-74

COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

STATEMENT TITLE INDEX - BY STATE AND COUNTY

STATE	COUNTY	STATUS	STATEMENT TITLE	ACCESSION NUMBER	DATE FILED	ORIG AGENCY NUMBER
Missouri	Bart Callaway	DRAFT	Cassville Municipal Airport	41536	10-03-74	DOT
		DRAFT	Callaway Plants, Units 1 and 2	41571	10-16-74	AEC
Montana	Carbon	DRAFT	Forest Highway 13 (U.S. Rte. 2)	41558	10-15-74	DOT
	Chouteau	FINAL	Montana-Wyoming Pipeline, Docket No. CP73-440	41648	10-31-74	FPC
	Flathead	FINAL	Montana-Wyoming Pipeline, Docket No. CP73-440	41648	10-31-74	FPC
	Lincoln	FINAL	Muri-Baldy Planning Unit, Lolo N.P.	41615	10-23-74	USDA
	Missoula	FINAL	Inch Mountain Planning Unit, Kootenai N.P.	41547	10-18-74	USDA
	Powell	FINAL	Bitterroot North Planning Unit, Bitterroot N.P.	41588	10-19-74	USDA
	Spokane	FINAL	Interstate 90, Garrison East and West	41580	10-17-74	DOT
	Zavalli	FINAL	Bitterroot North Planning Unit, Bitterroot N.P.	41588	10-19-74	USDA
	Sanders	FINAL	Cuba Iron - Silcox Unit, Lolo N.P.	41600	10-21-74	USDA
		FINAL	Muri-Baldy Planning Unit, Lolo N.P.	41615	10-23-74	USDA
Nevada		DRAFT	Las Vegas Wash/Bay Drainage, Nev.	41636	10-29-74	EPA
		FINAL	Motorcycle Race, Barstow California to Las Vegas	41592	10-22-74	DOI
New Jersey	Ocean	FINAL	Great Swamp Nat. Wildlife Refuge, N.J.	41591	10-21-74	DOI
		FINAL	Central Service Area, Ocean County, New Jersey	41567	10-15-74	EPA
New Mexico	several	FINAL	Cochiti Dam	41596	10-21-74	COE
		FINAL	Timber Management Program, Carson National Forest	41638	10-29-74	USDA
New York		DRAFT	Scajaquada Creek and Tributaries, Flood Control	41525	10-07-74	COE
		DRAFT	Upper Delaware National Scenic River	41650	10-31-74	DOI
North Carolina	Edgecombe Johnston Hicklenburg Nash	DRAFT	Albemarle and Chesapeake, and Dismal Swamp Canals	41622	10-24-74	COE
		DRAFT	Swift Creek Basin	41523	10-07-74	COE
		FINAL	Johnston County Airport	41513	10-02-74	DOT
		DRAFT	Charlotte Inner Loop	41655	10-31-74	DOT
		DRAFT	Swift Creek Basin	41523	10-07-74	COE
North Dakota		FINAL	U.S. 2 and U.S. 83, Minot	41609	10-22-74	DOT

FROM 10-01-74
TO 10-31-74

COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

STATEMENT TITLE INDEX - BY STATE AND COUNTY

STATE	COUNTY	STATUS	STATEMENT TITLE	ACCESSION NUMBER	DATE FILED	ORIG AGENCY NUMBER
Ohio	Richland	FINAL	Marion Local Protection Project	41542	10-15-74	COE
		FINAL	Will Creek Protection Project, Ohio	41574	10-17-74	COE
		DRAFT	Park Avenue West, Mansfield	41541	10-09-74	DOT
Oklahoma	Choctaw	DEPT	Lake Operation and Maintenance, Oklahoma	41559	10-15-74	COE
		DRAFT	Kaw Lake, Arkansas River	41601	10-21-74	COE
		FINAL	Hugo Lake, Kiamichi River	41630	10-25-74	COE
Oregon	Several	FINAL	Soaring and Salmon Rivers Unit, Mt. Hood N.P.	41632	10-29-74	USDA
	Clackamas	DRAFT	McNary Lock and Dam, Columbia River	41575	10-17-74	COE
	Coos	DRAFT	Pebble Springs - Marion 500 kv Line, Oregon	41611	10-23-74	DOI
	Douglas	DRAFT	Timberline Lodge Complex, Mt. Hood N.P.	41519	10-03-74	USDA
	Gilliam	DRAFT	Wilderness Suitability, Oregon Dunes N.P.A.	41512	10-02-74	USDA
	Lang	DRAFT	Wilderness Suitability, Oregon Dunes N.P.A.	41512	10-02-74	USDA
	Polk	DRAFT	Prototype 1100 kv Test Facilities, Ore.	41512	10-23-74	DOI
	Sherman	DRAFT	Little Luckiamute River Watershed, Ore.	41598	10-21-74	USDA
		DRAFT	Prototype 1100 kv Test Facilities, Ore.	41612	10-23-74	DOI
Pennsylvania	Clinton	DRAFT	Dike Disposal Area, Site No. 2, Erie Harbor	41522	10-07-74	COE
	Lyncoming	DRAFT	Upper Delaware National Scenic River	41650	10-31-74	DOI
		FINAL	Lock Haven Urban Renewal	41543	10-09-74	HUD
		DRAFT	U.S. 15, Lycoming County	41566	10-15-74	DOT
Puerto Rico		DRAFT	San Patricio Defense Housing, San Juan	41514	10-02-74	HUD
South Carolina	Beaufort	DRAFT	Proposed Station Creek Bridge, Beaufort Co. S.C.	41547	10-10-74	DOT
	Sumter	FINAL	Shaw Freeway	41579	10-17-74	DOT
South Dakota	Lake	FINAL	SR 34, Miner and Lake Counties	41531	10-07-74	DOT
	Miner	FINAL	SR 34, Miner and Lake Counties	41531	10-07-74	DOT
Tennessee	Dyer	DRAFT	Interstate 155	41651	10-31-74	DOT

FROM 10-01-74
TO 10-31-74

COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

STATEMENT TITLE INDEX - BY STATE AND COUNTY

STATE	COUNTY	STATUS	STATEMENT TITLE	ACCESSION NUMBER	DATE FILED	ORIG AGENCY NUMBER
Texas	Cameron Tarrant Salveston Harris Hockley McLennan Montague Russell Shelby Tarrant Trego Wise	DRAFT	Northwest Sewage Facility, Houston, Texas	41546	10-03-74	EPA
		FINAL	Houston International Airport	41582	10-17-74	DOT
		DRAFT	Brazos Island Harbor, Maintenance	41535	10-08-74	COE
		DRAFT	Lynon H. Johnson National Grassland	41613	10-23-74	USDA
		DRAFT	Galveston Harbor and Channel	41550	10-10-74	COE
		DRAFT	Burnett, Crystal, and Scott Bays, and Vicinity	41603	10-22-74	COE
		FINAL	Pound Mound Dam, Pick-Sloan Program	41633	10-25-74	DOI
		FINAL	Loop 340, McLennan Co., Texas	41577	10-17-74	DOT
		DRAFT	Cross Timbers Unit, Johnson N. Grasslands	41635	10-29-74	USDA
		FINAL	Round Mound Dam, Pick-Sloan Program	41623	10-25-74	DOI
		FINAL	US 59 and US 96, Texas	41673	10-17-74	DOT
		FINAL	I-420, Tarrant County	41554	10-11-74	DOT
		FINAL	Round Mound Dam, Pick-Sloan Program	41623	10-25-74	DOI
		DRAFT	Cross Timbers Unit, Johnson N. Grasslands	41635	10-29-74	USDA
Utah	Garfield Wayne	DRAFT	Boulder Mountain Unit, Dixie N.F.	41594	10-21-74	USDA
		DRAFT	Boulder Mountain Unit, Dixie N.F.	41599	10-21-74	USDA
Virginia		DRAFT	Port of Hampton Roads, Channel Deepening Study	41524	10-07-74	COE
		DRAFT	Crane Island Disposal Area, Replacement Study	41527	10-07-74	COE
		DRAFT	Richmond Flood Protection Measures	41512	10-07-74	COE
		DRAFT	Albemarle and Chesapeake, and Dismal Swamp Canals	41622	10-24-74	COE
Washington	Benton Franklin King Kitsap Mason Spokane Thurston	DRAFT	Soleduck Planning Unit, Olympic N.F.	41561	10-15-74	USDA
		FINAL	Ports of Whitman Co., Clarksburg and No. Lewiston	41539	10-08-74	COE
		DRAFT	Franklin/Badger Canyon Line	41628	10-25-74	DOI
		DRAFT	Horse Heaven Hills, Washington	41642	10-23-74	DOI
		DRAFT	Franklin/Badger Canyon Line	41628	10-25-74	DOI
		FINAL	I-90, Eastgate Vicinity (SR 90)	41516	10-03-74	DOI
		DRAFT	Shelton-Kitsap 230 kv line, Washington	41621	10-24-74	DOI
		DRAFT	Lake Isabella Service, Washington	41620	10-24-74	DOI
		DRAFT	Shelton-Kitsap 230 kv line, Washington	41621	10-24-74	DOI
		DRAFT	Pleasant Prairie Service, Washington	41641	10-29-74	DOI
		FINAL	Randall Road Interchange, Thurston Co.	41520	10-03-74	DOT
West Virginia	Kanawha Raleigh Harrison	DRAFT	U.S. 60, Diamond to Hugheston	41523	10-07-74	DOT
		DRAFT	Raleigh County Airport	41511	10-01-74	DOT
		DRAFT	U.S. 50 and W. Va. 20, Clarksburg	41569	10-15-74	DOT

FROM 10-01-74
TO 10-31-74

COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

STATEMENT TITLE INDEX - BY STATE AND COUNTY

STATE	COUNTY	STATUS	STATEMENT TITLE	ACCESSION NUMBER	DATE FILED	ORIS AGENCY NUMBER
Wisconsin	Calumet Vernon	DRAFT	Kewaunee Harbor Maintenance, Wisconsin	41524	10-25-74	COE
		DRAFT	Brillion Watershed Project, Wisconsin	41645	10-30-74	USDA
		FINAL	County Trunk Highway "K"	41540	10-10-74	DOT
Wyoming	Campbell Converse	FINAL	Yellow River and Tributaries	41556	10-15-74	COE
		FINAL	Coal Resources, Eastern Powder River, Wyoming	41589	10-19-74	DOI
		FINAL	Coal Resources, Eastern Powder River, Wyoming	41589	10-18-74	DOI

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Contact: Dr. Fred H. Tschirley
Acting Coordinator
Environmental Quality Activities
Office of the Secretary
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Room 331-E, Administration Building
Washington, D.C. 20250
(202) 447-3965

Forest Service

Draft

Date

Timber Management, White Mountain N.F.

10/24

The statement refers to the proposed Timber Management Plan which will cover the White Mountain National Forest from July 1, 1974 through June 30, 1982. The plan includes a potential yield of 19,410,000 of sawlogs and 68,900 cords of products annually. There will be impacts to aesthetics, air, water and soil qualities, and fish and wildlife.
(ELR ORDER # 41618)

Timber Management Plan, Routt N.F.

10/21

Colorado
Proposed is the revision of the 1961 Timber Plan for the Routt National Forest. The revision would cover the years 1975-1984. Under the plan, 7,500 acres annually of the available commercial forest land would receive various timber management activities. The expected annual yield is 72,000 Cunits, including 33 million board feet of sawtimber. Timber harvest and road construction will affect air and water quality, visual resources, and wilderness values in areas not selected as New Study areas.
(ELR ORDER # 41602)

Red Rock Peak Unit, Salmon N.F.

10/21

Idaho
County: Lemhi
The statement refers to a proposed land use plan for the 120,330 acre Redrock Unit of the Salmon National Forest. The planning area was divided into four management areas which will be managed for appropriate resource uses, protection needs, and management needs. Major environmental impact will be due to timber harvest, mining, and road construction. Of the 87,070 acres of inventoried lands within the unit, 17,414 acres (20%) will remain unroaded.
(ELR ORDER # 41593)

Wilderness Suitability, Oregon Dunes N.R.A.

10/02

Oregon

County: Coos Douglas Lane

The statement refers to a review of the Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area, and the determination that the area not be designated as wilderness within the National Wilderness Preservation System. Because of the determination, uses and activities that are incompatible with wilderness may continue to be allowed; the use of motor driven machinery for those activities that require it will not be precluded.

(ELR ORDER # 41512)

Timberline Lodge Complex, Mt. Hood N.F.

10/03

Oregon

County: Clackamas

Proposed is the establishment of long-term management for the Timberline Lodge complex, in order to preserve the Lodge and make it available for public use and enjoyment.

Four alternatives are presented, ranging from that of maintaining the status quo to that of maximizing development. Under the latter course of action, winter sports would be developed to the maximum capacity of the area.

(ELR ORDER # 41519)

Lyndon B. Johnson National Grasslands

10/23

Texas

County: Fannin

The statement refers to the 10 year management plan for the Caddo Unit, Lyndon B. Johnson National Grasslands. The unit will be managed for the benefit of wildlife, erosion control, improved transportation, range improvement, and "other action plans." There will be soil, water, air and visual impact due to road, trail and recreation construction brush control, prescribed burning, and fence construction. Increased recreational use will result in increased littering

(ELR ORDER # 41613)

Cross Timbers Unit, Johnson N. Grasslands

10/29

Texas

County: Wise Montague

The statement refers to the proposed ten year management of the 20,332 acre Cross timbers Unit of the Johnson National Grasslands. Management would be for recreation; vegetation manipulation for the benefit of wildlife; erosion control; improved transportation; and range improvement. There will be visual impact from fence construction and effects on soil, air and water qualities.

(ELR ORDER # 41635)

Boulder Mountain Unit, Dixie N.F.

10/21

Utah

County: Wayne Garfield

The statement refers to the land use plan for the 250,000 acre Boulder Mountain Planning Unit of the Dixie N.F. The Unit will be managed for the protection of its watersheds, for recreational uses, livestock grazing, timber production, wildlife resources, and related values. Of the nine inventoried roadless areas in the Unit, only one complete area (the 48,000 acre Boulder Top area) and parts of two other areas are recommended for special management.
(ELR ORDER # 41599)

Soleduck Planning Unit, Olympic N.F.

10/15

Washington

Proposed is the implementation of a land use plan for the 133,299 acre Soleduck Planning Unit of the Olympic National Forest. Under the proposal two undeveloped roadless areas Elk Reade and Rugged Ridge, would be allocated to full multiple use management. The Mt. Baldy area would also be subject to full multiple use, but will remain roadless, with timber harvested by operations which do not require roads. The primary impacts will be those which result from the development of undeveloped areas.
(ELR ORDER # 41561)

Final

Date

Barry Arm No. 1, Chugach N.F.

10/22

Alaska

Proposed is the awarding of Barry Arm No. 1 Timber Sale, which was auctioned on September 29, 1972. The sale is located on the west shore of Barry Arm, Prince William Sound. The sale consists of three units totalling 88 acres; gross sale area is 172 acres. Total volume of the sale is 2,849 MBF. Approximately 77 percent of the area would be harvested by cable; the remaining harvest would be by tractor. The sale will result in road construction in presently roadless areas (30 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA USCG HUD DOC
(ELR ORDER # 41604)

Transmission Line, Apalachicola N.F.

10/21

Florida

Proposed is the granting of an application for a right-of-way for a 230 KV transmission line across the Apalachicola National Forest. The line would connect the Hopkins Power Plant with a Florida Power Corp. transmission line between St. Marks and Crawfordville. There will be adverse impact to aesthetics, forest enjoyment, commercial forestry, and potential airport (Tallahassee) expansion. (168 pages)
COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA HEW DOI FPC DOC EPA DOT AHP
(ELR ORDER # 41597)

Inch Mountain Planning Unit, Kootenai N.F.

10/18

Montana

County: Lincoln

The statement refers to the proposed implementation of a multiple use plan for the 59,000 acre Inch Mountain Planning Unit, Kootenai National Forest. Under the plan the seven sub-units of Inch Mountain will be managed for such values as timber production, wildlife habitat maintenance, recreational use, and scenic viewing. There will be some road construction. Adverse impact will include soil and vegetation disturbance, temporary air and noise pollution, and visual (aesthetic) disturbance.

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI USDA EPA COE
(ELR ORDER # 41587)

Bitterroot North Planning Unit, Bitterroot N.F.

10/18

Montana

County: Ravalli Missoula

The statement refers to the proposed implementation of a revised multiple use plan for the Bitterroot North Planning Unit of the Bitterroot National Forest. Of 56,485 acres of National Forest lands in the Unit, 46,055 are currently roadless. Unroaded conditions will be maintained on 34,025 acres the remaining 22,460 acres will be managed under various intensities of road development. Management of the twelve sub-units of Bitterroot North will be directed towards backcountry, recreational, timber harvest, and wildlife habitat uses.

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA DOI EPA
(ELR ORDER # 41588)

Cube Iron - Silcox Unit, Lolo N.F.

10/21

Montana

County: Sanders

The statement refers to a proposed multiple use plan for the 16,927 acre Cube Iron-Silcox Planning Unit, Thompson Falls Ranger District, Lolo National Forest. Under the plan the Unit would be divided into six sub-units, to be managed for similar resource potentials and problems. Roadless conditions would be maintained upon 8,267 acres; roads and other activities will result in the development of 7,766 acres which are currently roadless. Management would be for recreation, aesthetics, fisheries, wildlife, watershed, timber, soil, water, vegetation, and wildlife.

(215 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI EPA
state and local agencies
and concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 41600)

Murr-Baldy Planning Unit, Lolo N.F.

10/23

Montana

County:

Sanders

Flathead

The statement refers to a revised multiple use plan for the 98,900 acre Murr-Baldy Planning Unit of the Lolo National Forest. The plan recommends that 67,549 acres be managed for recreation, fisheries, timber, wildlife, esthetics, watershed, and range. Two areas totalling 26,444 acres will be maintained in a roadless condition; 35,932 acres of presently roadless land will be partially roaded and developed.

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOI

and

state and local agencies and concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 41615)

Timber Management Program, Carson National Forest

10/29

New Mexico

County:

several

The statement refers to the proposed ten year Timber Management Plan for the Forest. The proposed annual harvest of sawtimber is 26,577 MBF. There will be some road construction. Adverse impact will be upon air, wildlife, grazing, fire control, and scenic beauty. (281 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOI HUD DOT

state and local agencies
and concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 41638)

Roaring and Salmon Rivers Unit, Mt. Hood N.F.

10/29

Oregon

The statement refers to a comprehensive land use plan for the Roaring River and Salmon River Planning Units of Mt. Hood National Forest. A total of approximately 81,700 acres is involved. Management will be for back country, recreation, and special interest values, with some timbering and construction of low standard roads. There will be soil disturbance and water pollution. (240 pages).

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOC HEW HUD DOI DOT EPA USDA

state and local agencies
and concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 41632)

Rural Electrification Administration

Draft

Date

Winger/Grass Lake Power, Minnesota

10/10

Minnesota

County:

Polk

Clearwater

Beltrami

Proposed is the granting of a loan to the Minnkota Power

Coop. in order to finance 36 miles of 230kV power line from Winger, Minn. to the Grass Lake Station southeast of Wilton, Minn. Included is an additional 18 mile section to be constructed and owned by the Otter Tail Power Co. Adverse impacts will include the cutting of timber, soil erosion, aesthetic effects, and temporary construction disruption.

(two volumes)

(ELR ORDER # 41553)

Final

Date

Sebree Plant Addition, Kentucky

10/17

Kentucky

County: Henderson Webster

Proposed is the granting of an insured loan to the Big Rivers Electric Corp., for the construction of a 66MW distillate fuel oil combustion turbine at the existing Sebree generating station. No additional transmission lines would be required. Adverse impact will include the release of nitrogen oxides, sulfur dioxide, and particulate matter.

(two volumes)

COMMENTS MADE BY:

(ELR ORDER # 41581)

Soil Conservation Service

Draft

Date

Honolua Watershed Project

10/07

Hawaii

County: Maui

The statement refers to the project for watershed protection and flood prevention in Maui County. Project measures consist of 8 desilting basins, about 0.8 miles of floodwater diversions, and about 0.7 mile of floodwater channels. The action will eliminate agricultural production and marginal wildlife habitat; remove trees and shrubs along channel work areas; and produce some water, air, and noise pollution during construction. (50 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 41528)

Little Luckiamute River Watershed, Ore.

10/21

Oregon

County: Polk

Proposed is the land treatment, flood prevention, irrigation recreation, fishery, and water supply project on the Little Luckiamute River Watershed. Project measures will include land treatment on 51,770 acres, and the construction of Teal Creek Dam. The dam will block passage of anadromous fish and will inundate 2 miles of spawning area. Seven hundred acres of land will be disturbed, of which 340 acres will be permanently inundated. Land acquisition will displace 14 fam-

ilies. The project will stimulate development in the area, and will alter wildlife habitat.
(ELR ORDER # 41598)

Brillion Watershed Project, Wisconsin

10/30

Wisconsin

County: Calumet

Proposed is a watershed protection and flood prevention project on the 13,811 acre watershed. Project measures will include land treatment, dams, and sediment pools. Approximately 90 acres of land will be committed to the project; another 131 acres may be inundated during flooding.
(ELR ORDER # 41645)

Final

Date

Chicot Watershed Project

10/29

Arkansas

County: Chicot

Proposed is a watershed protection, flood prevention, and agricultural water management program on the Chicot Watershed. Project measures will include land treatment on 89,200 acres; the installation of 92.2 miles of channel work on existing channels and the installation of 30.8 miles of new channels; and the construction of 517 water control structures, 50 grade stabilization structures, and 5 low water weirs. Adverse impact will include the loss of some edge and wetland species, and the enhancement of the potential for future clearance of wooded areas and drainage of wetlands. (82 pages).

COMMENTS MADE BY: COE HEW DOI USCG EPA
(ELR ORDER # 41633)

Canby Creek Watershed Program

10/29

Minnesota

County: Lincoln Yellow Medecin

The statement refers to a proposed watershed protection project which is intended to reduce erosion on 7,500 acres of agricultural land, and reduce flooding on 5,200 acres of flood plain land. Project measures will include conservation land treatment, two foodwater retarding reservoirs, and one multi-purpose reservoir, and 0.8 mile of stream channel work. Adverse impact will include the elimination of one mile of trout stream and 690 acres of agriculturally productive land (85 pages).

COMMENTS MADE BY: COE DOI DOT EPA
(ELR ORDER # 41634)

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

Fact: For Non-Regulatory Matters:
Mr. W. Herbert Pennington
Office of Assistant General Manager
E-201, AEC
Washington, D.C. 20545
(301) 973-4241
For Regulatory Matters:
Mr. A. Giambusso, Deputy Director for
Reactor Projects, Directorate of Licensing
P-722, AEC
Washington, D.C. 20545
(301) 973-7373

ft Date
Callaway Plants, Units 1 and 2 10/16

Missouri
County: Callaway
Proposed is the issuance of a construction permit to the
Union Electric Co. for the two unit Plant. Each unit will
employ a pressurized water reactor to produce 3,425 Mwt and
1,120 MWe (net); future power levels of 3,579 Mwt and 1,160
MWe are anticipated. Exhaust steam will be cooled in a close
cycle mode, with water drawn from the Missouri River. A total
of 1,740 acres would be committed to the project and associ-
ated transmission lines. About 67 cfs. of Missouri River
water will be consumed, mainly by evaporation from the two
natural draft towers.
(ELR ORDER # 41571)

ial Date
Clinton Power Station, Units 1 and 2 10/08

Illinois
County: DeWitt
Proposed is the issuance of construction permits to the Illi-
nois Power Co. for the Clinton Station. Each of the two unit
will employ identical boiling water reactors to produce up
to 2894 Mwt each; electrical production will be 950 MWe
(net) each. Exhaust steam will be cooled by a once-through
flow of water in a system incorporating a cooling lake with
makeup water from Salt Creek and its North Fork. Supplemen-
tary cooling will be necessary to limit discharge tempera-
ture to the lake to 96 degrees F. Construction related acti-
vities will utilize 6,135 acres of the 13,800 to 15,210 acre
site; 4900 acres will be inundated for by the cooling lake.
COMMENTS MADE BY: AHP DOC USDA DOT HEW DOI FPC EPA
state and local agencies
and concerned citizens
(ELR ORDER # 41538)

Pilgrim Nuclear Station, Unit 2

10/07

Massachusetts

Proposed is the issuance of a construction permit to the Boston Edison Co. for unit 2, a 3,456 MWt, 1,180MWe(net) pressurized water reactor. Cooling and service water will be drawn from Cape Cod Bay at a rate of 1,848 cfs, and passed back, (at from 18 to 20 degrees F higher temperature), through an open-channel surface jet discharge. As a result of the unit construction, about 3.5% of the vicinity's harvestable Irish moss will be lost. (the draft for this statement considered the combined impacts of constructing Units 2 and 3. The applicant has deferred construction of the third unit, and withdrawn its application to the AEC)

COMMENTS MADE BY:

(ELR ORDER # 41534)

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, Air Force

tact: Dr. Billy Welch
Room 4D 373, The Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20330
(202) OX 7 - 9297

ft

Date

Norton AFB, San Bernardino

10/02

California

Proposed is the shared use of Norton AFB with the City of San Bernardino. The City would construct a terminal facility, two taxiways, and an apron. No changes in military operations would be made. The increase in jet type aircraft traffic would be 24 percent, reaching this level in five years. (41 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 41515)

al

Date

Housing Units, Elgin AFB

10/04

Florida

County: Okaloosa

The statement refers to the proposed construction of 150 family housing units for non-commissioned officers on Elgin Air Force Base. The site will include 36 acres of Air Force land. Included in the scope of the project are site preparation, the construction of paved streets and sidewalks and the installation of utilities. Some trees and other vegetation will be destroyed during construction. The area, which encompasses a unique stand of trees, is one of natural beauty.

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA USDA DOC HUD DOI
state agencies and concerned citizens
(ELR ORDER # 41521)

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, Army

Contact: Mr. George A. Cunney, Jr.
Acting Chief, Environmental Office
Directorate of Installations
Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff
for Logistics
Washington, D.C. 20310
(202) OX 4-4269

Draft

Date

Parachute Drop Zone, Ft. Richardson

10/22

Alaska

Proposed is the construction of a 2100' x 4500' parachute drop zone in Ft. Richardson, Alaska, where air space is presently restricted. The zone would replace the Claxton Drop Zone, which FAA considers to be a hazard to general aviation operations because of interference by uncontrolled light planes. The new area would be cleared of trees and other obstacles, and would be graded, contoured, and re-vegetated. There will be some loss of moose habitat due to the action.

(ELR ORDER # 41605)

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, Army Corps

tact: Mr. Francis X. Kelly
Director, Office of Public Affairs
Attn: DAEN-PAP
Office of the Chief of Engineers
U. S. Army Corps of Engineers
1000 Independence Avenue, S. W.
Washington, D. C. 20314
(202) 693-7168

ift

Date

Regulation of Lakes Superior and Ontario

10/07

The proposed plan considers that the objective of regulation of Lake Superior outflows should be to provide benefits to interests throughout the Great Lakes system without undue detriment to Lake Superior interests. To achieve this objective all control works in the St. Marys River, including but not limited to the 16-gate control structure and all power canals, their head gates and their by-passes should be operated so as to keep the levels of Lakes Superior and Michigan-Huron at the same relative position within their recorded ranges of stage and with respect to their mean levels. Adverse impacts are loss of wetlands, reduction of fish habitat, and potential for increased pollution concentration. (ELF ORDER # 41526)

Mississippi River Levees and Channel Improvements

10/09

The statement refers to the Mississippi River Levees and Channel Improvement project and related projects on more than 900 miles of river between Cairo, Illinois and Venice, La. The projects are designed to make the Mississippi River more navigable and prevent flooding by utilizing dikes and revetments, levees, and maintenance and construction dredging of the mainstem and key harbors in Arkansas, Illinois, Kentucky Louisiana, Mississippi, and Tennessee. Adverse impacts are degradation of water quality due to dredging, and the loss of 2,500 acres of cropland and 30,000 acres of woodland and associated wildlife habitat. (Vicksburg District) (ELR ORDER # 41544)

Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, Supplement

10/15

The study analyzes the hydrographic and ecological effects of the enlargement of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal from control dimensions of 27' X 250' to 35' X 450'. A final environmental impact statement for the proposal was filed with CEQ on May 2, 1974. (ELR ORDER # 41557)

Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Seaway Navigation Ext

10/31

The statement refers to a program element which is intended to demonstrate the practicality of certain enabling measures for extending the commercial navigation season on the Great Lakes - St. Lawrence Seaway System. There are 25 methods which are to be investigated. The program would commit monetary and manpower resources for actual operation of the test in a coming fiscal year. (Detroit District)
(ELR ORDER # 41647)

Kapaaka Flood Control Project

10/07

Hawaii

The statement refers to the proposed Kapaaka Flood Control Project, Molokai, Hawaii. The project consists of a rock trapezoidal channel extending from the ocean inland to a point approximately 180 ft. north of Kamehameha Highway. A debris basin will be constructed north of the highway, and earthen protective and diversion levees will be constructed on both sides of the channel and the debris basin. The construction will cause traffic congestion, dust and contribute to vehicular emissions. Soil erosion of exposed earth surfaces will occur.
(Honolulu District) (37 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 41530)

Kent Creek Local Protection Project, Illinois

10/01

Illinois

County: Winnebago

Proposed is a revised general design for the local flood control project at Kent Creek, Rockford, Illinois. Project measures would include a dam and dry reservoir, as well as channel work, on the North Branch, and channel diversion and the raising of the level of the existing dam on the South Branch. Approximately 957 acres will be acquired for project development; 224 acres of vegetation and four miles of stream will be lost. (Rock Island District)
(ELR ORDER # 41510) (NTIS ORDER # (none))

Nine-Foot Channel, Illinois Waterway

10/03

Illinois

The statement refers to the continued operation and maintenance of a nine foot channel in the Illinois Waterway from the junction of the Calumet-Sag Channel and the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal to the La Grange Lock and Dam. Dredge spoil disposal sites are located throughout the waterway. There is some adverse impact to water quality and aquatic biota. (Chicago District)
(ELR ORDER # 41517)

Waukegan Harbor, Maintenance Dredging

10/16

Illinois

The project proposes to resume maintenance dredging and to dispose the unpolluted sediments from the entrance channel at Waukegan Harbor into a deep open water disposal site in Lake Michigan and to dispose the polluted sediments into a confined disposal site located at Kenosha Harbor, Wisconsin. The proposed project would dredge over a 10 year period, 350,000 cu. yds. of sediment. Adverse impacts are disruptions of benthic community, increased turbidity within the harbor and open lake disposal site, and navigation hazards. (Chicago District)
(ELR ORDER # 41572)

Two Harbors Harbor, Operation and Maintenance

10/21

Minnesota

County: Lake

The statement refers to operation and maintenance activities within Two Harbors Harbor at Lake Superior. Proposed plans call for removal of approximately 6,000 cubic yards of dredge material to complete the project authorized in 1960. Drilling blasting, and removal of broken rock is anticipated to complete the dredging. Maintenance of the breakwater to replace rock torn away by Lake Superior storms is also expected. Adverse environmental impacts include: minor congestion; air water contamination; noise; increased turbidity; and, benthic damage.

(St. Paul District) (32 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 41594)

Flood Control, Chaska, Minnesota

10/29

Minnesota

The statement refers to the upgrading and extending of an existing levee along the Minnesota River; diverting total flows of Chaska Creek to the outside of the leveed area; diverting flood flows of East Creek to the outside of the leveed area, and constructing interior drainage facilities. Adverse impacts are the removal of 6 mobil homes and 7 houses, the possible disruption of up to 268 acres of land, and increased danger of damage by a greater than intermediate regional flood due to development and redevelopment of the area. (St. Paul District)

(ELR ORDER # 41631)

Scajaguada Creek and Tributaries, Flood Control

10/07

New York

The statement refers to the flood control project for Scajaguada Creek and Tributaries. The plan involves 9,100 Ft. of channel improvement, a total of about 16,900 ft. of channelization on tributaries, two sections of levee, removal, replacement or enlargement of obstructive bridges, culverts and conduits, and the sealing of sanitary sewer manholes subject to submergence. Adverse impacts are increased turbidity, loss of land and vegetation, and construction dis-

turbance. (Buffalo District) (217 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 41525)

Swift Creek Basin

10/07

North Carolina

County: Edgecombe Nash

The project involves the construction of a flood control project on Swift Creek located in Edgecombe and Nash Counties. The project consists of about 28 miles of stream snagging and clearing on Swift Creek and about 1.7 miles of channel excavation on the White Oak Swamp tributary. Adverse impacts are the loss of fishery and wildlife resources in portions of Swift Creek and White Oak Swamp.
(Wilmington District)
(ELR ORDER # 41523)

Lake Operation and Maintenance, Oklahoma

10/15

Oklahoma

The statement refers to the proposed operation and maintenance activities at Great Salt Plains, Canton, and Fort Supply Lakes. Adverse impacts include soil erosion, loss of vegetation, and minor construction activities. (Tulsa District)
(ELR ORDER # 41559)

Kaw Lake, Arkansas River

10/21

Oklahoma

The statement is an updated and revised draft of a final eis. submitted to CEQ December 31, 1970. It proposes continued construction of a multi-purpose reservoir project on the Arkansas River 8 miles east of Ponca City. The lake will significantly reduce annual flood damages and will provide a marginal quality but dependable water supply and recreation facility for the area. Adverse environmental effects include: inundation of 17,000 acres of land and 46 miles of river and streams; subjection to inundation of an additional 21,000 acres during floods; adverse effects on oil recovery operations, highways, roads, pipelines, powerlines, and the nearby cities; and the relocation of about 430 families. (Tulsa)
(ELR ORDER # 41601)

McNary Lock and Dam, Columbia River

10/17

Oregon

County: several

Proposed is the construction of a second powerhouse at the existing McNary Lock and Dam project on the Columbia River. The powerhouse will hold 10 generator units. Visitor facilities, subimpoundments for fish and wildlife, and level beautification are also planned. There will be some turbine caused mortality to downstream migrating fish.

(Walla Walla District)
(ELR ORDER # 41575) (NTIS ORDER # (none))

Diked Disposal Area, Site No. 2, Erie Harbor 10/07

Pennsylvania

The statement discusses the construction and operation of a 101 acre diked disposal facility to receive polluted sediments dredged from Erie Harbor, Pa. The diked area will provide for the deposition of 2,050,000 cu,yds. of dredged spoil during a 10 year period. Adverse impacts are the elimination of 101 acres of Lake Erie and its associated biota; elimination of some shoreline vegetation; some construction-related effects including turbidity; and resuspension of bottom sediments.

(Buffalo District) (233 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 41522)

Brazos Island Harbor, Maintenance 10/08

Texas

County: Cameron

The statement refers to the proposed continued maintenance of Brazos Island Harbor, Cameron County, Texas. Dredged materials will be disposed of in leveed land areas in the Gulf of Mexico. Adverse impacts are retarded benthic productivity, and loss of some wildlife habitat.

(Galveston District) (65 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 41535)

Galveston Harbor and Channel 10/10

Texas

County: Galveston

The statement refers to the proposed continued maintenance of Galveston Harbor and Channel by periodic removal of shoaled materials. Maintenance will be performed with a hopper dredge with materials disposed of in a designated area in the Gulf of Mexico. Adverse impacts are loss of benthic community in dredge area, and temporary turbidity.

(Galveston District)
(ELR ORDER # 41550)

Burnett, Crystal, and Scott Bays, and Vicinity 10/22

Texas

County: Harris

The statement concerns legislative action to permanently evacuate the Burnett, Crystal, and Scott Bays and vicinity in Baytown, Texas. The project also calls for the removal of the evacuated dwellings on the 50-year frequency flood plain and conversion of the land to a nature area. Adverse effects of the project include emotional and social strains on the 1,55 persons to be evacuated and a small effect on business lo-

cated near the area.
(Galveston District)
(ELR ORDER # 41603)

Port of Hampton Roads, Channel Deepening Study

10/07

Virginia

The statement discusses plans for improvement of existing Federal projects in the Port of Hampton Roads. The project consists of: increasing the depths of Thimble Shoal Channel; increasing the depth of the Norfolk Harbor Channel; increasing the depth of the channel to Newport News; dredging a new channel to connect Thimble Shoal with the Atlantic Ocean increasing the depths of anchorages C and D; and constructing four new anchorages. Implementation of the proposed improvements would remove or disrupt some neritic and benthic organisms and would result in temporary increases in turbidity near the dredge area and open water disposal area.
(Norfolk District) (70 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 41524)

Craney Island Disposal Area, Replacement Study

10/07

Virginia

The statement discusses the Craney Island Disposal Area Replacement Study at Port of Hampton Roads, Virginia. One feature of the statement's recommendations will be to increase the elevation and capacity of the existing disposal area by gradually raising its levees. Additional recommendations are westward extension to the existing Craney Island; an island site in Suffolk; two fill sites in the lower Chesapeake Bay; and, ocean disposal. Adverse impacts are negative aesthetic impacts and construction activities associated with raising levees. (Norfolk District) (85 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 41527)

Richmond Flood Protection Measures

10/07

Virginia

The statement discusses the studies that have been made to examine all effective floodcontrol measures for Richland. The outcome of the investigations was the recommendation of two economically justified floodwall proposals, plus evacuation. The floodwalls would protect the Shockoe Creek area and the South Side Sewage Treatment Plant. The buildings riverward of the Shockoe floodwall and the commercial and industrial development on Mayo Island and Belle Island eventually would be evacuated. There will be temporary negative impacts usually associated with construction.
(Norfolk District) (45 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 41532)

Albemarle and Chesapeake, and Dismal Swamp Canals

10/24

Virginia North Carolina

The statement refers to the maintenance dredging of the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal and the Dismal Swamp Canal North Carolina. The dredging will be done by hydraulic dredge. Adverse impacts are increased turbidity, destruction of benthic community, loss of marshlands and terrestrial vegetation and habitat, interference to local recreational hunting and Routes of the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway, Virginia and (Norfolk District)
(ELR ORDER # 41622)

Kewaunee Harbor Maintenance, Wisconsin

10/25

Wisconsin

Proposed is the periodic maintenance dredging of the Kewaunee Harbor, and disposal of the spoil in a diked area. There will be some adverse impact to the aquatic environment (Chicago District)
(ELR ORDER # 41624)

nal

Date

Namo River, Guam

10/10

The statement refers to a project involving both structural and non-structural flood control measures for one mile of the Namu River. The construction of channel works will destroy some riparian habitat. (70 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOC DOI EPA AHP HEW USCG USDA

Government of Guam

(ELR ORDER # 41548)

Ta'u Boat Harbor, Ta'u Island, American Samoa

10/25

American Samoa

Proposed is the construction of a boat harbor in the vicinity of Fusi, on the west coast of the Island of Ta'u. The project includes an entrance channel, a turning basin, a breakwater, a groin, a revetted mole, and navigational aids. Other features would be provided by the government of American Samoa. Construction activities would extend over 9.8 acres of reef flat; 2.7 acres of reef flat would be converted to land. There will be impact on marine biota, vegetation, wildlife habitat, and the tranquility of village communities. (Pacific Ocean Division) (50 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: HEW EPA

Government of Samoa

(ELR ORDER # 41626)

Channel Stabilization, Alabama River

10/15

Alabama

The statement refers to the proposed construction of a nine foot channel to Montgomery, Alabama, including dikes. The project is part of the multiple purpose Alabama-Coosa Rivers Project. Aquatic life will be adversely affected by dredging. (35 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: HUD DOC DOI EPA USDA
(ELR ORDER # 41570)

Greer's Ferry Lake

10/31

Arkansas

The statement refers to the continued operation and maintenance of the lake, for flood control, water resources, and hydroelectric power. Operational lake fluctuations have adverse effect upon shoreline vegetation and lake fishes (Little Rock District).

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA EPA DOI and state agencies.
(ELR ORDER #41646)

Canaveral Harbor Extension

10/25

Florida

County: Brevard

The proposed project consists of dredging a 31-foot deep, 300-foot wide, and 1,540-foot long ship channel. The dredging will increase turbidity and siltation. Loss of benthic habitat will occur. (52 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOC EPA HUD DOI
state agencies

(ELR ORDER # 41629)

Sherburne Co. Electrical Generating Plant

10/18

Minnesota

County: Sherburne

The statement refers to the proposed construction of a 1,360 MW, coal-fired electric generating plant in Sherburne County, including cooling towers, a 650 ft. chimney ash holding areas, railroad spur line, coal storage area, wet scrubbers, and river intake and discharge structures. Adverse impacts include increases in turbidity, elimination of benthos at the site, use of 1700 acres of land, thermal and chemical degradation of water quality at river outlet site. Sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxide, particulates, and other pollutants will increase as a result of plant operation, thus reducing air quality. The tremendous need for coal will result in strip-mining.

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA DOC DOI USCG EPA FPC
state agencies

(ELR ORDER # 41586)

Cochiti Dam

10/21

New Mexico

Proposed is the completion of Cochiti Dam, a unit of the Middle Rio Grande Valley Project. The multi-purpose project is intended to arrest floodflows, retain sediment, and promote recreation and fish and wildlife resources. Approximately 1,240 acres will be inundated by the project; which is 73 per cent complete. There will be a potential loss of archeological resources.

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI USDA EPA DOT
state and local agencies
and concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 41596)

Newark Local Protection Project

10/15

Ohio

The statement refers to flood control measures at Newark, Ohio. The project consists of the following three separate items: channel improvements to the North Fork Licking River; diverting flood flows from the upper drainage area of Log Pond Run to Raccoon Creek via Sharon Run by means of a diversion structure and channel; interim drainage improvements consisting of the addition of a pump station near South Second Street with a new interceptor sewer connecting the South Second Street with South Fourth Street outfalls with the new pump station. There will be disturbance of stream bottom, temporary turbidity and loss of stream biota, and disruption of streamside vegetation and animals.

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA HUD DOI USCG USDA

(ELR ORDER # 41562)

Mill Creek Protection Project, Ohio

10/17

Ohio

The statement refers to a multi-purpose project which consists of channel work and levees in urban developed areas, and regulation of the flood plain in undeveloped areas. Adverse impacts include the modification of 18 miles of stream by channelization, and the temporary impacts of construction. (Louisville District)

COMMENTS MADE BY:
state and local agencies

(ELR ORDER # 41574)

Hugo Lake, Kiamichi River

10/25

Oklahoma

County: Choctaw

The statement refers to the construction and operation of Hugo Lake, a flood control, water supply and quality control recreation, and fish and wildlife management project on the Kiamichi River. (Project construction was 74 percent complete as of January 1, 1973.) Adverse impact of the project includes the permanent flooding of 13,250 acres of land and 35 miles of the Kiamichi River; an additional 21,240 acres will be inundated during flood times. (Tulsa District)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOI DOT USDA

state agencies

(MLE ORDER # 41630)

Ports of Whitman Co., Clarkston and No. Lewiston

10/08

Washington

The project consists of the sale of 143 acres of land to the Port of Whitman County and 67 acres to the Port of Clarkston. The Ports intent is to develop the land as an industrial site as well as a loading and unloading point for cargo. The statement also deals with the possible easement of one other port and industrial site known as the North Lewiston site. Adverse impacts are increased air and noise pollution, and the likelihood of oil, fuel or other spills that would cause the water quality to deteriorate. (Walla Walla District) (125 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI EPA DOC HEW HUD

state and local agencies

and concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 41539)

Yellow River and Tributaries

10/15

Wyoming

The proposed action will complete a system of levees, floodwalls, a concrete chute, and associated interior drainage facilities for local flood control in Sheridan, Wyoming. Adverse impacts are that levees and floodwalls will replace natural streambanks, and 2.1 miles of stream bottom will be altered with negative effects to fish and wildlife.

(64 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOI DOT USDA HUD

state agencies

(ELR ORDER # 41556)

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Contact:

Mr. Sheldon Meyers
Director, Office of Federal Activities
Room 3630 Waterside Mall
Washington D.C. 20460
(202) 755-0940

Draft

Date

Las Vegas Wash/Bay Drainage, Nev.

10/29

Nevada

The statement refers to a project which is intended to eliminate existing secondary discharges from municipal sources in the Las Vegas Wash/Bay drainage area. The proposal includes a 90 mgd advanced waste treatment plant, a pilot desalinization and pilot ground water discharge program of 1.0 mgd, and discharge to the Wash through a single outfall. There will be construction disruption due to the proposal, and secondary impacts in the form of increased population growth and urbanization.

(ELR ORDER # 41636)

Northwest Sewage Facility, Houston, Texas

10/09

Texas

Proposed is the granting of Federal funds to the City of Houston for the enlargement of wastewater treatment facilities at the Northwest Wastewater Treatment Facility Site from the existing 4 mgd. capacity to 12 mgd. The enlarged plant will provide secondary biological treatment capable of serving the 1990 estimated population of 90,000 persons. Sludge will be conveyed to the Northwest Regional Sludge Treatment Plant where it will be processed for use as fertilizer. Adverse impacts of the action include increases in noise levels and occasional odors.

(ELR ORDER # 41546)

Final

Date

WSSC Piscataway Wastewater Treatment Facility

10/25

Maryland

County: Prince Georges

The statement refers to the proposed granting of Federal financial assistance for the addition of advanced wastewater treatment facilities to the existing 30 MGD plant, and the installation of 18,000 feet of 108 inch outfall pipe. The outfall pipe would relocate the effluent discharge point from the headwaters of the Piscataway Bay to a point in the main channel of the Potomac Estuary approximately 2500 feet due west of Mockley Point. There will be construction disruption and a loss of some vegetation and wildlife habitat. An increase in sludge loads would result from the action.

COMMENTS MADE BY: GSA TREAS AEC USDA COE DOT HEW HUD DOI
AHP state and local agencies and con-
cerned citizens
(ELR OPDER # 41625)

Central Service Area, Ocean County, New Jersey

10/15

New Jersey

County: Ocean

The statement refers to the proposed granting of funds by EPA to the Ocean County Sewerage Authority for new sewage facilities. Included would be a secondary sewage treatment plant, interceptor sewers and force mains, and an ocean outfall. The project will allow cessation of wastewater discharge into inland streams; the highly treated effluent will be discharged into the Atlantic Ocean. Waste sludge will be disposed of in an approved sanitary landfill.

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA COE DOC HEW DOT DOD
state and local agencies
and concerned citizens
(ELR ORDER # 41567)

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

ontact:

Dr. Richard F. Hill
Acting Advisor on Environmental Quality
441 G Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20426
(202) 386-6084

inal

Date

Montana-Wyoming Pipeline, Docket No. CP73-340

10/31

Montana

County: Carbon Chauteau

Proposed is the granting of a certificate to the Colorado Interstate Gas Company for the construction of a 223 mile, 16 inch pipeline, a 114 mile, 16 inch pipeline loop, a compressor/dehydration station, and other appurtenant facilities. The pipeline would extend from the Elk Basin Field to the Bearpaw Mountain Area. There will be impact to "man, soil vegetation, wildlife, water quality, air quality, and noise levels."

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA COE HEW USC3 DOI EPA
state agencies

(ELR ORDER # 41648)

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Contact: Mr. Andrew E. Kauders
Executive Director of Environmental Affairs
General Services Administration
18th and F Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20405
(202) 343-4161

Draft Date

Federal Building, Jackson, Mississippi 10/29

Mississippi

County: Hinds

Proposed is the construction of a new Federal Building in Jackson, Mississippi. The building would house all Federal agencies which are now located in general purpose leased space. The building would provide 277,250 occupiable sq. ft for 46 Federal agencies and parking for 40 government vehicles. There will be some construction disruption. Depending upon the site selected, residents may be displaced (ELR ORDER # 41639)

DEPARTMENT OF HUD

contact: Mr. Richard H. Broun
Acting Director, Office of Community and
Environmental Standards
Room 7206
451 7th Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20410
(202) 755-5980

raft Date
Murray Industrial Park, Chelsea, Mass. 10/21
Massachusetts
The statement refers to the proposed 103.4 acre Murray Industrial Park Urban Renewal Project in Chelsea. The project would provide for commercial, industrial, and residential uses of the area, part of which was destroyed in a fire in October, 1973. Adverse impacts will result from construction disruption, and from the close proximity of Logan Airport. (ELR ORDER # 41595)

Cedar - Riverside New Community, Minneapolis 10/15
Minnesota
Proposed is the approval of Stage II housing in the New Community of Cedar - Riverside. HUD has guaranteed loans up to \$24 million for the development. The new community will occupy 100 acres within a 336 acre Urban Renewal Area of Minneapolis. Adverse impacts include increased air and noise pollution, and increased generation of solid waste. (ELR ORDER # 41555)

San Patricio Defense Housing, San Juan 10/02
Puerto Rico
Proposed is the conveyance to the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico of the San Patricio Defense Housing Area in San Juan. The Commonwealth would erect 2,200 units of low and moderate income housing on 51.81 acres of the site. There will be construction disruption from the action. (ELR ORDER # 41514)

inal Date
Yerba Buena Center Urban Renewal, San Francisco 10/31
California
The statement refers to a proposed urban renewal project in the 87.3 acre area southeast of San Francisco's financial and downtown retail districts. Planned development will include: a parking garage, a convention hall, a meeting room complex, a multi-purpose arena, a pedestrian concourse retail shops, a hotel, an office building, and related

facilities. As of October, 1973, there were 499 individuals 26 families, and 130 business firms remaining to be displaced from the project area. A substantial number of the individuals involved are low income, elderly persons. (375 pages).

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA COE DOC EPA HEW DOI
state and local agencies
and concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 41656)

Lock Haven Urban Renewal

10/09

Pennsylvania

County: Clinton

The statement refers to an urban renewal project for the City of Lock Haven, in order to compensate for damage caused by Tropical Storm Agnes in 1972. The project will encompass 193 acres of property. A total of 379 buildings are to be cleared in the project area; 183 buildings are scheduled for rehabilitation. There will be construction disruption from the project.

COMMENTS MADE BY:

(ELR ORDER # 41543)

-1092-

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

Contact: Mr. Bruce Blanchard
Director, Environmental Project Review
Room 7260
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240
(202) 343-3891

Final Date
Great Swamp Nat. Wildlife Refuge, N.J. 10/21

New Jersey

A program is proposed for controlled public hunting of white-tailed deer on 4,200 acres of Great Swamp National Wildlife Refuge, New Jersey. The proposal consists of an initial phase commencing in the winter of 1974 with a 6-day hunt to reduce the deer population of 600 to carrying capacity of about 250. Future hunts would periodically be held to maintain a balance between deer numbers and refuge habitat. Adverse impacts would be noise from firearms, loss of crippled deer, potential of wildlife lead poisoning, temporary closure of the refuge to other activities, and emotional distress to those who believe that public hunting on a refuge is improper.

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI DOT
state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 41591)

Bureau of Land Management

Draft Date
Proposed Leasing, 10 Million Acres, OCS 10/18

Proposed is the increase of acreage offered for OCS oil and gas exploration and development so that ten millions acres are leased in 1975. The proposal, if implemented, would entail leasing in frontier areas which have little or no history of development. The possible environmental impacts of such an increase are examined and several scenarios are presented by which this proposal could be affected.
(ELR ORDER # 41590)

Final Date
Motorcycle Race, Barstow California to Las Vegas 10/22

Nevada

The statement discusses a point to point motorcycle race approximately 155 miles on existing roads and trails over open desert from near Barstow, California to Las Vegas, Nevada. Three thousand motorcyclists released in 2 waves will race over previously used roads and trails. An estimated 10,000 to 12,000 people will attend as pit crews and

spectators. The proposed race will result in an increment of damage to the soil, vegetation, wildlife habitat and cultural resources within the area of influence.

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA DOI

state agencies
(ELR ORDER # 41592)

Coal Resources, Eastern Powder River, Wyoming

10/19

Wyoming

County: Campbell Converse

The statement, which contains both site specific and regional analyses, discusses overall coal development on 4,978,560 acres of the Eastern Powder River Coal Basin. Elements of development include four individual coal development plans (for Atlantic-Richfield, Carter Oil, Kerr-McGee, and Wyodak Resources); and a new railroad between Douglas and Gillette. Development-related projects will include transmission line, coal gasification plants, water supply works, roadways, communications, and new residence and business communities. Federal agency involvements of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the U.S. Geological Survey, BLM, and the Forest Service are considered collectively by the statement.

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI USDA DOC HEW DOT AEC EPA FEA
concerned individuals and organizations
(ELR ORDER # 41589)

Bureau of Outdoor Recreation

Draft

Date

Minnesota Memorial Hardwood Forest

10/29

Minnesota

County: several

Proposed is the acquisition by the State of Minnesota of 200,00 acres, through the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Purchase will be over a thirty year period. There will be some development for recreation, parking lots, and access roads. Some families will have to be relocated due to the action.

(ELR ORDER # 41637)

Upper Delaware National Scenic River

10/31

New York Pennsylvania

The statement refers to a proposal that 75.4 miles of the Upper Delaware River, between Hancock, New York and Matamoras, Pennsylvania, be included in the National Wild and Scenic River System upon a determination by the Secretary of the Interior that adequate land protection measures have been taken. No significant adverse effects are anticipated on ecological systems. (62 pages).

(ELR ORDER # 41650)

Bonneville Power Administration

aft

Date

BPA Proposed Fiscal Year 1976 Program

10/22

The statement refers to BPA's proposed program for FY 1976, including new facility additions and modifications. The states of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming are involved. Among program impacts are: the conversion of 2,200 acres of forest land to use as transmission line right-of-way; the effects of herbicide use (for vegetation control on rights-of-way); visual impact from transmission line construction; and effects on air and water quality.

(ELR ORDER # 41606)

Yale Service, Idaho

10/23

Idaho

County: Cassia

The statement supplements the BPA fiscal year 1976 program eis, and evaluates the construction of a new substation near Yale, Idaho. There will be some loss of wildlife habitat due to construction of the station.

(ELR ORDER # 41617)

West Burley Substation, Idaho

10/30

Idaho

County: Cassia

Proposed is the construction of a new substation and an access road. There will be some loss of wildlife habitat, and some visual impact. (The statement supplements the FY 1976 BPA program eis.)

(ELR ORDER # 41643)

Pebble Springs - Marion 500 kV Line, Oregon

10/23

Oregon

County: several

The statement supplements the BPA fiscal year 1976 program eis, and evaluates the construction of a 160 mile long, 500 kV double circuit transmission line from the Pebble Spring Substation to the Marion Substation. Impacts will include the removal of 800 to 855 acres of forestland from timber production; the impacts of new access road requirements; visual impacts; and the taking of 45 acres of rangeland for the Pebble Springs Substation.

(ELR ORDER # 41611)

Prototype 1100 kV Test Facilities, Ore.

10/23

Oregon

County: Gilliam Sherman

Proposed is the construction of a 1.3 mile 1100 kV prototype electrical line near Lyons, Oregon, and a one mile 1100 kV mechanical and ice test prototype line near Moro. Long term impacts associated with the adoption of 1,100 kV line in the Pacific Northwest grid include; increased visual impacts; potential effects from ozone production, electrical fields, and noise; and potential radio and TV interference.

(ELR ORDER # 41612)

Lake Isabella Service, Washington

10/24

Washington

County: Mason

Proposed is the construction of a new substation near Shelton, Washington. Land requirements are approximately 1.5 acres; an access road would also be required. There will be some construction disruption from the project. (This statement supplements BPA's FY 1976 program eis.)

(ELR ORDER # 41620)

Shelton-Kitsap 230 kV line, Washington

10/24

Washington

County: Kitsap Mason

The statement supplements the BPA fiscal year 1976 program eis, and evaluates the proposed construction of a 31.6 mile 230 kV transmission line from Shelton to Kitsap Substation. Impacts will include the removal of commercial Christmas trees from right-of-way; the crossing of two streams and resulting impacts on aquatic wildlife; visual impact; and some degradation of AM reception near the right-of-way.

(ELR ORDER # 41621)

Franklin/Badger Canyon Line

10/25

Washington

County: Benton Franklin

Proposed is the construction of 15 miles of 230 kV double-circuit transmission line, from Franklin Substation to the proposed Badger Canyon Substation. The line would cross Sacajawea State Part, pass through irrigated cropland, and depending upon the route chosen, pass through a proposed residential development and right-of-way for a proposed interstate highway. (This statement supplements the BPA fiscal year 1976 proposed program eis.)

(ELR ORDER # 41628)

Pleasant Prairie Service, Washington

10/29

Washington

County: Spokane

Proposed is the construction of a new substation near

Millwood. Land requirements will be between 3 and 5 acres; an access road will be constructed. There will be some construction disruption. (The statement supplements BPA's FY 1976 program eis.)
(ELR ORDER # 41641)

Horse Heaven Hills, Washington

10/29

Washington

County: Benton

Proposed is the construction of a new substation near Patterson. Approximately 22 acres of land would be committed to the station and its access road. The facility would interfere with irrigation practices on adjacent land. (This statement supplements BPA's proposed FY 1976 program eis.)
(ELR ORDER # 41642)

Bureau of Reclamation

inal

Date

Round Mound Dam, Pick-Sloan Program

10/25

Texas

County: Trego Hockley Russell

Proposed is the construction of the Round Mound Dam and Reservoir, as a major portion of the Ellis Unit of the Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program. The dam, a 111' high rolled earth structure, would be located five miles west of Ellis. A 175,000 acre-foot capacity reservoir would be formed, inundating 10 mile of stream bed and 3,085 acres of land. The project is designed to furnish municipal and industrial water for the City of Hays, and flood protection downstream.
COMMENTS MADE BY: AHP USDA DOC DOT COE HUD DLAB EPA FPC
state and local agencies and concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 41623)

Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife

raft

Date

Proposed Havasu Wilderness, California

10/15

California

County: San Bernardino

Proposed is the designation of 2,510 acres of the 41,495 acre Havasu National Wildlife Refuge as part of the Natural Wilderness Preservation System. The action would afford added legislative protection to these lands; some future management options would be precluded.
(ELR ORDER # 41563)

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Contact: Mr. Martin Convisser, Director
Office of Environmental Quality
400 7th Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20590
(202) 426-4357

Federal Aviation Administration

Draft

Date

Albertville Municipal Airport

10/15

Alabama

The statement refers to the proposed development of the Albertville Municipal Airport in Albertville, Alabama. Included in the project are: land acquisition; construction of a runway extension, aircraft apron and taxiways; strengthening the existing runway; installation of lighting; relocation of a new access road; relocation of NAVAID from Runway 5 to Runway 23; and, construction of new property fencing. There will be minor short-term adverse effects normally associated with construction.

(34 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 41568)

Instrument Landing System, Sikorsky Airport

10/29

Connecticut

The statement refers to the proposed establishment of an Instrument Landing System to serve Runway 06 at Sikorsky Memorial Airport, Stratford which consists of the following components: localizer, Glide Slope, and Middle Marker. There will be slight fossil fuel emissions during construction.

(ELR ORDER # 41640)

Eldora Municipal Airport

10/17

Iowa

County: Hardin

The statement refers to the proposed development of the Eldora Municipal Airport in Hardin County, Iowa. The project of a 20 year design period with Stage 1 involving acquisition of 130 acres of land, construction of a runway, installation of a taxiway and apron, and installation of lighting. There will be slight increases in noise and air pollution.

(ELR ORDER # 41583)

Cassville Municipal Airport

10/08

Missouri

County: Barry

The statement refers to the continued development of the Cassville Municipal Airport in Barry County, Missouri. The project consists of acquisition of approximately 90 acres of land, construction of a runway, and construction of a turnaround, taxiway and apron. The enlarged facility will cause slight increases in air and noise pollution.
(ELR ORDER # 41536)

Raleigh County Airport

10/01

West Virginia

County: Raleigh

Proposed is the construction of a new asphalt runway (6,700' x 150'), a connector taxiway, aprons, vehicle parking, a rescue building, and related facilities at the Raleigh County Airport, Beckley, West Virginia. Adverse impact will include the cleaning of 375 acres of wildlife habitat. An increase in the local noise level will place 15 dwellings and one church within the 100 CNR zone.
(ELR ORDER # 41511)

nal

Date

Andalusia - Opp Airport

10/08

Alabama

County: Covington

The statement refers to the proposed development of the Andalusia-Opp Airport in Covington County. The project involves construction of a runway, taxiways, and aircraft parking aprons; installation of lighting, wind cone, segmented circle, rotating beacon, and visual approach slope indicator; and acquisition of 100 acres of land for runway construction. There will be increased levels of air and noise pollution due to the expanded airport operations. There will also be temporary adverse effects normally associated with construction.

(55 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOI DOT USDA
state and local agencies

(ELR ORDER # 41537)

Thomas C. Russell Field, Alexander City

10/09

Alabama

County: Tallapoosa

The statement refers to a master planning study of Thomas C. Russell Field in Alexander City. The study calls for three stage development of the airport with completion in 1992. Stage I (1972-1977) consists of extension of a runway, construction of a partial parallel taxiway, extension of the lighting system, installation of a lighted wind cone, segmented arc, rotating beacon and visual approach slope indicator. Adverse impact will be an increase in the

levels of air and noise pollution. (47 pages)
COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOI DOT USDA
state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 41542)

Union Municipal Airport, Neshoba Co.

10/24

Mississippi

County: Neshoba

The statement refers to the construction of a general aviation airport serving the Town of Union. The project consists of the acquisition of 68 acres in fee, and 7.23 acres in easements, the construction of a runway, taxiway, apron, and related facilities. There will be slight increases in air and noise pollution. Thirty-three acres of trees will be cleared; there will be minor construction effects.

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA USDA
(ELR ORDER # 41619)

Johnston County Airport

10/02

North Carolina

County: Johnston

The statement refers to the construction of a new general aviation airport to serve Johnston County. The initial project consists of construction of a runway, apron, and parallel taxiway, installation of lighting, wind cone, segmented circle, and fencing, construction of a parking area and a non-directional radio beacon. The airport will increase the levels of air and noise pollution.

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA USDA DOI
(ELR ORDER # 41513)

Federal Highway Administration

Draft

Date

Minnesota Trunk Highways 36 and 13

10/15

the statement refers to the proposed improvement of 5.8 miles of 4-lane and 6-lane freeway in Minnesota Trunk Highway 36 (Cedar Avenue) from the junction of proposed I-35 in Egan to the junction of I-494 in Bloomington. Also necessitated by the improvement is the reconstruction of several crossroads including 1.3 miles of T.H. 13 in Egan. Adverse impacts are the use of additional land for right-of-way, displacement of families and businesses, and displacement of vegetation and wildlife habitat.

(130 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 41564)

Route 252, San Diego, California

10/25

California

County: San Diego
Proposed is the construction of 1.2 miles of six lane freeway which will complete the connection between I5 and I805. Forty-four acres of urban land has been committed to right-of-way; a 4 (f) section for the use of a section of Southcrest Park has been approved.
(ELR ORDER # 41627)

St. Highway Rte. 1, San Luis Obispo 10/30

California
The proposed project, located in the county of San Luis Obispo, involves the improvement of 8.1 miles of S.R. 1. The project will widen the existing highway to 2 lanes. The work will remove an archaeological deposit, disrupt 4 acres of good agricultural land, and 1 commercial operation. The aesthetics at a scenic bluff and ecology at Black Lake Canyon will be affected.
(ELR ORDER # 41644)

Salt Lake Boulevard, Honolulu 10/07

Hawaii
County: Honolulu
The statement refers to the improvement of Salt Lake Boulevard from the intersection of the future Halawa Heights Road to its intersection with Puuloa Road, a length of approximately 2.9 miles. There will be temporary negative impacts normally associated with road construction.
(52 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 41533)

S.R. 37, Perry County 10/23

Indiana
County: Perry
the statement refers to the construction of S.R. 37 in Perry County, Indiana. The project is composed of four sections with a total length of 20.759 miles. Adverse impacts are the necessity of using an additional 900 acres of land for right-of-way, displacement of 25 families, and construction disruptions. A4(f) determination was necessary concerning the Hoosier National Forest.
(ELR ORDER # 41614)

U.S. 61, Muscatine Bypass, Iowa 10/18

Iowa
County: Muscatine
Proposed is the restructuring of U.S. 61 in the vicinity of Muscatine, Iowa, either by constructing a 7.07 mile bypass, or by improving 5.85 miles of existing U.S. 61 through Muscatine. Approximately 188 miles of productive cropland and wildlife habitat would be committed to right-of-way for the

bypass; 15 farm buildings and 5 families would be displaced. Construction of the alternative route would result in the displacement of two businesses. (135 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 41585)

Gage Boulevard, Topeka, Kansas

10/01

Kansas

County: Shawnee

Proposed is the reconstruction of 4,700 feet of Gage Boulevard, from Drury Lane to Ninth Street in Topeka. Additional land will be acquired for right-of-way; some shade trees will be taken; a 4(f) statement is required for the taking of a small section of Gage Park.
(ELR ORDER # 41506)

U.S. 59, Douglas County

10/15

Kansas

County: Douglas

The statement refers to the proposed construction of U.S. 59 east of Lawrence, Kansas. The project length is 4.5 miles. The facility would extend from 23rd st. in the south to U.S. 24-40 in the north and would be a freeway facility with full control of access, interchanges, and grade separations. A major crossing of the Kansas River would be required. Adverse impacts include: acquisition of land for right-of-way; vegetation and wildlife habitat would be destroyed; temporary increase in turbidity of the Kansas River; increased noise levels; and displacement of an undetermined number of families and businesses.
(ELR ORDER # 41565)

U.S. Rte. 6, Barnstable Co.

10/10

Massachusetts

County: Barnstable

The statement refers to the proposed construction of a 13 mile two-lane eastbound roadway to augment U.S. 6 in the towns of Dennis, Harwick, Brewster, and Orleans, Barnstable County. Adverse impacts are the use of 94 additional acres of land, displacement of 1 home, loss of wetlands, and increased noise levels.
(ELR ORDER # 41552)

US 212, Carver and Hennepin Cos., Minn.

10/03

Minnesota

County: Carver Hennepin

The statement refers to the proposed relocation and upgrading of approximately 17 miles of U.S. 212. The highway would extend from the Cologne Bypass to the I-494/Minnesota Route 5 interchange in Eden Prairie. The road would pass through Chaska, Chanhassen, and Eden Prairie. Approximately 775

acres of land will be acquired for right-of-way; between 23 and 27 homes would be displaced by the project.

(ELR ORDER # 41518)

Forest Highway 13 (U.S. Rte. 2)

10/15

Montana

The statement refers to the proposed construction of 3.6 miles of Forest Highway Rte. 13 (U.S. Rte. 2), from the Essex Bridge easterly to just east of the Burlington Northern R.R. underpass. Stream pollution will increase during construction. A4(f) determination is necessary because the project is almost entirely within Glacier National Park. (110 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 41558)

Charlotte Inner Loop

10/31

North Carolina

County: Mecklenburg

The statement is a supplement to a draft eis which was received by CEQ on October 19, 1971. This report covers the construction of a connector road from the proposed Charlotte Inner Loop to the planned new terminal facilities for the Douglas Municipal Airport. The length of the proposed Airport connector is 1.4 miles. Adverse impacts are the acquisition of private land for right-of-way, displacement of 2 families, and a minor amount of erosion and siltation. (31 pages).

(ELR ORDER # 41655)

Park Avenue West, Mansfield

10/09

Ohio

County: Richland

The statement refers to the proposed widening and resurfacing of Park Avenue West from four 10-ft. lanes to five 11-ft. lanes and provide an adequate traffic signal system between Trimble Road and Bowman Street in the city of Mansfield. The project length is 1.558 miles. Adverse impacts are the removal of trees and other vegetation, slight soil erosion and siltation, and the displacement of one office. A 4(f) determination is necessary concerning South Park and Middle Park. (83 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 41541)

U.S. 15, Lycoming County

10/15

Pennsylvania

County: Lycoming

The statement refers to the proposed relocation of U.S. 15 in Lycoming County. The statement discusses the environmental impact of possible highway corridors within the study area. U.S. 220 relocated near the confluence of the

Susquehanna River and Lycoming Creek in Williamsport to the interchange with PA 14 at Trout Run. Adverse impacts include the acquisition of right-of-way, displacement of families, businesses, and farms, degradation of stream water quality, and increased noise levels.
(ELR ORDER # 41566)

Interstate 155

10/31

Tennessee

County: Dyer

The statement refers to the proposed construction of a 7.4 mile section of I-155 which begins one mile east of Lenox Road and extends easterly to the interchange with proposed realigned SR 3 north of Dyersburg. The project is the most easterly portion of the spur off I-55, which includes a bridge across the Mississippi River. Adverse impacts include the loss of 430 acres of natural and agricultural land, displacement of 4 families, and increased levels of air and noise pollution.
(ELR ORDER # 41651)

U.S. 60, Diamond to Hugheston

10/07

West Virginia

County: Kanawha

The statement discusses the proposed reconstruction of US 60 from a 2-lane to a 4-lane highway from Diamond to Hugheston. The proposed facility is 9 miles long and parallels the Kanawha River in Kanawha County. There will be minor pollution effects resulting from construction. Also acquisition of additional right-of-way will require the displacement of varying number of families and businesses depending on which of three alternatives is chosen.
(ELR ORDER # 41529)

U.S. 50 and WVA 20, Clarksburg

10/15

West Virginia

County: Harrison

The statement refers to the construction of U.S. 50, which is a part of Corridor "D" of the Appalachian connector route, Alternate W. Va. 20. Relocated U.S. 50 is to be a 4-lane, divided highway beginning in Clarksburg and running 2.31 miles terminating at the western ramps of the I-79-U.S. 50 interchange. Alternate W. Va. 20 will be designed as a two lane highway except through the interchange area, where a left-turn lane will be provided. The total length of Alternate W. Va 20 will be 0.22 miles. Adverse impacts are acquisitions of land, and an unspecified number of displaced families and businesses.

(ELR ORDER #41569)

al

Date

Range Line Road, Alabama

10/01

Alabama

County: Mobile

Proposed is the construction of 7.5 miles of new highway, from Alabama Highway 163 at Fowl River to Island Road. Adverse impact will include the displacement of 20 families and 4 businesses.

COMMENTS MADE BY:

(ELR ORDER # 41508)

F.A.S. 17, Alabama

10/09

Alabama

County: Tuscaloosa

The proposed project is the construction of 2.18 miles of F.A.S. Route 17. The 4-lane facility will displace 10 dwellings, (27 people) and 3 businesses. Total land acquisition for the project will be 54 acres. Increases in noise and air pollution will occur. (44 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOI HUD

state and local agencies

(ELR ORDER # 41540)

DeBarr Road - Boniface Parkway

10/01

Alaska

The proposed project is the reconstruction of three miles of DeBarr Road and 1.2 miles of Boniface Parkway; a total length of 4.2 miles. A section 4(f) review has been filed to take a strip of land for grading easement that will be needed through the Russian Jack Spring Park. Other adverse effects will include increases in noise pollution. (94 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOI DOC HUD

state and local agencies

(ELR ORDER # 41509)

I-580/sr 238, Alameda County, Cal.

11/26

California

County: Alameda

The statement refers to the proposed reconstruction of a 10 mile section of I 580 to an 8 lane freeway with a median wide enough to accomodate other modes of transportation. The contruction project extends from San Lorenzo on the west to the Livermore-Amador Valley near Dublin on the east. Adverse impacts will include increases in air and noise pollution levels, lessening of scenic resources, and the displacement of 372 families and 30 businesses.

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOT EPA CEQ COE DOI FPC
state and local agencies and concerned
citizens and groups

(ELR ORDER # 41573)

I 70, Summit and Clear Creek Counties

10/31

Colorado

County: Summit Clear Creek

The statement refers to the preliminary engineering and construction of 5 miles of highway including the Second Bore of the Eisenhower Tunnel and approaches. There is a possibility of increased air and noise pollution.

(200 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA DOI
state agencies

(ELR ORDER # 41654)

103rd St., and Timuquana Road, Jacksonville.

10/31

Florida

The statement refers to the proposed upgrading of 103rd Street and Timuquana Road in Jacksonville from an existing two-lane facility to a modern multi - lane urban facility. The project follows the existing alignment to Wescornett Boulevard then eastward on new alignment north of Manor Drive, then southeastward across Fishing Creek to Timuquana Road. Adverse impacts include increased noise levels, loss of frontage property, temporary degradation of water quality in Fishing Creek, and the displacement of 18 families and businesses. (85 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOI HEW
state agencies

(ELR ORDER # 41649)

SR 105, Jacksonville

10/31

Florida

County: Duval

The plan consists of upgrading State Road 105 (Heckscher Drive) in Jacksonville, from a rural two-lane facility into a modern municipal multi-lane urban facility. The project is generally located in northeastern Duval County, extending from US 17 to Blount Island, a distance of 6.5 miles. Three alternate bridge locations are evaluated for the improvement in addition to a "no road" alternative. Adverse impacts generated by the project are temporary degradation of water quality, and some soil erosion during construction. There will also be slight increases in the levels of air and noise pollution; from 5 to 8 families and 1 business will be displaced. (128 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOI HUD HEW USDA DOC DOT
state and local agencies

(ELR ORDER # 41652)

FAS Route 1385(2), Georgia

10/01

Georgia

County: Cobb

The statement refers to the proposed construction of a four-lane major collector route along FAS Route 1385(2). The project will extend from the Lee Industrial Boulevard to Oakdale Road, a distance of 2.07 miles. A bridge will be constructed across Nickajack Creek. Thirty-seven acres of land will be acquired for right-of-way.

COMMENTS MADE BY: HUD DOI USDA EPA HEW COE DOC
(ELR ORDER # 41507)

I 80N, Caldwell, Idaho

10/22

Idaho

County: Canyon

The proposed project is the construction of I 80, in the vicinity of Caldwell. The facility will require an unspecified amount of land for right-of-way, and will have an unspecified number of displacements. Adverse impact will also include loss of wildlife, and an increase in noise pollution levels. (134 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: COE HUD DOI USDA FPA
state and local agencies

(ELR ORDER # 41608)

S.H. 3, Benewah County

10/31

Idaho

County: Benewah

The statement refers to the improvement of approximately 0.9 miles of the existing S.H. 3 through the city of Santa in Benewah County and construction of two new structures over the St. Maries River and Renfro Creek. Adverse impacts include temporary turbidity in St. Maries River and Renfro Creek, causing loss of some river plants and animals, and the displacement of families and businesses. (86 pages).

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA EPA HUD COE DOI
state agencies
(ELR ORDER # 41653)

US 65, Bondurant to Jasper County Road F-18

10/01

Iowa

County: Polk Jasper

The proposed project is the construction of 11.6 miles of two new lanes on the southeast side of the existing U.S 65 alignment from southeast of Bondurant to the junction of Jasper County Road F-18. The project will cross Indian Creek with two bridges and relocate the alignment of Iowa 117 at the interchange with US 65. Five residences and two farmsteads will be displaced; noise and exhaust emissions in the corridor will increase. Approximately 250 acres will be acquired for right-of-way. (50 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI USDA HEW COE EPA
state and local agencies and concerned
citizens
(ELR ORDER # 41505)

Relocated KY 55- KY 155

10/22

Kentucky

County: Jefferson Spencer

The proposed action is the relocation of KY-55-KY155 between Taylorsville and Fisherville. Project length is 13.9 miles. Approximately 400 acres of agricultural land will be committed to the action. A bridge spanning Brashers Creek and 1000 feet of channel relocation may be required. Seven residences, one business and one non-profit organization will be displaced. (84 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA USDA DOT DOI COE
state agencies

(ELR ORDER # 4607)

Gallagher-Hess One-Way St., and Hess Reconstruction 10/11

Michigan

County: Saginaw

The statement refers to the corridor-alignment and preliminary design phase of the proposed reconstruction of Hess Avenue, and the implementation of a Gallagher-Hess One-Way Street System in the city of Saginaw. The total project length from South Washington Avenue to East Genesee Avenue is approximately 2.3 miles. Adverse impacts include increased noise and air pollution, possible disruption and reduction of groundwater levels and flows, and the displacement of families and residences. The number of displacements will depend on the alternative chosen.

(86 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: HUD DOI COE USDA EPA
state and local agencies

(ELR ORDER # 41551)

U.S. 131 - Michigan

10/15

Michigan

County: Mecosta Montcalm

The proposed project is the relocation and upgrading of 23 miles of U.S. 131. The project will displace 21 families and an unspecified number of businesses. Increase in air and water pollution will occur. The project will traverse a number of small tributaries and wetland areas causing alterations in drainage patterns, groundwater levels, aquatic life, stream water flow volumes and water quality. Complex erosion and sedimentation will affect the Muskegon and Little Muskegon Rivers. An unspecified amount of agricultural and forest acreage will be acquired producing adverse effects on floral and faunal relationships and

(195 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOT DOI COE USDA EPA DOC USCG

(ELR ORDER # 41560)

East Blvd. Extension, Pontiac

10/22

Michigan

The proposed project is the development of a 3,000 foot extension and railroad pass to connect South Blvd. to Woodward Avenue. Length of the project, appropriation of acreage and the number of businesses and residences to be displaced are unspecified. Adverse impacts include increased noise and air pollution. (83 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOT COE EPA USDA DOI
state and local agencies
and concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 41610)

U.S. 31 - Michigan

10/23

Michigan

County: Berrien

The proposed project is the bridge replacement over the St. Joseph River and reconstruction of 1.7 miles of US 31. Three families and one business will be displaced. Adverse effects will consist of increases in air, water, noise, and litter pollution; loss of vegetation and increased erosion; and siltation due to rechannelization of St. Joseph's River. (70 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY:

(ELR ORDER # 41616)

Interstate 90, Garrison East and West

10/17

Montana

County: Powell

The statement refers to the proposed construction of a segment of I-90 in Powell County between Butte and Missoula. The project begins 1.8 miles northwest of Garrison and extends 7.5 miles, southeast, generally along existing U.S. 10, where it joins completed I-90 north of Deer Lodge. Adverse impacts are the use of 217 acres of agricultural land, increased air and noise pollution levels, and the disruption of stream banks and stream at the Little Blackfoot River bridge site.

(38 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA USDA DOI
state agencies

(ELR ORDER # 41580)

U.S. 2 and U.S. 83, Minot

10/22

North Dakota

The statement refers to the proposed relocation of approximately 2 miles of U.S. 2 so that it intersects with U.S. 83
US2 US83

relocation facility will be a four lane divided roadway. Adverse impacts are the acquisition of 99 acres of land and the relocation of approximately 10 businesses.

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOI USDA
state agencies

(ELR ORDER # 41609)

Shaw Freeway

10/17

South Carolina

County: Sumter

The proposed project is the construction of Shaw Freeway, which is approximately 5 miles in length, on new location. Adverse effects will include increases of noise and air pollution after construction, and erosion and siltation. (45 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: HUD COE USDA DOI EPA

(ELR ORDER # 41579)

SR 34, Miner and Lake Counties

10/07

South Dakota

County: Miner Lake

The statement refers to the construction of SR 34, a proposed 4-lane highway, from the west US 81, SD 34 junction in Madison. Adverse impacts are the loss of approximately 400 acres of land, and channel sculpturing. (16 pages)

(47 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA DOI EPA
state agencies

(ELR ORDER # 41531)

I-820, Tarrant County

10/11

Texas

County: Tarrant

The statement refers to the construction of I-820 in the northwest portion of Tarrant County and within the cities of White Settlement, Lake Worth, and Fort Worth. The highway will be a basic six-lane freeway having controlled access and continuous frontage roads for most of its entire 13.5 mile length. Approximately 800 acres are to be used as right-of-way. Adverse impacts are: the displacement of wildlife; the conversion of grazing and urban open lands to permanently paved roadways; and increases in air, water, and noise pollution.

(58 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA HEW EPA
state agencies

(ELR ORDER # 41554)

Loop 340, McLennan Co., Texas

10/17

Texas

County: McLennan

Proposed is the construction of 1.7 miles of 4 lane divided highway in the cities of Bellmead and Lacy-Lakeview. Adverse impact will include temporary air and water pollution during construction, and the displacement of 21 residences.

(55 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOT COE USDA DOI
state and local agencies

(ELR ORDER # 41577)

US 59 and US 96, Texas

10/17

Texas

County: Shelby

Proposed is the construction of 7.6 miles of US 59 and US 96. The four lane facility will require 96.24 acres for right-of-way, and will displace 15 families and 6 businesses.

Four stock-water ponds will be drained due to project construction noise and air pollution will increase. (87 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: COE USDA DOI EPA DOT
state agencies
(ELR ORDER # 41578)

Houston International Airport

10/17

Texas

The proposed project is the construction, marking and lighting of a 4000' x 150' extension to existing Runway 14-32, including taxiways, a safety area, and clear zones, and the relocation of service roads. Increases in noise pollution will occur.

(two pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA COE DOI USDA DOT DOC HEW
state and local agencies
and concerned citizens
(ELR ORDER # 41582)

I-90, Eastgate Vicinity (SR 90)

10/03

Washington

County: King

The proposed project is the improvement of SR 90 for 2.25 miles. The facility will consist of 8-lanes with fully controlled limited access. The project will displace 9 dwellings, 54 trailers and 20 businesses; 51 parcels of land will be acquired for right-of-way. Adverse impacts are: loss of wildlife habitat, and increased air, noise and water pollution.

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOI HUD USDA OEO DOT
state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 41516)

Randall Road Interchange, Thurston Co.

10/03

Washington

County: Thurston

The statement proposes the replacement of a grade intersection with a new one on SR 101, a principal highway linking Puget Sound with points west and the Olympic Peninsula. The interchange will consist of 4 ramps, providing traffic movements in all directions, crossroads, with bridge structure, and a frontage road. Adverse impacts include the acquisition of 3 acres for right-of-way, displacement of 1 business, and Perry Creek and Mud Bay will receive increased run off because of the improvement.

(63 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOT HUD DOI USDA
state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 41520)

County Trunk Highway "K"

10/10

Wisconsin

County: Vernon

Proposed is the replacement of two narrow bridges and the reconstruction and relocation of a rural highway along existing C.T.H. "K". Project length is 1.2 miles. Eleven acres of marshy pasture land will be acquired for right-of-way; 20 to 25 trees will be removed. (33 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA DOI EPA COE
state and local agencies

(ELR ORDER # 41549)

U.S.Coast Guard

raft

Date

Proposed Station Creek Bridge, Beaufort Co. S.C.

10/10

South Carolina

County: Beaufort

Proposed is the approval of the location and plans for a fix highway bridge connecting St. Helena Island to a proposed residential community on presently uninhabited St. Phillips Island. Implementation of the overall project will result in: the conversion of 1,200 acres of wild forest to a man-dominated ecosystem (3,633 permanent residents); the introduction of automobile traffic into the new areas; the removal of 737 acres of mature maritime forest; the conversion of 23 acres of marshland to other uses; and the introduction of people and property into an area exposed to a significant risk of severe storm or hurricane flooding.

(60 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 41547)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Contact: Mr. Richard E. Slitor
Assistant Director
Office of Tax Analysis
Room 4205
Washington, D.C. 20220
(202) 964-2797

Draft

Date

Additional Facilities, Bureau of Printing

10/09

District of Co

The statement refers to proposed legislation which would authorize the construction of additional facilities for use by the Bureau of Printing and Engraving. The 1,700,000 sq. foot, multi-story structure would be contiguous to the existing facilities in southwest Washington, D.C. There will be adverse impacts due to construction disruption.

(28 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 41545)

AVAILABILITY OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
AGENCY COMMENTS ON ENVIRONMENTAL
IMPACT STATEMENTS AND OTHER
ACTIONS IMPACTING THE ENVIRONMENT

Pursuant to the requirements of section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, and section 309 of the Clean Air Act, as amended, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has reviewed and commented in writing on Federal agency actions impacting the environment contained in the following appendices during the period of October 1, 1974 and October 31, 1974.

Appendix I contains a listing of draft environmental impact statements reviewed and commented upon in writing during this review period. The list includes the Federal agency responsible for the statement, the number and title of the statement, the classification of the nature of EPA's comments as defined in Appendix II, and the EPA source for copies of the comments as set forth in Appendix V.

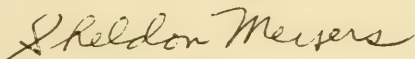
Appendix II contains the definitions of the classifications of EPA's comments on the draft environmental impact statements as set forth in Appendix I.

Appendix III contains a listing of final environmental impact statements reviewed and commented upon in writing during this reviewing period. The listing will include the Federal agency responsible for the statement, the number and title of the statement, a summary of the nature of EPA's comments, and the EPA source for copies of the comments as set forth in Appendix V.

Appendix IV contains a listing of proposed Federal agency regulations, legislation proposed by Federal agencies, and any other proposed actions reviewed and commented upon in writing pursuant to section 309(a) of the Clean Air Act, as amended, during the referenced reviewing period. The listing includes the Federal agency responsible for the proposed action, the title of the action, a summary of the nature of EPA's comments, and the source for copies of the comments as set forth in Appendix V.

Appendix V contains a listing of the names and addresses of the sources for copies of EPA comments listed in Appendices I, III, and IV.

Copies of the EPA Manual setting forth the policies and procedures for EPA's review of agency actions may be obtained by writing the Public Inquiries Branch, Office of Public Affairs, Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C. 20460. Copies of the draft and final environmental impact statements referenced herein are available from the originating Federal department or agency .

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Sheldon Meyers".

Sheldon Meyers
Director
Office of Federal Activities

Dated: 11 NOV 1974

APPENDIX I

DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENTS FOR WHICH
COMMENTS WERE ISSUED BETWEEN
OCTOBER 1, 1974 AND OCTOBER 31, 1974

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	SOURCE FOR COPIES OF COMMENTS
<u>DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE</u>			
D-AFS-E61005-SC:	MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR CHAUGA UNIT OF SUMTER NATIONAL FOREST, OCONEE COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA	LO-2	E
D-SCS-E36003-TN:	BOGOTA WATERSHED AND WORK PLAN, DYER AND OBION COUNTIES, TENNESSEE	LO-2	E
D-SCS-F36002-MN:	NORMAN-POLK WATERSHED, NORMAN AND POLK COUNTIES, MINNESOTA	LO-2	F
D-AFS-F61003-MN:	REPLACEMENT OF PRAIRIE PORTAGE DAM, SUPERIOR NATIONAL FOREST, MINNESOTA	LO-1	F
D-AFS-G61001-AR:	CONSTRUCTION OF PHASES II AND III OF THE BLANCHARD SPRINGS CAVERNS PROJECT, ARKANSAS	LO-2	G
D-AFS-G65002-AR:	FORKS UNIT PLAN, OUACHITA NATIONAL FOREST, SOUTHERN REGION, ARKANSAS	LO-2	G
D-AFS-K65001-CA:	LASSEN NATIONAL FOREST, TIMBER MANAGEMENT PLAN, LASSEN COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ER-2	J
D-AFS-L61005-ID:	PROPOSED BIG WOOD SKI AREA DEVELOPMENT, SAWTOOTH NATIONAL RECREATION AREA, SAWTOOTH NATIONAL FOREST, BLAINE COUNTY, IDAHO	LO-2	K

IDENTIFYING
NUMBER

TITLE

GENERAL
NATURE OF
COMMENTS

SOURCE FOR
COPIES OF
COMMENTS

D-AFS-L61006-OR:

TIMBERLINE LODGE COMPLEX, MANAGEMENT DIRECTION, MT. HOOD
NATIONAL FOREST, CLACKAMAS COUNTY, OREGON

LO-1

K

D-SCS-C36002-NY:

MILL BROOK WATERSHED, CHENANGO COUNTY, NEW YORK

ER-2

C

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

D-COE-A32513-MT:

LIBBY ADDITIONAL UNITS AND REREGULATING DAM, KOOTENAI RIVER,
LINCOLN COUNTY, MONTANA

ER-2

I

DS-COE-A39032-IA:

EVANSDALE, LOCAL PROTECTION PROJECT, IOWA

LO-2

H

D-COE-C07001-NY:

PROPOSED LONG ISLAND LIGHTING COMPANY, GAS TURBINE ELECTRIC
POWER FACILITY AT GLENWOOD LANDING, NEW YORK

ER-3

C

D-COE-C36001-NJ:

FLOOD CONTROL PROJECT, ORANGE AND WEST ORANGE, NEW JERSEY

3

C

D-COE-C36004-NJ:

FLOOD CONTROL PROJECT, ROBINSON'S BRANCH OF THE RAHWAY RIVER,
CLARK, SCOTCH PLAINS, AND RAHWAY, NEW JERSEY

ER-2

C

D-COE-F36001-IL:

LOCAL PROTECTION PROJECT, FULTON, WHITESIDE COUNTY, ILLINOIS

ER-2

F

D-COE-H35000-MO:

ST. CHARLES QUARRY, DREDGE AND FILL PERMIT, MISSOURI

LO-2

H

D-COE-K30001-CA:

LOS TUNAS BEACH PARK, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

LO-2

J

D-COE-K36001-CA:

KINGS RIVER PROJECT, COLE SLOUGH-LATON AREA, CALIFORNIA

LO-1

J

D-COE-G32001-LA:

DEEP DRAFT ACCESS TO THE PORTS OF NEW ORLEANS AND BATON ROUGE,
LOUISIANA

LO-2

G

D-COE-L36005-00:

CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION AND MANAGEMENT, COLUMBIA RIVER,
UMATILLA TO THE DALLES, OREGON AND WASHINGTON

LO-1

K

DS-COE-A36215-OK:

SHIDLER LAKE, SALT CREEK, OSAGE COUNTY, OKLAHOMA

ER-2

G

IDENTIFYING
NUMBER

TITLE

GENERAL
NATURE OF
COMMENTS

SOURCE FOR
COPIES OF
COMMENTS

DS-COE-A36279-WI:	FLOOD CONTROL, MISSISSIPPI RIVER AT LACROSSE, WISCONSIN	ER-2	F
D-COE-C36003-NJ:	FLOOD CONTROL PROJECT FOR THE RAHWAY RIVER AND VAN WINKLES BROOK, TOWNSHIP OF SPRINGFIELD, NEW JERSEY	ER-2	C
D-COE-C36005-NY:	FLOOD CONTROL PROJECT, SAW MILL RIVER, ELMSFORD, TOWN OF GREENBURGH, NEW YORK	ER-2	C
D-COE-D34001-WV:	R.D. BAILEY LAKE PROJECT, GUYANDOTTE RIVER, WEST VIRGINIA	ER-2	D
D-COE-E35003-GA:	BRUNSWICK HARBOR, MAINTENANCE DREDGING, GEORGIA	ER-2	E
D-COE-E36004-TN:	WEST TENNESSEE TRIBUTARIES, FLOOD CONTROL PROJECT, TENNESSEE	ER-2	E
D-COE-E36006-NC:	GREEN MILL RUN, FLOOD CONTROL PROJECT, PITT COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA	LO-2	E
D-COE-F34001-IN:	BIG PINE LAKE, BIG PINE CREEK, WABASH RIVER BASIN, WARREN COUNTY, INDIANA	ER-2	F
DS-COE-G36001-AR:	BIG CREEK AND TRIBUTARIES, LOWER WHITE RIVER BASIN PROJECT, LEE, MONROE, PHILLIPS, AND ST. FRANCIS COUNTIES, ARKANSAS	ER-2	G
<u>DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR</u>			
D-BLM-K69000-00:	PROPOSED MOTORCYCLE RACE BETWEEN YERMO, CALIFORNIA AND LAS VEGAS, NEVADA	ER-2	J
D-BOR-E61004-TN:	PROPOSED OBED NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVER, CUMBERLAND, FENTRESS AND MORGAN COUNTIES, TENNESSEE	LO-1	E
D-DOI-C64001-NJ:	WHITE-TAILED DEER HUNTING PROGRAM, GREAT SWAMP NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE, NEW JERSEY	LO-1	C
D-NPS-D60001-VA:	COLONIAL NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK LAND ACQUISITION, JAMES CITY AND YORK COUNTY, VIRGINIA	ER-2	D

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	SOURCE FOR COPIES OF COMMENTS
D-BOR-A61272-00:	NORTH COUNTRY TRAIL, VERMONT, PENNSYLVANIA, NEW YORK, OHIO, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, MINNESOTA AND NORTH DAKOTA	LO-2	A
D-NPS-F61002-00:	LOWER ST. CROIX NATIONAL SCENIC RIVERWAY, MINNESOTA AND WISCONSIN	LO-1	F
<u>GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION</u>			
D-GSA-H60000-KS:	DISPOSAL OF FORBES AIR FORCE BASE (700 AREA), TOPEKA, KANSAS	LO-1	H
D-GSA-E81002-TN:	FEDERAL YOUTH CENTER FOR CORRECTIONAL TREATMENT PROGRAMS, MEMPHIS, SHELBY COUNTY, TENNESSEE	ER-2	E
<u>DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT</u>			
D-HUD-E85001-SC:	PORTION OF THE CAMP FORNACE URBAN RENEWAL AREA, COLUMBIA, RICHLAND COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA	ER-2	E
<u>PANAMA CANAL COMPANY</u>			
D-PCC-E08002-00:	LICENSE APPLICATION BY THE INSTITUTO DE RECURSOS HIDRAULICOS Y ELECTRIFICACION FOR POWER TRANSMISSION LINES, LA FORTUNA, CANAL ZONE	LO-2	E
<u>DEPARTMENT OF STATE</u>			
D-STA-A99092-00:	THE CONVENTION FOR THE CONSERVATION OF ANTARCTIC SEALS	LO-2	A
<u>TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY</u>			
D-TVA-E05001-TN:	JOHNSONVILLE STEAM PLANT, UNITS 11-16, 6-UNIT GAS TURBINE PEAKING PLANT ADDITION, HUMPHREYS COUNTY, TENNESSEE	EU-2	E

IDENTIFYING
NUMBER

TITLE

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	SOURCE FOR COPIES OF COMMENTS
D-FHW-D40002-WV:	I-79, KANAWHA COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA	LO-2	D
D-FHW-E40003-GA:	FULTON COUNTY, WEST PEACHTREE STREET EXTENSION FROM PERSHING POINT TO PIEDMONT ROAD, NORTHEAST, PROJECT U-013-1, ATLANTA, GEORGIA	ER-2	E
D-FHW-E40004-TN:	MADISON COUNTY, STATE ROUTE 1 BYPASS FROM STATE ROUTE 5, US 45, BYPASS TO STATE ROUTE 1, US 70, STATE PROJECT 57004-0203-04, JACKSON, TENNESSEE	LO-2	E
D-FHW-E40006-AL:	I-565-5(1), MADISON AND LIMESTONE COUNTIES, ALABAMA	LO-2	E
D-FHW-E40007-TN:	WARREN COUNTY, McMINNVILLE, SR-55 BYPASS, FROM SR-55 TO SR-1 BYPASS, TENNESSEE	LO-2	E
D-FHW-E40008-FL:	INDIAN RIVER COUNTY, VERO BEACH, STATE ROAD 60, FL-60, US 197(1), FLORIDA	LO-2	E
D-FHW-E40009-KY:	MARSHALL, LIVINGSTON, LYON, CALDWELL, AND TRIGG COUNTIES, I-24, KENTUCKY	LO-2	E
D-FHW-F40005-WI:	WATERLOO-WATERTOWN ROAD, HUBBLETON BRIDGE AND APPROACHES, STH 19, DODGE AND JEFFERSON COUNTIES, WISCONSIN	LO-1	F
D-FHW-F40007-WI:	USH 10, STH 114 TO WEST SEYMOUR STREET, WINNEBAGO, CALUMET AND OUTAGAMIE COUNTIES, WISCONSIN	LO-1	F
D-FHW-F40009-WI:	MEQUON ROAD, CITY OF MEQUON, STH 167, OZAUKEE COUNTY, WISCONSIN	LO-1	F
D-FHW-F40010-MI:	ROUGE RIVER BRIDGE, TEN MILE ROAD CORRIDOR, ROCKFORD, KENT COUNTY, MICHIGAN	LO-2	F
D-FHW-F40013-WI:	SMITH LAKE, US 63, NAMEKAGON RIVER, SAWYER COUNTY, WISCONSIN	LO-1	F
D-FHW-G40012-NM:	BRIDGE OVER RIO GRANDE AT ESPANOLA, RIO ARriba COUNTY, NEW MEXICO	LO-2	G

IDENTIFYING
NUMBER

TITLE

GENERAL
NATURE OF
COMMENTS

SOURCE FOR
COPIES OF
COMMENTS

D-FHW-G40008-LA:	COVINGTON BYPASS, EAST, ROUTE LA-3114, ST. TAMMANY PARISH, LOUISIANA	3	G
D-FHW-G40009-TX:	SH 44 FROM SH 358 TO US 77, CORPUS CHRISTI TO ROBESTOWN, NUECES COUNTY, TEXAS	LO-2	G
D-FHW-H40003-IA:	F-520, HAMILTON AND HARDIN COUNTIES, IOWA	LO-2	H
D-FHW-H40007-KS:	GAGE BOULEVARD, FROM DRURY LANE TO NINTH STREET, TOPEKA, KANSAS	LO-2	H
D-FHW-J40004-CO:	PROJECT NO. F-019-2(L4) SH 160-550, DURANGO SOUTH, LAPLATA COUNTY, COLORADO	ER-2	I
D-FHW-K40004-AZ:	HOHOKAN EXPRESSWAY, MARICOPA COUNTY, ARIZONA	ER-2	J
D-FHW-L40006-WA:	SOUTH KIRKLAND TRAIL CROSSING, WASHINGTON	LO-1	K
D-CGD-G32003-TX:	VESSEL TRAFFIC SYSTEM FOR THE HOUSTON-GALVESTON AREA, TEXAS	LO-1	G
D-FAA-E51001-KY:	PRINCETON-CALDWELL COUNTY AIRPORT, PRINCETON, KENTUCKY	LO-2	E
DS-FHW-A41280-FL:	PALM BEACH COUNTY, STATE ROAD 749, FL-749, AIR QUALITY ANALYSIS, FLORIDA	ER-2	E
DS-FHW-B40003-CT:	I-291, SUPPLEMENT, ROCKY HILL, WETHERSFIELD, NEWINGTON, NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT	ER-2	B
D-FHW-E40005-TN:	HAMILTON COUNTY, STATE ROUTE 58 FROM BROAD AND 20TH STREETS TO MAIN AND GROVE STREETS, FAP U-094-1(7), CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE	LO-2	E
D-FHW-F40011-OH:	I-275, OHIO RIVER TO FOUR MILE ROAD, CINCINNATI, HAMILTON COUNTY, OHIO	LO-2	F
D-FHW-F40012-OH:	RELOCATION OF US 30, WHIPPLE AVENUE, TO EAST CANTON, STARK COUNTY, OHIO	LO-2	F

IDENTIFYING
NUMBER

TITLE

GENERAL
NATURE OF
COMMENTSSOURCE FOR
COPIES OF
COMMENTS

D-FHW-G40010-OK:	NORTH AND WEST OUTER LOOPS IN OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA	ER-2	G
D-FHW-G40013-TX:	LOOP 436, BYPASS FROM US 59, NORTH OF CARTHAGE, TO US 59, SOUTH OF CARTHAGE, PANOLA COUNTY, TEXAS	LO-2	G
D-FHW-H40005-IA:	FREEWAY 520, GRUNDY AND BLACK HAWK COUNTIES, IOWA	3	H
D-FHW-H40006-IA:	US 63, WAPELLO COUNTY, IOWA	ER-2	H
D-FHW-J40003-CO:	PROJECT I-70-1 (19) AND (36), DEBUQUE-GRAND VALLEY SEGMENT, COLORADO	ER-2	I
D-FHW-L40007-AK:	LAKE OTIS PARKWAY, TUDOR ROAD TO NORTHERN LIGHTS BOULEVARD, ALASKA	LO-1	K

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

D-VAD-H81000-IA:	PARKING FACILITY, VETERANS ADMINISTRATION HOSPITAL, IOWA CITY, IOWA	ER-2	H
------------------	---	------	---

APPENDIX II
DEFINITION OF CODES FOR THE GENERAL NATURE
OF EPA COMMENTS

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF THE ACTION

LO--Lack of Objection

EPA has no objections to the proposed action as described in the draft impact statement; or suggests only minor changes in the proposed action.

ER--Environmental Reservations

EPA has reservations concerning the environmental effects of certain aspects of the proposed action. EPA believes that further study of suggested alternatives or modifications is required and has asked the originating Federal agency to reassess these impacts.

EU--Environmentally Unsatisfactory

EPA believes that the proposed action is unsatisfactory because of its potentially harmful effect on the environment. Furthermore, the Agency believes that the potential safeguards which might be utilized may not adequately protect the environment from hazards arising from this action. The Agency recommends that alternatives to the action be analyzed further (including the possibility of no action at all).

ADEQUACY OF THE IMPACT STATEMENT

Category 1--Adequate

The draft impact statement adequately sets forth the environmental impact of the proposed project or action as well as alternatives reasonably available to the project or action.

Category 2--Insufficient Information

EPA believes that the draft impact statement does not contain sufficient information to assess fully the environmental impact of the proposed project or action. However, from the information submitted, the Agency is able to make a preliminary determination of the impact on the environment. EPA has requested that the originator provide the information that was not included in the draft statement.

Category 3--Inadequate

EPA believes that the draft impact statement does not adequately assess the environmental impact of the proposed project or action, or that the statement inadequately analyzes reasonable available alternatives. The Agency has requested more information and analysis concerning the potential environmental hazards and has asked that substantial revision be made to the impact statement.

APPENDIX III

FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENTS FOR WHICH
COMMENTS WERE ISSUED BETWEEN
OCTOBER 1, 1974 AND OCTOBER 31, 1974

SOURCE FOR
COPIES OF
COMMENTS

IDENTIFYING
NUMBER

TITLE

GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

F-AFS-A65062-CO:

MEADOW MOUNTAIN ON WHITE
RIVER NATIONAL FOREST,
EAGLE COUNTY, COLORADO

I

EPA EXPRESSED RESERVATIONS TO THE FOREST SERVICE'S ISSUANCE OF A CONDITIONAL PERMIT WHICH MAY FORECLOSE ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS FOR DEALING WITH WATER AND AIR QUALITY PROBLEMS SUBJECT TO EPA REVIEW IN COORDINATION WITH THE STATE OF COLORADO. FURTHERMORE, EPA RECOMMENDED THAT THE FOREST SERVICE CONDUCT ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSES OF THE SPECIFIC BEAVER CREEK SKI AREA AND GIVE STRONG CONSIDERATION TO PREPARING AN IMPACT STATEMENT ON THE SITE-SPECIFIC ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF THE BEAVER CREEK PROPOSAL.

F-AFS-A61205-SC:

KEOWEE UNIT MANAGEMENT
PLAN, SUMTER NATIONAL
FOREST, OCONEE COUNTY,
SOUTH CAROLINA

E

EPA GENERALLY HAD NO OBJECTIONS TO THE PROPOSED ACTION. HOWEVER, EPA RECOMMENDED A REVISED SUMMARY SHEET, SECTION II AND SECTION IV, TO DISCLOSE THE IMPACTS ON AIR QUALITY FROM CLEARING, LOGGING, CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY, VISITORS, VEHICLES, AND ROADS, BE PREPARED.

IDENTIFYING
NUMBER

TITLE

GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS

F-REA-A08012-ND:

UNDERWOOD GENERATING
STATION, UNITS 1 AND 2 AND
RELATED TRANSMISSION
LINES, NORTH DAKOTA

EPA BELIEVES THAT ADDITIONAL EVALUATION OF
ALTERNATIVE SITES IS NECESSARY TO DETERMINE
WHETHER A VALUABLE MARSH ON THE PROPOSED
EXISTING SITE CAN BE PRESERVED. EPA RECOMMENDED
THAT A SUPPLEMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT BE PREPARED.
RECLAMATION PLANS SHOULD PROVIDE FOR TOPSOIL
REPLACEMENT AND RESEEDING.

I

F-REA-A08017-ND:

YAMPA PROJECT, COLORADO-
UTE ELECTRIC ASSOCIATION
AND TRI-STATE GENERATION
AND TRANSMISSION
ASSOCIATION, NORTH
DAKOTA

EPA GENERALLY HAD NO OBJECTIONS TO THE PROJECT
AS PROPOSED. HOWEVER, EPA RECOMMENDED THAT
REA RECONSIDER THE METHOD OF SURFACE MINING AND
THE PREPARATION OF ADDITIONAL METEOROLOGICAL
STUDIES.

I

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

F-AEC-A06121-NC:

REVISED, SHEARON HARRIS
NUCLEAR POWER PLANT,
UNITS 1, 2, 3, AND 4,
CAROLINA POWER AND LIGHT
COMPANY, DOCKET NOS.
50-400, 401, 402, 403,
NORTH CAROLINA

EPA EXPRESSED CONCERN THAT THE AEC FAILED TO
RESPOND TO EPA'S RADIOLOGICAL COMMENTS ON THE
DRAFT STATEMENT. EPA REQUESTED THAT THE AEC
RESPOND TO OUR COMMENTS BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH
THE PROJECT.

A

-145-

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

F-COE-A36315-AZ:

INDIAN BEND WASH,
MARICOPA COUNTY,
ARIZONA

EPA EXPRESSED NO OBJECTIONS TO THE PROPOSED
PROJECT.

J

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	SOURCE FOR COPIES OF COMMENTS
-----------------------	-------	----------------------------	-------------------------------------

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

FS-USA-J20000-CO: SUPPLEMENT A TO PROJECT
EAGLE, PHASE II,
DEMILITARIZATION AND
DISPOSAL OF THE M34
CLUSTER AT ROCKY
MOUNTAIN ARSENAL,
COLORADO

EPA EXPRESSED CONCERN REGARDING THE DISPOSAL
OF SALTS FROM MUSTARD GAS DEMILITARIZATION
OPERATIONS. DEPENDING ON THE MANNER OF DISPOSAL
AND THE NATURE OF THE MATERIAL, SUCH DISPOSAL
ACTIVITY COULD BE CONSIDERED A SIGNIFICANT ACTION
IN TERMS OF THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT.
THE ARMY WAS REQUESTED TO ASSESS THE IMPACTS OF
THIS DISPOSAL ACTIVITY.

I

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

F-FPC-A03055-RI: ALGONQUIN GAS
TRANSMISSION COMPANY
AND NEW ENGLAND LNG,
INC., PROVIDENCE,
RHODE ISLAND

EPA GENERALLY HAD NO OBJECTIONS TO THE PROPOSED
PROJECT. HOWEVER, EPA SUGGESTED THAT THE FPC
PROVIDE ADDITIONAL DATA ON THE SELECTION OF
BRENTON'S REEF AS A DREDGE SPOIL DISPOSAL SITE
AND RECOMMENDED THAT APPROPRIATE PERMITS AND
APPROVALS BE OBTAINED BEFORE ENGAGING IN
DUMPING.

B

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

F-GSA-A80017-CA: PROPOSED DISPOSAL OF
TRAVIS AIR FORCE BASE
DEFENSE AREA, NIKE BATTERY
86, SOLANO COUNTY,
CALIFORNIA

EPA HAD NO OBJECTIONS TO THE PROJECT AS
PROPOSED.

J

F-GSA-A81153-OH:

FEDERAL OFFICE BUILDING
AND PARKING FACILITY,
COLUMBUS, OHIO

EPA HAD NO OBJECTIONS TO THE PROJECT AS
PROPOSED.

F

IDENTIFYING
NUMBER

TITLE

GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS

SPACE FOR
COPIES OF
COMMENTS

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

F-BLM-A67005-FL:	PHOSPHATE LEASING ON THE OSCEOLA NATIONAL FOREST IN NORTH CENTRAL, FLORIDA	E
<p>THE PROPOSED PHOSPHATE LEASING ON OSCEOLA NATIONAL FOREST WAS DETERMINED TO BE AN UNDESIRABLE PROJECT BECAUSE OF THE FOLLOWING PRINCIPAL ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES: (1) TOTAL DESTRUCTION OF 30,000 ACRES OF NATIONAL FOREST LAND; (2) LACK OF RECLAMATION PLAN FOR THE MINED OUT AREA; (3) CREATION OF A CONE OF DEPRESSION IN THE POTENTIOMETRIC SURFACE OF THE FLORIDIAN AQUIFER; AND, (4) SLIME POND SEEPAGE THREAT TO THE ECOLOGY OF THE SUWANNEE RIVER SYSTEM. EPA IS WAITING FOR A REPLY TO AN EPA LETTER URGING THAT BLM GIVE FURTHER CONSIDERATION ON WHETHER TO PROCEED WITH THE PROPOSED LEASING.</p>		
F-BPA-A05440-OR:	BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION, WHOLESALE POWER RATE INCREASE, OREGON	K
F-IBR-A08013-CO:	HAYDEN-AULT 345KV TRANSMISSION LINE AND AULT SUBSTATION, COLORADO	I

EPA GENERALLY EXPRESSED NO OBJECTIONS TO THE PROPOSED PROJECT. HOWEVER, EPA REQUESTED THAT ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATION BE GIVEN TO DOUBLE-CIRCUITING TRANSMISSION FACILITIES SUCH AS THIS ONE IN AREAS OF HIGH SCENIC VALUE.

IDENTIFYING
NUMBER

TITLE

GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS

SOURCE FOR
COPIES OF
COMMENTS

LF-DOI-A03043-00: PROPOSED DEREGULATION OF
NATURAL GAS PRICES

WHILE NOT DISAGREEING WITH THE PROPOSED ACTION, A
EPA FOUND THAT THE AGENCY'S COMMENTS ON THE
DRAFT STATEMENT WERE NOT ADDRESSED. FURTHERMORE,
EPA DOES NOT BELIEVE THAT THE FINAL STATEMENT
PROPERLY CONSIDERED SOME PERTINENT QUESTIONS
RAISED BY OTHER REVIEWERS. FINALLY, THE FINAL
STATEMENT HAS NOT SHOWN THAT DEREGULATION IS
THE MOST DESIRABLE METHOD OF ACHIEVING THE
OBJECTIVES OF INCREASING AND REALLOCATING NATURAL
GAS SUPPLIES BECAUSE THE STATEMENT'S MODELING
AND ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECTS OF DEREGULATION
ARE WEAK AND ALSO BECAUSE LITTLE ATTEMPT IS
MADE TO COMPARE THE COSTS AND BENEFITS OF
ALTERNATIVE MEASURES.

F-DOI-A89078-TX: CIBOLO PROJECT, TEXAS

EPA EXPRESSED ENVIRONMENTAL RESERVATIONS ON
THE PROPOSED PROJECT. EPA IS CONCERNED THAT
THE CUMULATIVE REDUCED FLOWS INTO THE SAN ANTONIO
ESTUARY RESULTING FROM THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THIS
AND SIMILAR PROPOSED PROJECTS IN THE AREA COULD
HAVE SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS ON WATER QUALITY.
CUMULATIVE FLOW REDUCTIONS COULD RESULT IN
DECREASED SEDIMENTATION AND NUTRIENT REPLACEMENT
AND INCREASED SALINITY LEVELS IN THE ESTUARY
THEREBY POSSIBLY ALTERING THE MAKE-UP OF THE
AQUATIC COMMUNITY.

F-IBR-A39081-WY:

PROPOSED SALE OF MUNICIPAL
AND INDUSTRIAL WATER FROM
FONTENELLE RESERVOIR,
SEEDSKEDEE PROJECT,
WYOMING

BECAUSE OF THE POTENTIAL SEVERITY OF THIS ACTION I
ON GREEN RIVER STREAM FLOWS, POTENTIALLY
RESULTING IN A VIOLATION OF WYOMING WATER QUALITY
STANDARDS, AND THE LACK OF AN IRRIGATING PLAN
TO CONTROL SALINITY IN THE COLORADO BASIN, EPA
HAS SEVERE ENVIRONMENTAL RESERVATIONS ON THIS
PROJECT. IF THE OUTSTANDING ISSUES CAN NOT BE
RESOLVED IN AN UPCOMING MEETING, EPA WILL
CONSIDER TAKING FURTHER ACTION.

IDENTIFYING
NUMBER

GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS

TITLE

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

F-PAD-A89412-DC: PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE PLAN,
1974, WASHINGTON, D.C. D

U. S. WATER RESOURCES COUNCIL

F-WRC-A34044-MS: COMPREHENSIVE BASIN STUDY
OF THE BIG BLACK RIVER,
MISSISSIPPI E

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

F-FHW-A41144-OH: STATE ROUTE 35, (OH-35),
JACKSON COUNTY, OHIO F

F-FHW-A41842-MA: NORTHEAST BYPASS,
AMHERST-HADLEY,
MASSACHUSETTS B

EPA GENERALLY EXPRESSED NO OBJECTIONS TO THE PROPOSED PROJECT. HOWEVER, EPA SUGGESTED THAT SEDIMENTATION BASINS BE PART OF THE FINAL DESIGNS FOR RUNOFF COLLECTION AND THAT FUTURE IMPACT STATEMENTS FOLLOW MORE CLOSELY EPA'S GUIDELINES FOR AIR QUALITY ASSESSMENT.

FS-FHW-E40012-TN: DAVIDSON COUNTY,
NASHVILLE, BRILEY
PARKWAY FROM I-24
INTERCHANGE TO
GALLATIN ROAD, AIR
QUALITY ANALYSIS,
TENNESSEE E

THE SUPPLEMENTAL AIR QUALITY IMPACT ANALYSIS DOES NOT ADDRESS THE PROBLEM OF OXIDANTS. SINCE THE PROJECT IS TO BE LOCATED IN AN AREA THAT IS PRIORITY 1 FOR OXIDANTS, THE PROBLEM OF OXIDANTS MUST BE CONSIDERED IN ORDER FOR THE PROJECT TO RECEIVE APPROVAL UNDER THE EPA INDIRECT SOURCE REGULATIONS.

IDENTIFYING
NUMBER

GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS

TITLE

F-FHW-A41653-MA:

I-190, WORCHESTER-
STERLING, WORCHESTER
COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

B

EPA GENERALLY HAD NO OBJECTIONS TO THE
PROPOSED PROJECT. HOWEVER, EPA EXPRESSED
CONCERN THAT SAFEGUARDS BE IMPLEMENTED TO
PREVENT SERIOUS DAMAGE TO THE RESERVOIR FROM
A HAZARDOUS MATERIALS SPILL ON THE ROADWAY.
EPA ALSO INDICATED THE IMPORTANCE OF ASSURING
THAT THE PROJECT BE CONSISTENT WITH MASSACHUSETTS
AIR IMPLEMENTATION PLANS.

F-FHW-A41837-MO:

ROUTE 61, PIKE COUNTY,
MISSOURI

H

EPA EXPRESSED NO OBJECTIONS TO THIS PARTICULAR
SEGMENT OF ROUTE 61. HOWEVER EPA EXPRESSED
CONCERN WITH THE FRAGMENTED APPROACH BEING USED
TO PREPARE IMPACT STATEMENTS ON SEGMENTS OF THIS
HIGHWAY SYSTEM. EPA RECOMMENDED THAT AN
ADDITIONAL IMPACT STATEMENT ON THE REMAINING
SEGMENTS OF ROUTE 61 INCLUDE THE CUMULATIVE
IMPACTS OF THE TOTAL SYSTEM.

F-FHW-A41989-CA:

WIDENING AND IMPROVEMENTS,
DOOLITTLE DRIVE, ROUTE 61,
ALAMEDA COUNTY, OAKLAND,
CALIFORNIA

J

EPA HAD NO OBJECTIONS TO THE PROJECT AS
PROPOSED.

F-FHW-A42033-WI:

STH 35, WI-35, C.T.H. "K"
CHASEBURG ROAD, VERNON
COUNTY, WISCONSIN

F

EPA HAD NO OBJECTIONS TO THE PROJECT AS
PROPOSED.

F-FHW-A42034-WI:

MADISON-BEAVER DAM ROAD,
US 151, DANE, COLUMBIA
AND DODGE COUNTIES,
WISCONSIN

F

EPA HAD NO OBJECTIONS TO THE PROJECT AS
PROPOSED.

F-FHW-A42161-MI:

GALLAGHER-HESS ONE-WAY
STREET SYSTEM, CITY OF
SAGINAW, SAGINAW COUNTY,
MICHIGAN

F

EPA HAD NO OBJECTIONS TO THE PROJECT AS
PROPOSED.

APPENDIX IV

REGULATIONS, LEGISLATION AND OTHER FEDERAL AGENCY
ACTIONS FOR WHICH COMMENTS WERE ISSUED BETWEEN
OCTOBER 1, 1974 AND OCTOBER 31, 1974

SOURCE FOR
COPIES OF
COMMENTS

IDENTIFYING
NUMBER

TITLE

GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

R-SCS-A86069-00:

7 CFR PART 650, RELATED
ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS,
PROPOSED GUIDELINES, SOIL
CONSERVATION SERVICE

IN EPA'S VIEW, THE PROPOSED REGULATIONS ARE
GENERALLY ADEQUATE; HOWEVER, SUGGESTIONS FOR
MODIFICATION OF SEVERAL SECTIONS WERE MADE IN
AN EFFORT TO STRENGTHEN THE REGULATIONS FROM
AN ENVIRONMENTAL POINT OF VIEW.

A

R-SCS-A86070-00:

7 CFR PARTS 640,641,642,
643, RESOURCE CONSERVATION
AND DEVELOPMENT, PROGRAM
DEVELOPMENT, PLANNING, AND
OPERATIONS

IN EPA'S VIEW, THE PROPOSED REGULATIONS ARE
GENERALLY ADEQUATE; HOWEVER, MODIFICATIONS TO
SEVERAL SECTIONS OF THE REGULATIONS WERE SUGGESTED
IN AN EFFORT TO STRENGTHEN THEM FROM AN
ENVIRONMENTAL POINT OF VIEW.

A

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

R-FPC-A86067-00:

18 CFR PART 141,
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
FACILITIES AND ACTIVITIES,
COST REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

EPA AGREES WITH THE INTENT OF THE FPC PROPOSAL,
HOWEVER THE AGENCY EXPRESSED SERIOUS CONCERN
OVER THE IMPRECISE GUIDANCE PROVIDED IN THE
NEW REPORTING SCHEDULES. EPA SUGGESTED SEVERAL
POINTS FOR FPC CONSIDERATION PRIOR TO FINAL
RULEMAKING.

A

SOURCE FOR
COPIES OF
COMMENTS

IDENTIFYING
NUMBER

GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS

TITLE

R-FPC-A86066-00:

18 CFR PART 32,
INTERCONNECTION OF
FACILITIES, EMERGENCIES,
TRANSMISSION TO FOREIGN
COUNTRY

EPA BELIEVES THE PROPOSED RULEMAKING SHOULD
AIM AT STRENGTHENING, RATHER THAN WEAKENING
THE INDUCEMENTS TO CONSERVE ELECTRICITY. EPA
SUGGEST SEVERAL POINTS TO BE CONSIDERED BY THE
FPC PRIOR TO FINAL RULEMAKING ON THIS MATTER.

A

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

R-HUD-A86063-00:

24 CFR PART 2205,
FEDERAL DISASTER
ASSISTANCE INTERIM
REGULATIONS

THE EPA GENERALLY AGREE WITH THE PROPOSED
REGULATIONS. THE DISASTER RELIEF ACT OF 1974
AND THE IMPLEMENTING REGULATIONS CONTAIN

A

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN DISASTER RELIEF OPERATIONS
HENCE, A CONTINUING EFFORT TO EXCHANGE INFORMATION
ON PROGRAM ACTIVITIES WAS SUGGESTED FOR THE PURPOSE
OF INCREASING STAFF COORDINATION. COMMENTS WERE
OFFERED ON FIVE SPECIFIC ITEMS IN THE
REGULATIONS.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

R-DOI-A32522-00:

GUIDELINES FOR REVIEW OF
FISH AND WILDLIFE ASPECTS
OF PROPOSALS IN OR
AFFECTING NAVIGABLE WATERS
NOTICE OF PROPOSED
ADOPTION

IN EPA'S VIEW, THE GUIDELINES FULFILL AN
IMPORTANT NEED AND THE AGENCY ENCOURAGED THEIR
ADOPTION AND FULL IMPLEMENTATION AS SOON AS
POSSIBLE. MODIFICATIONS TO SEVERAL SECTIONS
WERE OFFERED IN AN EFFORT TO STRENGTHEN THE
GUIDELINES FROM AN ENVIRONMENTAL POINT OF VIEW.

A

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

R-LAB-A86073-00:

29 CFR PART 1910,
EMPLOYMENT RELATED
HOUSING, TEMPORARY LABOR
CAMPS, SAFETY AND HEALTH
STANDARDS

THE EPA REVIEWED THE PROPOSED STANDARDS AND
GENERALLY AGREED WITH THE NEED FOR A SINGLE

SET OF OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND MANPOWER

ADMINISTRATION STANDARDS APPLYING TO THE SAME

TYPE OF HOUSING. HOWEVER, EPA EXPRESSED CONCERN

THAT SOME OF THE PROPOSED STANDARDS APPEAR TO

RELAX EXISTING REQUIREMENTS. DETAILED COMMENTS

WERE DEFERRED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,

EDUCATION, AND WELFARE. EPA ASKED THE DEPARTMENT

OF LABOR TO CONSIDER UTILIZATION OF SECTION

102(2)(C) OF THE NEPA AS A MEANS FOR PREDICTING

THE IMPACT ON THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF PERSONS

AFFECTED BY THE NEW STANDARDS.

A

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

R-FHW-A54032-00:

23 CFR PART 810, MASS
TRANSIT AND SPECIAL USE
HIGHWAY PROJECTS, NOTICE
OF PROPOSED RULEMAKING

EPA SUGGESTED CAR POOL VEHICLES BE ALLOWED

TO USE EXCLUSIVE VEHICLE LANES; CROSS-OVER

RAMPS FOR CONTRAFLOW LANES BE INCLUDED IN THE

LIST OF "ELIGIBLE PROJECTS"; WORDING BE PROVIDED

TO REQUIRE THAT FRINGE PARKING FACILITIES BE

FOUND CONSISTENT WITH VARIOUS AIR QUALITY

REGULATIONS; AN EXPLANATION BE GIVEN OF THE

ROLES OF THE TRANSPORTATION POLICY BOARD AND

THE COGNIZANT AIR POLLUTION CONTROL AGENCY;

AND ATTENTION BE GIVEN TO THE APPLICABILITY OF

PHWA'S NOISE STANDARDS TO MASS TRANSIT PROJECTS.

A

IDENTIFYING
NUMBER

TITLE

GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS

R-FHW-A86074-00:

23 CFR PART 751,
JUNKYARD CONTROL AND
ACQUISITION; AREAS
ADJACENT TO FEDERALLY
AIDED HIGHWAY SYSTEMS

EPA BELIEVES THE PROPOSED REGULATIONS
ADEQUATELY ACHIEVE EFFECTIVE CONTROL OF
DESIGNATED JUNKYARDS. QUESTIONS WERE RAISED,
HOWEVER AS TO WHO WOULD CONTROL THOSE JUNKYARDS
NOT CONSIDERED AS "DESIGNATED JUNKYARDS" BY THE
PROPOSED REGULATIONS.

A

R-FHW-A88007-00:

23 CFR PART 772, NOISE
STANDARDS AND PROCEDURES;
PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

EPA HAD SIGNIFICANT ENVIRONMENTAL RESERVATIONS
ON THE PROPOSED REGULATIONS. IN THIS RESPECT,
EPA FURNISHED FHWA WITH VERY DETAILED RECOMMENDED
CHANGES FOR THE PROPOSED REGULATIONS.

A

APPENDIX V

SOURCE FOR COPIES OF EPA COMMENTS

- A. Director, Office of Public Affairs
Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

- B. Director of Public Affairs
Region I
Room 2303
John F. Kennedy Federal Building
Boston, Massachusetts 02203

- C. Director of Public Affairs
Region II
Environmental Protection Agency
Room 847
26 Federal Plaza
New York, New York 10007

- D. Director of Public Affairs
Region III
Environmental Protection Agency
Curtis Building, 6th and Walnut Streets
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106

E. Director of Public Affairs

Region IV

Environmental Protection Agency

Suite 300

1421 Peachtree Street, N.E.

Atlanta, Georgia 30309

F. Director of Public Affairs

Region V

Environmental Protection Agency

1 N. Wacker Drive

Chicago, Illinois 60606

G. Director of Public Affairs

Region VI

Environmental Protection Agency

1600 Patterson Street

Dallas, Texas 75201

H. Director of Public Affairs

Region VII

Environmental Protection Agency

1735 Baltimore Street

Kansas City, Missouri 64108

I. Director of Public Affairs

Region VIII

Environmental Protection Agency

Lincoln Tower, Room 916

1860 Lincoln Street

Denver, Colorado 80203

J. Director of Public Affairs

Region IX

Environmental Protection Agency

100 California Street

San Francisco, California 94111

K. Director of Public Affairs

Region X

Environmental Protection Agency

1200 Sixth Avenue

Seattle, Washington 98101

102 monitor

Vol. 4 No. 11
December, 1974

FREE LIBRARY
of Philadelphia

NOV 12 1975

CEQ ISSUES FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

*Government Publications
Department*

On December 12, 1974, President Ford transmitted to the Congress the Fifth Annual Report of the Council on Environmental Quality. In a message accompanying the report the President declared:

"Let us also be guided by our increased recognition of the interdependence of all nations on our globe and the fundamental relationship between population, resources, economic development, world stability, and environment.

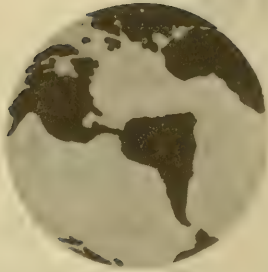
No longer is concern for the environment a dream of a few. Instead, it is reflected in countless actions by many citizens, by industry, and by government at all levels every day. The environmental movement has matured, and the nation and its environment have benefited in the process. Looking to the future, we can expect further accomplishment in enhancing our environment and, along with it, further improvement in our quality of life."

Highlights of the report, along with its preface and Chapter 4, on the National Environmental Policy Act, follow below.

The report is available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, at a price of \$5.20. The stock number is 4000-00327.

Environmental
Impact
Statements

misc
9059
4:1
1974, Dec



the fifth annual report
of the council on

ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Highlights

1. Land Use

This chapter provides an overview of current knowledge about a number of land use issues: the environment, economic, and social impacts of land development; the various stimulants which affect development; and the different tools available to control the pace and character of development.

- "To define and achieve good use of land may well be the most fundamental of all environmental objectives. In the broadest sense, the way in which we use our land determines the way in which our society functions." (p. 1)

Effects of Development

- "Urbanization and suburbanization have been the predominant characteristics of population shifts in the United States over the past two decades. Approximately 70 percent of all Americans live in metropolitan areas, and over half of those in the suburbs alone." (p. 3)
- "The *Costs of Sprawl* study shows that even with quarter-acre lots, the low density sprawl community may consume over one-half an acre per dwelling unit, more than twice as much land as the high density planned community." (p. 8)
- "In terms of total public and private investment cost to occupants, taxpayers, and municipal governments, *The Costs of Sprawl* study found that the high density planned community costs 21 percent less than the combination mix community and 44 percent less than the low density sprawl community." (p. 9)
- "Overall, the high density planned community generates about 45 percent less air pollution than the low density sprawl community housing the same number of people. The simple clustering of houses alone can reduce the amount of air pollution from automobiles by 20 to 30 percent." (p. 12)
- "The community development pattern can also have significant impacts on energy consumption through affecting how much automobiles are used. Results from *The Costs of Sprawl* and other studies indicate that better planning, clustering, and higher density can all significantly reduce reliance on auto travel. . . ." (p. 17)

Development Stimulants

- "... we are beginning to realize that it is possible to identify major stimulants to growth which can be controlled, and we are beginning to learn how to predict some consequences of these stimulants before they occur. While much work remains to be done in improving these predictive techniques, there is increasing interest in taking a hard look at the way . . . major decisions stimulate surrounding development of all kinds." (p. 27)
- "Federal taxes are widely recognized as having substantial impacts upon development decisions and land use, primarily because they treat some types of development more favorably than others." (p. 28)
- "In summary, it is clear that the Clean Air Act and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act have potentially significant land use impacts . . . in some cases the impacts may not only conflict with other social and environmental goals but may also be perverse in terms of the attainment of the pollution control goals of the Act from which they derive." (p. 36)
- "... the funding of new public facilities probably has the most direct and immediate impact on specific land areas. The influence of highways on land values and development decisions is understated best. But new sewers are becoming in many metropolitan areas the prime determinants of where and how fast new development occurs." (p. 36)
- "While annual or biennial extensions of interceptors might make the sewer cost somewhat higher and the funding mechanism more complicated, it would probably result in overall cost savings to the community and would significantly reduce adverse land use impacts." (p. 39)
- "The impact of a highway—particularly on residential development—is strongly influenced by the amount of vacant land it opens up for development relative to what is already accessible. The first interstate highways in metropolitan areas had substantial impact because they opened up relatively large amounts of land. Later highways may have less impact because they are built in areas that already have some access." (p. 42)
- "... there are some [energy-related] decisions that may have an impact on regional growth. This is exemplified by proposed energy-related developments—deepwater ports for supertankers, outer continental shelf oil and gas production, extensive strip mining of western coal, the Alaska

- "Today approximately 3.4 million American families own second homes. Including owners of recreational lots, a total of from 5 to 7 million American families are estimated to own recreational properties of some kind. . . . [leisure homes] are no longer the province of the very wealthy." (p. 21)
- "... [leisure home] development brings what amounts to instant urbanization to rural communities—communities where local governments have little experience with the impacts of large-scale development and few land use controls or regulatory bodies to deal with them." (p. 24)
- "None of this should lead us to conclude that growth is wrong or that land development should not occur. On the contrary, the market will demand new housing and new recreation opportunities for a population that, even at current low birth rates, will continue to expand (for at least the next few decades) and become more affluent. The issue is not growth or no growth. Rather, it is how and where and under what conditions growth should occur." (p. 26)

pipeline, and the production of crude petroleum from oil shale. In addition to affecting air and water quality, water supplies, marine resources, wildlife, and land resources, these facilities are expected to generate substantial industrial, commercial, and residential development." (p. 44)

"... local planning officials are beginning to recognize how the stimulating effects of infrastructure investments can become a tool in controlling development. By carefully planning where the investments will be made and how they will be staged, local, regional, and state officials can strongly influence where, how, and when [development occurs]." (p. 48)

Land Use Controls

"Since the publication of *The Quiet Revolution*, efforts to strengthen the role of the states and their regional governments in regulating the use of land have continued. Forty-eight states have now enacted legislation or are seriously studying proposals to expand the previously limited role of state government in the regulation of land use." (p. 49)

"Zoning, the most common system of land use control, attempts to predesignate the purposes for which land can be used. In doing so, it serves to segregate uses into assigned geographic areas, keeping, for example, heavy industries apart from residences, or even single family housing apart from multifamily housing." (p. 51)

"Each of these approaches seeks to resolve a very important question in land use regulation: to what extent should controls be exercised through traditional zoning methods of predesignating permitted uses, and to what extent should each development proposal be given special review? ... the current trend is clearly toward more case-by-case review as the only way to assure adequate sensitivity to community and environmental impacts." (p. 55)

"Despite ... legal intricacies and ... financial limitations, there is increasing interest in a wide range of approaches to development rights as a part of the community's land use controls. New approaches include donations, transfers, and other devices in addition to purchase of these rights." (p. 56)

"Whether the development rights transfer approach should achieve wider application and even replace zoning and other traditional land use controls may soon become a major topic of debate." (p. 59)

"Another potential mechanism for public control over development is land banking. This approach involves the acquisition by the community of extensive undeveloped land surrounding the community with subsequent resale of parcels and tracts to developers in a way that effectively controls the rate and pattern of urbanization." (p. 59)

"... citizens in many communities share a feeling that the development process is out of control, that decisions are made which benefit only the influential developers' interests, and that piecemeal changes are having unpredictable cumulative effects on the quality of life. ... The reaction in many localities is a strong citizen effort to slow or stop growth." (p. 61)

"Another land use control which has become popular in recent years is preferential tax assessments for certain types of real property. Preferential taxation is a method of lowering the tax burden on land such as farms or forests or historic districts which the community wishes to preserve by assessing at less than its full market value." (p. 64)

"Traditionally, open space has been considered a beneficial public expenditure in itself; there has always been substantial interest in preserv-

ing open space for visual amenity, outdoor recreation, natural resource conservation, flood prevention, and preservation of agricultural land. But it is also recognized as a mechanism for the containment and guidance of growth." (p. 68)

"There is increasing evidence that open space preservation is economically beneficial to all—the developer, the resident, and the local government." (p. 69)

"Once this interrelationship is understood—that stimulants like highways and sewers can be used to control growth, and that controls like zoning and preferential assessment can be used to stimulate the development of certain areas—a community can begin to formulate a strategy for land use regulation." (p. 70)

Conclusion

"Any progress toward better land use must ... be measured not in terms of the sophistication of legal devices or the complexity of approval mechanisms developed by different levels of government. What is important is how such controls and stimulants can be used to influence the private sector in its decisions about how to use the land." (p. 72)

2. Perspectives on the Environment

This chapter discusses major developments in the past year in government programs to protect the environment.

Energy

"The major event affecting the pursuit of environmental quality over the past year was the energy crisis." (p. 93)

"Energy conservation, which had been primarily of interest to environmentalists and certain energy-intensive industries in the past, emerged this year as a matter of major national importance." (p. 100)

"... a rigid linkage between energy growth and economic growth is no longer accepted as self-evident, and the importance of energy demand management in future energy planning is now broadly recognized. To the extent that economic and social goals can be achieved with lower levels of energy use, the environment will benefit." (p. 105)

"Domestic production of petroleum liquids reached a peak in 1970, and it remains to be seen whether increased exploration (in response to higher prices) will lead to substantially increased supplies of new oil. Some geologists believe that U.S. oil production levels will not significantly increase above today's level." (p. 105)

"Nuclear power continued to expand rapidly in the past year. Nine new nuclear units began operation in 1973, increasing nuclear electrical generating capacity to over 20,000 megawatts, or over 5 percent of the Nation's total electric capacity. For the decade ahead, over 150 additional nuclear units are under construction or planned, representing an additional 150,000 megawatts." (p. 109)

- "Both the economic and technical viability of solar energy moved strongly ahead during the past year. The environmental benefits of capturing the sun's energy have been recognized for some time; with much higher prices of oil, the economic differential between solar heating and cooling systems and conventional fossil fuel systems was markedly reduced." (p. 111)
- "... coal is our most abundant fossil fuel. . . . Success of Project Independence depends largely on the ability to use massive quantities of coal in place of imported oil. This may require expanding U.S. coal production and use to 1.2 to 1.8 billion tons per year by 1985. To accomplish this, major problems—many of which are environmental—will have to be overcome." (p. 112)

Air Quality

- "During the past year, as a result of the Arab oil boycott, the primary concern became the interrelationship between the pursuit of clean air and the provision of energy. In some respects, the energy crisis was supportive of improved air quality; in other cases, the two goals were conflicting." (p. 117)
- "... efforts during the Arab boycott were highly successful in protecting the environment in the face of considerable uncertainty about possible energy conditions. With the enactment of the Energy Supply and Environmental Coordination Act of 1974, EPA was granted broader authority to temporarily suspend fuel or emission limitations, should a similar emergency develop in the future." (p. 121)
- "For the longer term, the Arab boycott made clear that the United States must move towards the capability of self-sufficiency in energy. This capability, in turn, would require greater future use of coal with both low and high sulfur content. The policy problem was to permit increased use of coal without violating ambient air quality standards." (p. 121)
- "The adequacy of flue gas desulfurization systems, known as stack gas scrubbers, is one point of controversy. This technology permits high or medium sulfur fuels to be burned, with removal of the sulfur after combustion but before emission to the atmosphere. . . . A large fraction of the U.S. utility industry holds that scrubber technology is not sufficiently developed and is resisting a commitment to this technology." (p. 122)
- "In March 1974 an amendment to permit indefinite use of intermittent control systems was transmitted to the Congress by EPA but not supported by it. The Congress did not hold hearings on the proposal." (p. 123)
- "Tests of prototype vehicles indicate that 1975 cars can be expected to have better fuel economy than 1974 models due to the use of the catalytic converter rather than spark retard as a means for controlling HC and CO emissions. The use of the catalyst will permit the engine to be tuned for better economy rather than reduced emissions, with the catalyst oxidizing the unburned HC and CO to harmless CO₂." (p. 128)
- "The future of the nondegradation regulation issue is as yet unresolved. EPA expects that any forthcoming regulations may be challenged in court, and Congressional review of the proposed amendment [to the Clean Air Act] has not yet taken place." (p. 131)

Solid Waste

- "... market forces are now activated which promise simultaneously to reduce the problem of disposing of solid wastes and to provide needed resources in the form of energy as well as reusable raw materials." (p. 131)
- "The technology for controlling hazardous waste disposal exists for most substances. However, since adequate treatment and disposal can be 10 to 40 times more expensive than environmentally unacceptable methods, improvement is not likely until legislation and regulation compels it." (p. 139)

Water Quality

- "During the past year, the difficult process of implementing [the Federal Water Pollution Control Amendments of 1972] moved forward. The new law required fundamental changes in approach by all institutions involved in water pollution control—Federal, state, and local governments and private industry—and in some areas the deadlines established by the law could not be met. Nevertheless, considerable progress was achieved, and the groundwork was established for more rapid forward progress in the immediate future." (p. 139)
- "The issuance of permits to 'point source' dischargers is the law's basic regulatory mechanism. At the same time, it is an enormous and complex task." (p. 143)
- "More disturbingly, the report also showed that as a result of growth, the amount of BOD, discharged by municipal treatment plants has remained almost constant since 1957." (p. 144)
- "In point of fact, commitment of funds has not to date been much affected by the impoundment because a number of new requirements in the Act, which are discussed below, have had the effect of slowing down obligations. Shortages of some materials such as steel have also hindered progress." (p. 146)
- "The control of non-point pollution is likely to become a major priority for water pollution control in the late 1970's and early 1980's, after pollution from point sources has been alleviated. EPA is taking steps to prepare for this effort." (p. 148)
- "Implementation of the permit program resulted in changes in [ocean] dumping practices. For example, EPA required the city of Philadelphia to move its sludge dump site 36 miles further out into the Atlantic as an interim measure while it develops an alternative method of disposal. Some 40 dumpers of industrial waste in the New York City area ceased dumping because of regulatory restrictions." (p. 149)

Hazardous Pollutants

- "Thousands of man-made chemicals are introduced into the environment each year, many for the first time. Of this myriad, a few have potential for causing very serious damage to man or the environment. . . . Urgently needed Federal authority to deal with toxic substances has been proposed by the President but has yet to be enacted by the Congress." (p. 151)
- "In June 1973, EPA announced the discovery of amosite asbestos fibers in the drinking water of Duluth, Minnesota, and nearby communities. . . . The primary health concern is that asbestos, a carcinogen which causes a variety of cancers (including gastrointestinal cancer)

when inhaled, will also cause cancer when ingested. Epidemiological and clinical studies of the Duluth population cannot provide a clear answer because the average period from initial exposure to the first symptoms of asbestos-induced cancer is 20-40 years. Yet when sufficient time has elapsed to make definitive conclusions, the fate of those who have drunk the contaminated water over the past 18 years may have been sealed." (p. 152)

"Because of the large number of workers who have been involved with vinyl chloride over the last 15 years and because the general population has also been exposed to some degree, the 19 reported cases [of liver cancer] may be merely the first indication of a much larger environmental and occupational health problem, particularly since 15 years is less than the normal period of time required for cancer symptoms to develop." (p. 154)

"On December 6, 1973, EPA promulgated regulations limiting the lead content of gasoline. . . . The regulation was based in part upon the need for non-leaded gas to avoid poisoning air pollution catalysts. . . . But it will also reduce the introduction of lead into the environment from the combustion of gasoline, which is the most significant and controllable source of lead exposure." (p. 155)

"The workplace is the portion of man's environment in which problems with hazardous substances are often first apparent and in which their health impact is often most severe." (p. 156)

Noise

"The report [prepared by the Noise Control Act] estimated that 16 million people are presently exposed to aircraft noise levels with effects ranging from moderate to very severe. Although some noise reduction has been accomplished, EPA concluded that . . . it appears that existing FAA flight and operational controls do not adequately protect the public health and welfare from aircraft noise." (p. 167)

"In July 1973, EPA issued a report entitled *Public Health and Welfare Criteria for Noise*. The report affirmed that exposure to high levels of noise is potentially detrimental to work performance and efficiency and to human health, and that hearing loss from noise can be suffered not only by workers in noisy occupations but also by the general population as a result of environmental noise." (p. 170)

Pollution Control at Federal Facilities

"The efforts of the Federal Government to keep its own environmental house in order are one important paradigm of its commitment to protect the environment. Funding for the control of pollution from Federal facilities has increased steadily during recent years, from \$15.7 million in 1971 to an expected outlay of \$39.2 million in fiscal 1975." (p. 171)

Costs of Pollution Abatement

"Every year the Council estimates the abatement costs associated with current environmental programs. . . . The Nation is expected to spend \$19.4 billion from 1973 through 1982 for environmental improvement as a result of Federal environmental legislation. Although this estimate is almost one-third higher than last year's, the ratio of current and projected costs to the Gross National Product varies from 0.7 percent (1973) to slightly over 1 percent through the remainder of the decade." (p. 173)

xvii

"Approximately one-fourth of the increase in estimated costs over last year's estimate is explained by inflation. . . . Another one-half of the increase results from shifting the period from 1972-81 . . . to 1973-82, (a shift by which) a relatively high-cost year (1982, which comes at the end of the clean-up process) is added, while a relatively low-cost year (1972, which came before many expenditures actually were made) is dropped. The remaining one-quarter of the estimated cost increase is a net increase in real costs." (p. 174)

" . . . the average cost per person in the United States was \$35 to \$40 in 1973. This will increase to approximately \$60 in 1976 and then fall off. The 1976 costs are expected to be about 2 percent of the median family income." (p. 177)

"During the past year, there is little evidence that environmental expenditures contributed in any significant way to the country's inflation. Less than one-half of 1 percent of the inflation rate could reasonably be attributed to pollution control. This inflationary impact is expected to become somewhat worse in 1976 and 1977 but still be in the range of 1 to 2 percent." (p. 178)

Protecting Our Natural Heritage

" . . . most wildlife effort is still concentrated on a few game species—which represent a small fraction of the Nation's 400 species and subspecies of mammals and 800 species of birds—and is still financed by licenses and taxes on sporting goods paid by hunters and fishermen, who make up a small percentage of the population." (p. 179)

"Recent years have brought an increasing recognition of a broad spectrum of wildlife values other than the harvest of a shouable or fishable surplus." (p. 179)

"The greatest disturbance to wildlife is alteration of habitat by man. In some cases, man's activities benefit certain types of wildlife. For other types, loss or degradation of habitat poses a fundamental threat to continued existence. Agriculture and forestry practices provide striking examples of varied effects of human actions." (p. 182)

"Native wildlife has been threatened by introduced species. . . . Agriculture has suffered . . . many cases of human injury or illness have been traced to exotic species, for such species often carry diseases or serve as hosts for parasites that affect man." (p. 185)

" . . . the President in 1972 issued an Executive Order barring the use of poisons, except in emergency situations, for predator control on public lands, and in Federal programs. . . . The basis of the new policy was to control those individual predators causing damage rather than attempting to reduce or eliminate whole predator populations. . . . The first full year of control without poisons ended in December 1973. Data indicate that the new approaches are at least as effective—in terms of both predators killed and livestock protected—as control measures based on poisons." (p. 187)

"The Alaskan Native Claims Supplement Act became law in December 1971. Among other things, the Act called for a 2-year study leading to specific proposals for additions to the four systems, National Parks, National Forests, Wildlife Refuges, and the Wild and Scenic Rivers System. This study was completed in December 1973, and the results proposed to Congress in legislation which would affect the disposition of almost 25 percent of the state's area." (p. 191)

" . . . coastal zones in general, and estuaries and tidal marshes in particular, are increasingly threatened by human activities. Land filling

xviii

and development place great pressures on these areas. In the past 20 years, California alone has lost 67 percent of its coastal estuarine habitats in the process of coastal development." (p. 204)

- "In 1974, the Department of Agriculture promulgated its first regulations governing surface use of National Forest lands by persons operating under the 1872 mining laws. . . . The new regulations comply with the requirements of NEPA. They are intended to provide for reasonable protection of surface resources and the environment, while at the same time encouraging the minerals industry in responsible use of National Forest lands for the benefit of the national economy." (p. 206)
- "ORV use continues to grow at a rapid rate. . . . more than 5 million ORVs are in operation in the United States today. . . . When misused, ORVs damage soil and destroy vegetation, disturb wildlife, destroy wildlife habitat, bring noise, litter, and vandalism to previously pristine areas, and seriously disrupt other types of recreation." (p. 209)

3. Environmental Conditions and Trends

This chapter provides information about the condition of the environment and important trends in environmental quality. A section containing basic environmental statistical data is provided for the first time.

Population

- "Growth in world population is one of the fundamental factors shaping the quality of life on earth." (p. 239)
- "The 'population explosion' contains a built-in momentum, for as long as growth rates are above the replacement level [2.1 children per couple], a population will continue to grow. Even after the replacement level is reached, a population will continue to increase significantly for another 50 to 100 years." (p. 241)
- "To achieve the demographic transition that took place in the industrialized nations requires the developing countries to face a major task—to lower birth rates so as to match the lowered death rates. The experience of the developed nations suggests that the process of economic development is important in achieving this transition." (p. 244)
- "By the year 2000, about 51 percent of the world's population (81 percent in developed countries, 43 percent in developing countries) is expected to live in urban regions. . . . Furthermore, this growth in urban population is concentrating in large cities." (p. 246)
- "If the annual population growth rate for the United States remains at its present level, it will take about 97 years for the population to double itself; by the year 2000, the U.S. population would be approximately 250 million." (p. 250)

veral nations have shown that birth rates can be substantially reduced, giving credibility to the goals that are being established." (p. 250)

- "... worldwide expenditures for research on fertility control are well below \$100 million per year—only 10 percent of what the U.S. Government spends on cancer research alone." (p. 256)

Air Quality

- "During the past year, EPA completed a major evaluation of data on nationwide trends in air quality and emissions over the period 1940-72. . . . some improvements in the Nation's urban air quality have been achieved in recent years. Occurrences of poor air quality are still commonly observed, however, and worsening trends have been noted in some areas." (p. 257)
- "During the 1960's, average ambient TSP [Total Suspended Particulates] levels in urban areas reportedly declined on the order of 25 percent." (p. 262)
- "In spite of increased nationwide emissions, ambient SO₂ levels in urban areas have reportedly declined more than 50 percent since the mid-1960's. . . ." (p. 267)
- "... preliminary reports from New York City and Portland, Oregon, suggest that ambient carbon monoxide (CO) levels in the center city were reduced during the most severe months (winter, 1973-74) of the recent gasoline shortage." (p. 277)
- "... Philadelphia has reported that a marked upward trend in ambient sulfur dioxide (SO₂) occurred soon after a number of fuel sulfur variances were granted in the winter of 1973-74." (p. 278)

Water Quality

- "In summary, the EPA study [of water quality] provides a mixed picture regarding trends. . . . For oxygen demand and bacteria, progress is evident. With regard to nutrients, the disturbing trends reported in our 1972 Annual Report appear to have been confirmed. Still limited data on metals and pesticides also give cause for concern. These indications of trends should be interpreted with caution, but the findings with regard to increased nutrients are clear enough to indicate that this difficult problem requires increased attention." (p. 287)

Protecting the Generation of Pollution

- "In recent years the Nation had undertaken major programs with significant impacts upon the environment and the economy. . . . very few analytical tools were available for rapid, systematic, and comprehensive assessment of the impact of such programs. . . . In the past, several analytical tools had been developed which facilitate such assessments." (p. 290)
- "By varying the assumptions about such factors as labor force participation, economic growth, patterns of consumer demand, the implementation of pollution control programs, SEAS can be used to test the implications of assumptions about the future state of our economy and national environmental policies." (p. 292)
- "MERES is . . . a computerized data base permitting rapid and comprehensive analyses of the direct environmental effects of energy supply and use." (p. 298)

Minerals and Materials Resources

- "... supply and demand for minerals and materials are determined by the dynamic interaction of physical availability, costs of production, availability of technology, and degree of substitutability." (p. 30)

- "In 1950, the United States consumed 2 billion tons of new minerals and materials, equivalent to 26,000 pounds per capita of population. By 1972 . . . about 4 billion tons (40,000 pounds per capita) were consumed." (p. 312)
- " . . . it is a global fact of life that, so far as resources are concerned, there is an interdependence among nations that transcends national boundaries, economic and technical capabilities, or political ideologies." (p. 317)

Pesticides

- "Over a billion pounds of pesticides—insecticides, herbicides, and fungicides—are manufactured in the United States each year . . ." (p. 317)

Wildlife and Habitat

- "Our ability to recognize an endangered species has always depended as much on the status of our knowledge about that species as upon its actual endangered status." (p. 324)
- "The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has recognized for some time that approximately one-tenth (nearly 200 species) of the higher animals (mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, and fishes) in the United States are endangered. During the past two years, however . . . reviews have indicated that approximately one-tenth (100 species) of the plants and one-tenth (200 species) of the snails in the United States also appear to be threatened. Moreover, other studies have found that approximately one-tenth of our North American plant species are also presently endangered." (p. 325)

Environmental Indices and Interpretive Techniques

- " . . . there is a critical need for accurate and timely information about environmental conditions and trends, in order that important decisions affecting environmental quality and natural resources can be made on the most informed basis possible. . . . The general public and many decisionmakers in government and industry . . . must be supplied with comprehensive assessments of the significance of these data on a timely basis, thereby enabling these individuals to appreciate the feasible options and the consequences of alternative decisions." (p. 331)
- "The presently unsatisfactory state of our development of environmental indices and other interpretive techniques has . . . been due both to the difficulties of the problem and to a cautious attitude of the Federal Government and the scientific community." (p. 333)

4. The National Environmental Policy Act

This chapter reviews the evolution of NEPA over its first five years, including the adoption of environmental impact statement requirements by the states and foreign countries.

xix

Evolution of NEPA—The First Five Years

- "When the first 5 years of NEPA are examined, three broad stages of development are evident: an initial period, during which Federal agencies became aware of the Act; a transition period, during which agencies came to understand and adapt to its requirements; and the present period, in which NEPA is increasingly being integrated into the fabric of agencies' programs." (p. 372)
- "The years 1971 to 1973 placed particular strains on the AEC. The agency had to analyze the large number of plants in the licensing pipeline as well as new applications coming before it. But by mid-1974, the backlog had been surmounted and the changes required of the AEC regulatory program had been put into effect. The initial uncertainty and disruption had been overcome." (p. 378)
- " . . . NEPA has had a major impact on the Forest Service. The agency took a broad and positive view toward implementation of the Act, went far beyond a narrow concern with the Section 102 requirement, and integrated each step in the NEPA process—from initial environmental analysis through preparation of draft environmental statements, involvement of the public, analysis of comments, and preparation of final statements—into the planning and decisionmaking process." (p. 381)

Administrative Developments—1973-74

- "During this past year, many agencies engaged in a major effort to revise their procedures for the implementation of NEPA." (p. 381)
- " . . . in May 1974 EPA announced that it would voluntarily prepare impact statements on a variety of regulatory actions." (p. 388)
- "By June 30, 1974, four and a half years after NEPA was enacted, environmental impact statements had been prepared on 5,430 agency actions." (p. 388)

Judicial Developments—1973-74

- "In a number of significant judicial developments during the past year, the courts elaborated on the rights of citizen groups to be compensated for their expenses in bringing a NEPA lawsuit, on the relationship between NEPA and land use planning, on the extent to which an agency can delegate the preparation of a statement, and on the standards to be applied in assessing the adequacy of an impact statement." (p. 393)

International Developments

- "NEPA has had unique and important effects on the international community. That this domestic law should have such an impact testifies to its particularly broad administrative scope and to its conceptual strength. U.S. agencies have directly contributed to the Act's international importance and influence through their own NEPA processes. At the same time a number of other countries have recognized that adoption of the impact statement mechanism can fill critical needs for forecasting environmental effects." (p. 399)

State Environmental Impact Statement Requirements

- "Since 1970, 21 states and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico have adopted environmental impact statement requirements similar to those set forth in NEPA." (p. 401)
- "Integration of a state EIS process into a state's decisionmaking will take some time. Apart from the problem of resource constraints, many states

xxi

have no tradition of providing detailed documentation and analysis to assist decisionmaking. Hence, the impact statement process has created uncertainties on the state level which do not exist at the Federal level!" (p. 402)

Some Thoughts on the Future

- "Looking ahead at the next few years, the character and most probable major advance is likely to be in the quality of environmental analysis contained in impact statements!" (p. 409)
- "Impact statements usually analyze the initial or primary effects of a project, but they very often ignore the secondary or induced effects. A new highway located in a rural area may directly cause increased air pollution as a primary effect. But the highway may also induce residential and industrial growth, which may in turn create substantial pressures on available water supplies, sewage treatment facilities, and so forth. For many projects, these secondary or induced effects may be more significant than the project's primary effects." (p. 410)
- "... an environmental analysis needs to be prepared as a rough approximation during the initial planning of a project and then gradually refined as the planning of the project proceeds and as alternatives are identified, analyzed, and perhaps discarded. In this way, the environmental analysis at each stage in the planning process is appropriate to the decisions to be made at that stage." (p. 411)
- "In the future, it seems possible that the size of impact statements will eventually decrease. As the relevance of different types of information becomes apparent, the current approach of some agencies simply to catalog an enormous variety of facts should slowly begin to change." (p. 412)
- "NEPA is alive and well. It has passed through a transition period, during which agencies have become aware of the Act's widespread requirements, and the basic structure of the environmental impact statement process has been firmly established. NEPA has emerged as an integral and essential part of all Federal agencies' activities." (p. 413)

5. A Global Environment

This chapter describes the development of the United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP) and, in the framework of its Action Plan, the broad range of international environmental efforts now underway around the globe. The chapter also describes recent international activities undertaken bilaterally or multilaterally outside of the United Nations framework.

- "[T]his year, with the second meeting of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP), an integrated global approach to international environmental affairs has begun to take shape." (p. 427)

The UN Environmental Program and Environmental Fund

- "In the perception of developing countries, the major environmental problems relate to the lack of economic development. . . . The developed countries, in contrast, are more concerned about the impact of man on natural systems. . . . The Action Plan reflects the interests of both groups." (p. 432)
- "World Population Year is part of an effort to achieve worldwide awareness of population matters and to find a rational, workable balance between people and resources, so that the quality of human life everywhere can be improved through better knowledge, informed policy, and action." (p. 434)
- "Over the last year, world attention has been focused on drought in the Sahel, a strip of land stretching across Africa south of the Sahara Desert. . . . The drought-stricken area is as large as the continental United States, with a population of around 25 million. . . . Only in the past year have the enormity and consequences of the drought begun to be fully realized!" (p. 437)
- "Whales, more than any other form of life, have come to symbolize the problems of managing and protecting living resources." (p. 442)
- "The major achievement of the [IMCO] Conference was to end the practice of large-scale discharge of oily water ballast from tankers." (p. 444)
- "The environmental significance of [The Law of the Sea] Conference, held in Caracas this summer, cannot be overemphasized." (p. 445)
- "Earthwatch is one of UNEP's major functional tasks. It is designed to provide a global environmental assessment so that decisions on the management of the environment are sound and rational." (p. 449)

Bilateral Cooperation

- "During the last year an environmental problem of great importance to Mexico and the United States moved toward resolution as the result of an agreement. . . . on a 'Permanent and Definitive Solution to the International Problems of the Salinity of the Colorado River.'" (p. 453)
- "The United States and Canada are seeking mutually beneficial solutions to a number of environmental problems, ranging the length of the border from Puget Sound to the waters off Maine and New Brunswick." (p. 454)

Multilateral Cooperation

- "The OECD has developed an 'early warning system' to signal to other members actions taken in the environment that might significantly affect international trade. However, no clear cases of trade distortions attributable to differing environmental constraints or practices have been brought before the Committee." (p. 460)

Conclusion

- "This year's report has concentrated on the United Nations Environmental Program. The rapid development of this new organization is heartening. Its growth has encouraged nations in all stages of development to understand the need for environmental concern. UNEP is institutionalizing environmental concern on a global scale just as NEPA has done on a national scale in the United States." (p. 462)

6. CEO Studies

This chapter provides brief descriptions of some of CEO's analytical work over the past year.

OCS Oil and Gas—An Environmental Assessment

- "In his *Energy Message to Congress* on April 18, 1973, the President requested CEO to undertake a 1-year study of the relative environmental risks of oil and gas development in the Atlantic and Gulf of Alaska outer continental shelves (OCS) and to suggest ways in which the risks might be minimized or prevented. The results of our study were presented to the President on April 18, 1974." (p. 467)
- "As a result of the study, CEO developed a ranking of relative environmental risks (from least to greatest) that are associated with potential oil and gas operations in the Atlantic and Gulf of Alaska outer continental shelves." (p. 467)
- "CEO recognized that risk of damage to the human and natural environment is an inseparable part of almost any development, including the OCS. When the risk is acceptable, the Council stated that we should proceed with caution and with a commitment to prevent or minimize damage. The guiding principles in initiating development in new OCS areas must be to keep the risks at an acceptable level and to balance risks with benefits." (p. 469)

The Half and Half Plan for Energy Conservation

- "To stimulate serious examination of the opportunities open to our Nation through energy conservation, CEO in March developed the Half and Half Plan, calling for a serious long-term national program to conserve energy and meet the needs of a growing economy." (p. 475)
- "This target was based on growth in net per capita energy consumption of 0.7 percent per year and on a continuing conservation effort which would, through improved efficiency and elimination of waste, save energy at a rate of 0.7 percent per year. This program—half growth and half conservation—would provide an effective increase in usable energy of 1.4 percent per year, equal to the average rate of growth experienced from 1947 to 1972." (p. 475)

The MERES Energy Model

- "During the past year, CEO co-sponsored the development of the MERES model, a detailed data base to facilitate evaluation of the environmental impacts from energy systems." (p. 476)
- "To understand the environmental impacts of [an energy] system requires a detailed examination of every step in the energy supply and end-use chain, and a characterization of each link with respect to environmental impact and energy efficiency." (p. 477)
- "The data contained in the MERES system are being placed in a computerized information retrieval system, and computer programs are being written which will allow rapid analysis of the environmental effects of energy systems." (p. 478)

Offshore Nuclear Power Plants

- "The siting of nuclear power plants offshore in the ocean is under consideration by several utilities . . . Because the offshore concept is

promising from several points of view, and because relatively little information and analysis were available, CEO in the summer of 1973 initiated a major study to investigate the potential environmental effects." (p. 480)

Stormwater Runoff

- "The Enviro Control study documents the finding that runoff from storms contributes a major portion of the water pollution load in urban areas." (p. 481)
- "Planning for water pollution abatement must include analysis of the load contributed by runoff. . . . In many instances, such planning may show that abatement of pollution from runoff is more cost-effective than higher levels of point source treatment. Most importantly, this study shows that treatment of municipal and industrial discharges alone will generally not be sufficient to provide clean waters in urban areas." (p. 482)

Municipal Wastewater Treatment Alternatives

- "The study presents in a single volume the basic information necessary for a preliminary evaluation of 11 alternative municipal wastewater treatment technologies and 12 alternative sludge handling and disposal methods available today." (p. 483)
- "For each of these alternatives, the Battelle study provides detailed information on the environmental inputs (such as energy, concrete, steel, chemical, land, and labor), the environmental outputs (such as BOD, suspended solids, nutrients, heavy metals, atmospheric emissions, and sludges) and capital and operating costs." (p. 483)

Cross-Media Impact of Pollution Control

- "Pollution controls imposed to protect one environmental medium—the air, the water, or the land—can result in pollutant impacts on other media. . . . Sophisticated pollution control therefore requires the development of methodologies to define and evaluate the cross-media effects of different pollution control technologies." (p. 484)

Pollution Abatement Costs and the Distribution of Income

- "This study . . . analyzed the distribution across income levels of 'incremental' pollution abatement costs—those costs expected to be incurred to meet currently legislated standards beyond what would have been spent in the absence of Federal legislation—for air and water pollution control in 1972, 1976, and 1980." (p. 485)
- "The analysis indicates that, in the aggregate, costs are distributed somewhat regressively, at least up to the level of the median income family." (p. 485)

Pesticide Use

- "Excess application [of pesticides] occurs because it is difficult to predict pest outbreaks. Farmers, uncertain about when to use control measures, consider treatment a relatively inexpensive form of insurance." (p. 487)
- "The report recommends the development of a much more extensive information system . . . to offset the biased information distributed by pesticide manufacturers." (p. 487)

The Costs of Sprawl

- "The Council . . . recently published the results of a 1-year study of the economic, environmental, natural resource, and social effects of alternative residential (and commercial) development patterns on the urban fringe." (p. 488)
- "[T]he study results . . . show a surprising consistency: 'planning' to some extent, but higher densities to a much greater extent, result in lower economic costs, lower environmental costs, less consumption of natural resources, and a reduction in some personal costs for a given number of dwelling units." (p. 488)

Leisure Homes Study

- "... the study concludes that leisure homes are over time converted into permanent residences, and therefore should be viewed as a special form of early urbanization which generates the same types of economic, environmental, and social impacts as other residential developments." (p. 489)
- "... leisure home developments may create more serious environmental problems than most residential developments because they often take place where there are few effective land use controls and are often built to lower standards and in less suitable environments—for example, on mountainsides or in wetlands than normal suburban subdivisions." (p. 489)

Secondary Effects of Transportation and Sewage Facilities

- "The second part of the study has involved the development of tools to be used by planners and reviewers of proposed investments in analyzing the degree of development expected to be stimulated by new transportation and sewer investments." (p. 490)

Fuel Economy Project

- "The major generalization to be derived from these studies is that changes in gasoline prices affect gasoline consumption in a predictable manner in the short run and in a much more significant manner in the longer term, and therefore that automobile fuel consumption should not be thought of as an insensitive demand growing unvaryingly from year to year. Over a period of time rising gasoline prices induce consumers to demand smaller, more efficient vehicles. Manufacturers, in turn, respond rapidly by offering a greater selection of smaller cars and efficiency-improving innovations across their lines." (p. 491)

Ecosystems Models

- "Modeling of global and regional ecosystems is a new focus of intellectual inquiry and one which is highly complex. Construction of models requires vast amounts of data and careful validation and testing, and as yet their results can only be considered preliminary. But such models are promising tools for comprehending the complex interactions of global systems, and it is important that efforts to improve and validate them continue to go forward." (p. 494)

Preface

The Fifth Annual Report of the Council on Environmental Quality was prepared in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, Public Law 91-190, 42 U.S.C. 4321, which requires the Council to report at least once a year on the state of the environment and efforts to improve it.

The report discusses events up to August 1, 1974. References to the President therefore refer to Richard M. Nixon, who resigned office on August 9, 1974.

The Council welcomes comments on this report, especially suggestions for activities at the state and local levels of government and in the private sector. We would also appreciate comments on the report's presentation, including the appendices, footnote references, graphic material, and the like.

Although this report is the product of long and concerted efforts by the Council's staff and members and reflects excellent cooperation from Federal agencies, a number of individuals both inside and outside the Government deserve special gratitude and acknowledgment for their assistance. Special appreciation is due to: Martin Baughman and John Bell, Energy Laboratory of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; William Cox, Robert Horn, Frederick Leuter, and Robert Nelligan of the Environmental Protection Agency; Howard Campbell, Marc Imlay, and Chandler Robbins of the Fish and Wildlife Service; J. Clarence Davies of Resources for the Future, Inc.; Murray Goldberg and Walter Savian of Brookhaven National Laboratory; John Winters of the Indiana State Board of Health; and Susan Pondfield of the University of Pennsylvania. We are indebted to the Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, for permission to publish excerpts from an article from the *Survey of Current Business* which form Appendix 2 of Chapter 2 of this report. In particular we are grateful to Roma K. McNickle for her able and tireless efforts in preparing this report for publication.

The National Environmental Policy Act

"The public interest requires doing today those things that men of intelligence and good will would wish five or ten years hence, had been done," declared Edmund Burke nearly two centuries ago. At the turn of this decade, in pursuit of the public interest, Congress passed the National Environmental Policy Act—a comprehensive national policy for restoring, protecting, and enhancing the quality of our environment.

In NEPA, Congress declared that "each person should enjoy a healthful environment, and . . . each person has the responsibility to contribute to the preservation and enhancement of the environment." Congress also authorized and directed that "to the fullest extent possible . . . the policies, regulations, and public laws of the United States shall be interpreted and administered in accordance with the policies set forth in this Act." And focusing on the decision-making processes of Federal departments and agencies, Congress ordered that agencies prepare an environmental impact statement in connection with every major action which significantly affects the environment. Congress further ordered that this environmental analysis accompany the corresponding proposal through the agency's decisionmaking process and that agency officials carefully consider it at each stage. In passing the law, Congress demanded no less than a major new way of thinking and acting by the executive agencies of the Federal Government.

Nearly 5 years have passed since NEPA was enacted. Two years ago, in our Third Annual Report, we reviewed the initial impact of the law and discussed the process of change which it had initiated. Evolution has continued during the ensuing period. Overall, what began as a sharp departure from previous practice has become with

time an increasingly accepted and integral part of the Federal decisionmaking process. To a significant (if still incomplete) degree, NEPA has succeeded in its objective of incorporating an environmental perspective into the decisionmaking process of Federal agencies. Beyond that, the approaches of NEPA have spread beyond the Federal Government and have been adopted by state and local governments and even by other nations.

This chapter updates and expands on the perspective presented in the Council's Third Annual Report. The first section looks back over the last 5 years at the process by which Federal agencies adapted their activities to the law. The next sections cover significant events during the past year in administration of the law and in judicial interpretation of its requirements. Next discussed are the development of state NEPA's and the adoption of the impact statement process by foreign countries. The chapter concludes with some thoughts on what the future may hold for the environmental impact statement process.

Evolution of NEPA—The First Five Years

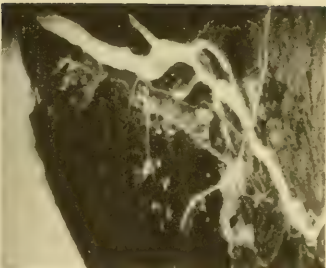
When the first 5 years of NEPA are examined, three broad stages of development are evident: an initial period, during which Federal agencies became aware of the Act; a transition period, in which agencies came to understand and adapt to its requirements; and the present period, in which NEPA is increasingly being integrated into the fabric of agencies' programs.

Development of Awareness—1969-70

The first stage in the development of NEPA began in the spring of 1969 and lasted about a year. During consideration of the bill that ultimately became NEPA, Congress saw a need to modify Federal administrative practice so as to encourage the development and use of environmental analysis in agency decisionmaking. On April 16, 1969, it was first suggested that an "action forcing mechanism" be inserted that would prod agencies to pay heed to the policies and goals of the Act. This suggestion led to the requirement that agencies prepare environmental impact statements on their major actions that significantly affect the environment.

NEPA was signed by the President on January 1, 1970. Initially, the agencies were generally unaware of the requirements of the Act. When the requirements were pointed out, most agencies adopted the position that NEPA did not apply to them at all—at least not to most of their programs—or, if it did apply, an impact statement could be prepared by their administrative staff as a finishing touch when the project went forward for final agency approval.

This first stage ended in April 1970 with the initial major court



One of the first major court cases involving NEPA concerned the Trans-Alaska pipeline. Photo shows where the pipeline will cross the Klutina River, which drains into the Copper River, a prime route for salmon to reach spawning sites.

decision under the Act—the Trans-Alaska Pipeline case.⁴ In this case, the court determined that the Secretary of the Interior could not grant permits for the construction of a road to be used in connection with construction of the pipeline, until he had met the requirements of NEPA. The decision gave reality and importance to NEPA, and it focused attention within agencies on the specific requirements of section 102(2) (C) of the Act.

The Transition Period—1970-73

The transition period began in the spring of 1970 and lasted approximately 3 years. During this period agencies came to grips with the fact that NEPA had to become a regular part of their activities. At first, many agencies attempted to comply with the Act on an ad hoc basis. Frequently, an agency would decide to prepare an impact statement only when challenged by the public for its failure to do so. The period was marked with uncertainty and, in some cases, disruption.

A number of basic questions surfaced during this period. What was meant by the concept, "major Federal action significantly affecting the environment"? When in the development of a project must an environmental impact statement be prepared? What must the impact statement contain? How were environmental consequences to be forecast?

To assist agencies in developing answers, CEQ issued three sets of instructions. In April 1971, CEQ's interim guidelines (issued a year earlier) were revised to provide expanded guidance on the timing of the preparation of a statement and its use in the agency's decision process.⁵ In May 1972, CEQ issued a set of recommendations on the contents of statements and on procedures for their

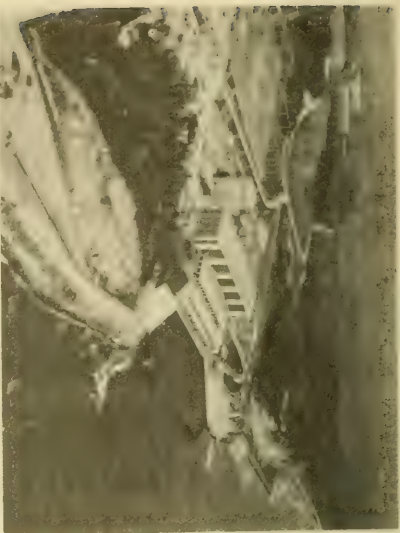
preparation and circulation to other agencies and the public.⁶ In August 1973, CEQ issued a further revision of its guidelines, establishing a detailed structure and comprehensive set of policies for the overall operation of the process.⁷ These three sets of directives built on the rapidly expanding base of agency experience and codified the major court decisions that were being handed down. By the summer of 1973, with these instructions in hand, most of the early uncertainty over NEPA's requirements had been resolved.

Experience of the AEC—The experiences of agencies during this transition period varied widely. Nonetheless, to understand the difficulties of the transition, it is useful to focus on how one agency wrestled with the requirements of the Act.

Under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954,⁸ the Atomic Energy Commission was given the regulatory responsibility to insure that peaceful uses of atomic energy do not result in undue risks to public health and safety. With regard to nuclear power plants, a comprehensive licensing process was established under which applicants were required to obtain first a permit to construct a plant and then a license to operate it.⁹

At the time NEPA was enacted, an applicant for a construction permit was required to submit a detailed technical study of the proposed site, the design of the facility, and the operating procedures which would be followed. After technical review by the AEC's regulatory staff, this application was submitted to the Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards (ACRS), a special group of experts established by Congress to advise the Commission on nuclear safety matters. After a mandatory hearing in which the public was invited to participate, an initial decision was issued by the Advisory Committee, which was then subject to review by the Atomic Safety and Licensing Appeal Board or by the Commission itself. Finally, when an application for the operating license was filed, normally about 2 years later, the regulatory staff and the ACRS again conducted a comprehensive safety review.¹⁰ If there was sufficient public interest, a hearing was held.

After enactment of NEPA, the AEC determined that the licensing of nuclear power plants was a "major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the environment" and that an impact statement was required. At the same time, AEC made an initial policy decision to implement NEPA within the framework of its ongoing regulatory program and to emphasize in the statement the radiological impact of the proposed facility. With regard to other environmental impacts, such as the thermal effects of the discharge of power plant cooling water, the AEC determined to accept certification of state or regional water quality agencies as adequate evidence that there would not be an adverse effect on the environment. AEC also made the decision to undertake environmental analysis only on new applications, determining that no environmental issues could



The proposed licensing of the Calvert Cliffs nuclear power plant sparked major concern about AEC's review of nuclear facilities. Picture shows the plant during the final stages of construction.

be raised at hearings on nuclear power plants noticed prior to March 1971. In short, the AEC initially determined that its NEPA analysis would be initiated prospectively for new power plants coming forward for licensing, and that its analysis would concentrate primarily on issues relating to radiation.¹¹

Calvert Cliffs¹—In July 1971, in one of the major NEPA decisions, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia ruled in the *Calvert Cliffs²* case that the AEC procedures were unacceptable.¹² The court declared that the AEC must undertake an independent evaluation and balancing of a variety of environmental factors, such as thermal effects, notwithstanding the fact that other Federal or state agencies had certified that their own environmental requirements would be satisfied. In each case, the benefits of the licensing action were to be assessed and weighed against the environmental costs, and alternatives were to be considered that would affect the balancing of values.

The decision also made clear that the Act was not to be read as requiring only an impact statement that might be properly prepared but later ignored. The court noted that the Act also mandates a careful and informed decisionmaking process. Environmental information was to be sought, reported, and, most importantly, used in making agency decisions.

The decision further required that contested as well as uncontested proceedings must undergo an independent substantive review of environmental matters, and that environmental issues must be considered in connection with all nuclear power reactor licensing decisions which took place after January 1, 1970, the effective date of NEPA. The court also required a NEPA review for construction permits issued prior to January 1, 1970, in cases where an operating license had not yet been issued.

Thus the decision in *Calvert Cliffs³* significantly broadened the range of issues which the AEC was required to consider in discharging its NEPA responsibilities. It also directed that this analysis be undertaken for many nuclear power plants initiated prior to the enactment of NEPA.

In August 1971, the AEC announced that it would not appeal the decision but would accept the judicial mandate and address NEPA responsibilities as defined by the court. In making the announcement, the Chairman of the AEC stated that

[T]he effect of our revised regulations will be to make the Atomic Energy Commission directly responsible for evaluating the total environmental impact, including thermal effect of nuclear power plants, and for assessing this impact in terms of the available alternatives in the need for electric power. We intend to be in a position to be responsive to the concerns of conservation and environmental groups as well as other members of the public. At the same time, we are also examining steps that can be taken to reconcile a proper regard for the environment with the necessity of meeting the nation's growing requirements for electric power on a timely basis.¹³

Impact of Calvert Cliffs⁴—The impact of the *Calvert Cliffs⁵* decision on the licensing and regulatory functions of the AEC was immediate and far-reaching. The broadened regulatory responsibilities required development of new technical expertise in the AEC as well as in industrial organizations, and it necessitated the development of new technical and cost-benefit analysis concepts. Further, the *Calvert Cliffs⁶* decision required the development of new procedural processes to provide for the participation of the applicant, other agencies, and the public in the environmental review process.

As an immediate problem, the *Calvert Cliffs⁷* decision resulted in a backlog of 110 nuclear power plants and 10 nuclear facilities requiring expanded or new environmental reviews. Whereas previously the AEC had devoted about one-half a man-year per case for NEPA review, after *Calvert Cliffs⁸* it invested 2 to 5 man-years for each application. Fortunately, the AEC had previously been involved in environmental research because of its environmental protection responsibilities with respect to nuclear material; hence the agency was able to draw on well-experienced people among its own employees and at three of its laboratories—Argonne, Oak Ridge, and Pacific Northwest—to meet this new workload.

Its new procedure involved, for each environmental report received from an applicant, the formation of a review team, consisting

of members of the regulatory staff and environmental scientists from the laboratories. These teams included specialists in the major scientific and engineering disciplines involved in evaluating environmental impact, normally ecology, hydrology, biology, radiation, health physics, meteorology, and chemical, mechanical, civil, and nuclear engineering. A single team, after reviewing the reports, undertook field and library research and wrote the impact statement, using all available information. If additional field data were required, the team recommended to the applicant that it produce them. In addition, the organization of regulatory personnel in Washington was altered. Within 4 months of the *Calvert Cliffs*¹¹ decision, about 200 people were involved in environmental review efforts.¹²

In order to facilitate the new environmental reviews, the AEC developed a series of guides for industry which defined the information necessary for evaluating environmental impacts. One of the series was the guide for preparation of environmental reports for nuclear power plants.¹³ This guide specified for the licensee applicant the kinds of information required in the preparation of his environmental report, including: (1) the site and reactor characteristics; (2) power needs in the area; (3) the environmental effects of site preparation; (4) plant and transmission facilities construction; (5) the environmental effects of plant operation; (6) effluent and environmental measurements and monitoring; (7) the environmental effects of accidents; (8) the economic and social effects of plant construction and operation; (9) alternative energy sources and sites; and (10) plant design alternatives.

An objective of the guide was to assure that the applicants would provide all of the required data in the first submission of the report and thus avoid uncertainties and time-consuming delays. The applicant's environmental report was required to demonstrate, through the cost-benefit analysis of the proposed plant, how in the applicant's judgment, the aggregate benefits outweighed aggregate costs. Upon receipt of an acceptable environmental report, the AEC, multidisciplinary teams would perform detailed evaluation of the potential environmental impact of the proposed nuclear power plant and the environmental cost-benefit analysis.

The AEC also adopted new approaches to public hearings. Rules, restructured for the conduct of licensing procedures, were aimed at assuring early and maximum participation of interested parties, timely availability of all relevant information, and effective and expeditious progress during the procedural steps in the hearing process.

The application of the NEPA review procedures has resulted over the past 3 years in many modifications and changes in nuclear plant design, including redesign of intake structures and major cooling systems, modifications of the thermal plume and the radiological and the chemical waste systems, rerouting of transmission lines, installation of fish screens, redesign of causeways, revision of environmental monitoring plans, and new studies of alternative cooling systems.¹⁴

The years 1971 to 1973 placed particular strains on the AEC. The agency had to analyze the large number of plants in the licensing pipeline as well as new applications coming before it. But by mid-1974, the backlog had been surmounted and the changes required of the AEC regulatory program had been put into effect. The initial uncertainty and disruption had been overcome.

Integration of NEPA into Agency Operations

The third stage of NEPA development began for many agencies with the promulgation of CEO's guidelines in August 1973. With the early uncertainties about NEPA clarified, the task was to weave the policies and procedural requirements of NEPA into each agency's programs. For many agencies, this stage is not yet complete. What must ultimately emerge is a consideration of the environmental implications of an agency's activities as an integral component of the agency's normal decisionmaking process. Naturally, the experiences of agencies differ. However, the Forest Service provides an interesting example of the integration of NEPA into the fabric of an agency's operations.

The Forest Service is one of the Nation's oldest natural resource agencies. It is responsible for national leadership in forestry. Its activities include the management, protection, and development of the 187-million-acre National Forest System to produce wood, water, forage, wildlife, and recreation; and cooperation with state foresters, private owners of forest lands, wood processors, and private and public agencies in all aspects of forestry management.

When NEPA was enacted, the Forest Service saw it as supportive of the Service's conservation ethic and fully consistent with its existing responsibilities as contained in the Organic Act of 1897 and the Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act of 1960.¹⁵ The Forest Service also perceived procedural similarities to existing practices. For example, the Service had for some years required multiple use surveys and impact surveys similar to environmental statements before undertaking actions such as major timber harvesting contracts, although the surveys had not required either formalized public review or a broad analysis of alternatives.

Because of these similarities, some officials of the Forest Service were tempted to view NEPA as not affecting their agency. This view did not prevail. Instead, the decision was made to implement fully the new law. A year after the passage of the Act, the Chief of the Forest Service said: "We are going through a period of interpreting the requirements of the Act. During this period, we must lean over backward to comply with both the letter and the spirit of this law and we must do our best to learn how to work with it. . . ."¹⁶

As a first step, the Forest Service integrated the mandates of

NEPA into its formal statement of objectives and policy. *Framework for the Future*, issued in early 1970,¹⁹ including protection and improvement of the quality of air, water, soil, of natural beauty, and of open space, among the agency's major objectives.

The Forest Service then developed instructions for implementing the impact statement requirements. The agency discovered that it could not develop a simple definition of major actions requiring a statement; therefore, a case-by-case evaluation of proposed actions against several criteria was required. With experience, the Forest Service was later able to identify certain activities that almost always require an impact statement, among them land use plans, new winter sports sites, major pesticide programs, and activities in roadless areas.

In 1971, the Forest Service issued detailed procedural instructions to its field offices on preparing and processing impact statements.²⁰ Since it is essential that environmental factors be considered early in planning and decisionmaking, the Forest Service decided to integrate the preparation of impact statements into its land use planning process. Late in 1971, the multiple use and land use planning system was completely revised in order to merge it with the requirements of NEPA.²¹ Later, on the basis of an interdisciplinary study, the Forest Service adopted a "unified planning and decision-making concept" (UPD),²² which changed the planning approach for the use of a forest area. In the past, decisions governing the use of an area for activities such as timber harvesting, grazing, mining, and recreation had been made more or less independently. Under UPD, decisions governing these different uses of an area were made together. NEPA was a major factor in the development of this integrated approach.

Setting policy was not the same as implementing it. The process of adapting to the new requirements and procedures took time because it affected the efforts of many Forest Service personnel. Since the Forest Service is highly decentralized, the responsibility for preparing impact statements was delegated to its field offices. Moreover, the effect of Forest Service policies was to require some form of environmental analysis on virtually all actions. For all major actions, an environmental impact statement (EIS) was prepared; for minor actions, environmental analysis covering the same major points as an EIS served as primary documentation for decisions and actions. As a result, the Forest Service policies and procedures required a very large number of Forest Service personnel to become involved in NEPA, not as a separate function or activity but as an integral part of planning and decisionmaking. Thus, rather than creating a separate organizational structure for NEPA, an Environmental Coordinator in Washington with only a small staff was assigned oversight, coordination, and leadership responsibility for NEPA. After this approach proved successful, similar positions were designed in the field.

NEPA also brought about major changes in the ways in which the Forest Service related to the public. Prior to NEPA, the public, especially the local public, were "informed" of Forest Service decisions. Rarely were they meaningfully involved in decisionmaking. Although some personnel are still reluctant to involve the public, the Forest Service has made major changes since NEPA in its attitudes and practices. Different forms of public participation are now used, depending on the situation and the stage of planning. In local areas, citizens are now invited early in a planning process to provide ideas and help identify issues and alternatives. Incorporation of NEPA public involvement requirements has broadened the "public" which is involved, making it possible for interested citizens to participate in decisions on projects proposed for any part of the country. Coupled with the requirement under NEPA to analyze alternatives to a proposal, this arrangement has resulted in the consideration of a much wider range of possible uses for a forest area than had occurred in the past.

The new approach to the environment has created more than procedural and administrative changes. It has also stimulated substantive review of Forest Service management practices, especially timber management.²³ Since the passage of NEPA, a number of studies have examined timber cutting practices from a long-term environmental perspective. The Forest Service itself has undertaken studies of the Bitterroot National Forest, the Monongahela National Forest, the Wyoming National Forests, as well as a nationwide survey of National Forest timber management.²⁴ Major reviews by authorities outside the Forest Service have included a study of clear-cutting by the deans of five forestry schools, an investigation of clear-cutting on public lands by a Senate subcommittee, an investigation by the West Virginia legislature of timber harvesting in the Monongahela National Forest, and a study of management practices of the Bitterroot National Forest in Montana by a team of scientists from the University of Montana.

In addition to timber management, other Forest Service responsibilities were affected by NEPA. In 1970, a comprehensive national survey of range ecosystems was initiated. This survey, completed in 1972, provides new guidance for the most productive and environmentally sound management of range lands. In 1974, the Service proposed the first regulations to control indiscriminate and damaging mineral prospecting and development activities on National Forest lands.

Because of the nature of its activities, the Forest Service recognized the value and need for program impact statements as early as 1971. Statements have been prepared on a variety of activities, including timber management, vegetation management, and pesticide use. One of the most complex program statements involved the review of National Forest roadless areas.

At the broadest level, an environmental analysis of all Forest Ser-

vice activities is currently being prepared. Called "The Environmental Program for the Future," this study is examining public needs and demands on the National Forests and defining alternatives for accomplishing objectives. It is the most ambitious comprehensive effort that the Forest Service has yet attempted.

In conclusion, NEPA has had a major impact on the Forest Service. The agency took a broad and positive view toward implementation of the Act, went far beyond a narrow concern with the Section 102 requirement, and integrated each step in the NEPA process—from initial environmental analysis through preparation of draft environmental statements, involvement of the public, analysis of comments, and preparation of final statements—into the planning and decisionmaking process. This is not to say that all difficulties have been resolved. Legal action is pending on several issues, and the quality of land use plans and impact statements can still be improved. Nonetheless, the overall picture is extremely encouraging in terms of the integration of NEPA into the fabric of the agency's operations.

Administrative Developments—1973-74

Agency NEPA Procedures

On August 1, 1973, CEQ issued new guidelines for the operation of the environmental impact statement process.²⁸ The guidelines (which are reproduced in Appendix D of this report) were discussed in detail in last year's Annual Report. They establish the basic structure and procedures governing the preparation of impact statements. They set forth the required contents of a statement and the responsibilities of parties reviewing and commenting on a draft statement. They also set forth NEPA's policies governing agencies' involvement of the public, and agencies' use of an impact statement in their decisionmaking process. Section 1500.3(a) directs agencies to review their NEPA procedures and revise them as may be necessary in order to conform to the guidelines.

During this past year, many agencies engaged in a major effort to revise their procedures for the implementation of NEPA. Table 1 sets forth the status of agencies' NEPA procedures, as of August 1, 1974, as well as citations to those procedures.

While an agency's NEPA procedures are important, they form only the skeleton for the operation of the agency's environmental impact statement process. Of greater importance is an understanding by agency staff of the purpose and goals behind NEPA, and of methods for making environmental analyses and assessing the significance of the results generated. The past year saw major progress in this direction. Simultaneous with the development of new NEPA procedures, agencies conducted numerous training sessions, work-

Table 1
Agency NEPA Procedures, as of August 1, 1974

Agency	Current procedures		Proposed revisions (if any)	
	Date	Citation ¹	Date	Citation ¹
Department of Agriculture				
Departmental				
Agriculture Stabilization and Conservation Service	May 29, 1974	39 F.R. 18678		
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	May 29, 1974	39 F.R. 18678	May 31, 1974	39 F.R. 20490
Farmers Home Administration	Jan. 29, 1974	39 F.R. 3696 ¹		
Forest Service	Aug. 29, 1972	37 F.R. 17459		
Rural Electrification Administration	May 3, 1973	38 F.R. 20919	Nov. 19, 1973	38 F.R. 31922
Soil Conservation Service	May 20, 1974	39 F.R. 23240		
	June 3, 1974	7 C.F.R. Part 650		
		39 F.R. 19646		
		36 F.R. 23676		
Appalachian Regional Commission	June 7, 1971			
Atomic Energy Commission				
Regulatory	July 18, 1974	10 C.F.R. Part 51		
		39 F.R. 26279		
Non-Regulatory	Feb. 14, 1974	10 C.F.R. Part 11		
		39 F.R. 5620		
Canal Zone Government	Oct. 20, 1972	37 F.R. 22669		
Central Intelligence Agency	Jan. 28, 1974	39 F.R. 3579		
Civil Aeronautics Board	July 1, 1971	14 C.F.R. §399.110	May 24, 1974	39 F.R. 18288
		36 F.R. 12513		
Department of Commerce	Oct. 23, 1971	36 F.R. 21368		
Department of Defense	Apr. 26, 1974	32 C.F.R. Part 214	Dec. 6, 1973	38 F.R. 33625
		39 F.R. 14699		
Corps of Engineers	Apr. 8, 1974	33 C.F.R. §209.410		
		39 F.R. 12737		
Delaware River Basin Commission	July 11, 1974	18 C.F.R. Part 401		
		39 F.R. 25473		

Environmental Protection Agency	Jan. 17, 1973	40 C.F.R. Part 6 38 F.R. 1696	July 17, 1974	93 F.R. 26253
Federal Communications Commission	July 24, 1972	37 F.R. 15711		
Federal Power Commission	Dec. 18, 1972	Commission Order No. 415-C 37 F.R. 28412		
Federal Trade Commission	Nov. 19, 1971	16 C.F.R. §1.81-1.85 36 F.R. 22814		
General Services Administration			Apr. 16, 1974	GSA Order ADM 1095 39 F.R. 13722
Federal Supply Service	Dec. 11, 1971	FSS 1095.1A 36 F.R. 23702		
Transportation and Communications Service	June 30, 1971	TCS 1095.1		
Property Management and Disposal Service	Dec. 30, 1971	PMD Order 1095.1A 36 F.R. 23704		
Public Buildings Service	Mar. 2, 1973	PBS Order 1095.1B		
Department of Health, Education and Welfare Departmental	Oct. 17, 1973	HEW General Administration Manual—Chapters 30-10 through 30-16		
Food and Drug Administration	Mar. 15, 1973	21 C.F.R. Parts 6,601 38 F.R. 7001	Apr. 16, 1974	39 F.R. 13741
Department of Housing and Urban Development	July 18, 1973	38 F.R. 19182	Feb. 22, 1974	39 F.R. 6815
Department of the Interior Departmental	Sept. 27, 1971	36 F.R. 19343		
Bonneville Power Administration	Jan. 19, 1972	37 F.R. 815		
Bureau of Indian Affairs	Sept. 17, 1970	Departmental Manual Release		
Bureau of Land Management	July 31, 1974	Departmental Manual Release		
Bureau of Mines	Feb. 9, 1972	37 F.R. 2895		
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation	Mar. 24, 1972	37 F.R. 6501		
Bureau of Reclamation	Jan. 18, 1972	37 F.R. 1126		
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Dec. 1971	37 F.R. 207		
Geological Survey	Mar. 11, 1972	37 F.R. 5263		
National Park Service	July 29, 1974	Internal National Park Service Manual		

See footnotes at end of table.

Agency NEPA Procedures, As Of August 1, 1974—Continued

Agency	Current procedures		Proposed revisions (if any)	
	Date	Citation ¹	Date	Citation ¹
Interstate Commerce Commission	Mar. 28, 1972	49 C.F.R. § 1100.250 37 F.R. 6318		
Department of Justice (Law Enforcement Assistance Administration)	Feb. 6, 1974	28 C.F.R. Part 19 39 F.R. 4736		
Department of Labor	Mar. 15, 1974	29 C.F.R. Part 1999 39 F.R. 9959		
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	Apr. 10, 1974	14 C.F.R. § 1204.11 39 F.R. 12999		
National Capital Planning Commission	Aug. 1972	37 F.R. 16039		
National Science Foundation	Jan. 28, 1974	45 C.F.R. Part 640 39 F.R. 3544		
Small Business Administration	Oct. 20, 1972	37 F.R. 22697		
Department of State Departmental	Aug. 31, 1972	37 F.R. 19167		
International Boundary and Water Commission	Mar. 14, 1974	39 F.R. 9868		
Tennessee Valley Authority	Feb. 14, 1974	39 F.R. 5671		

Department of Transportation Departmental Federal Aviation Administration Federal Highway Administration	Nov. 1, 1973	38 F.R. 30215		
	June 19, 1973	FAA Order 1050.1A		
	Sept. 7, 1972	Policy and Procedure Manual (PPM) 90-1 37 F.R. 21803	Nov. 1, 1973	38 F.R. 30192.
	Dec. 11, 1973	Commandant Instruction 5922.10A Series 38 F.R. 34135		
Urban Mass Transportation Administration	Feb. 1, 1972	DOT Order 5610.1 37 F.R. 22692		
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	Nov. 20, 1972	DOT Order 560-1 38 F.R. 30215	Dec. 21, 1973	38 F.R. 35018
Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation	Nov. 1971	Procedure SLS 2-5610.1A	Nov. 21, 1973	38 F.R. 32179
Department of the Treasury	Apr. 26, 1974	39 F.R. 14796		
Internal Revenue Service	Aug. 12, 1971	36 F.R. 15061		
Veterans Administration	June 17, 1974	39 F.R. 21016		
Water Resources Council	Feb. 10, 1971	36 F.R. 23711		

¹ Citations are given to an agency's procedures where they have been published in the *Federal Register* or otherwise formally issued.

² These procedures, while issued in proposed form, are currently being followed on an interim basis.

shops, and seminars for their staffs. Over 100 separate meetings were held across the United States, involving a total of several thousand agency personnel. These meetings were aimed at explaining the basic tools and understanding necessary to integrate the spirit of the impact statement process into an agency's operations.

Studies of NEPA

During this past year, several studies were completed or initiated on selected aspects of the impact statement process. These efforts were directed at agency implementation of the NEPA process, at selected case studies, and at the development of better methodologies for predicting the environmental consequences of different actions.

NEPA Process Studies—At the beginning of the year, CEQ commissioned separate in-depth studies of the impact of NEPA on the decisionmaking processes of the Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), and the Department of the Navy.²⁶ These studies emphasized the relationship between the agencies' internal planning, implementation, and control procedures and the environmental impact statement process. Impediments to full implementation of NEPA were investigated.

Forest Service procedures were found to comply substantially with both the letter and spirit of NEPA and with the Council's guidelines. As noted earlier, NEPA has been merged into the Forest Service planning system to form a single integrated process. The study concluded that the quality of the land use plans and analysis could still be improved, in particular through collection of better sociological and economic information.

BLM has supplemented its planning system at critical points to fulfill NEPA's requirements and is now developing additional changes in the system to better emphasize environmental values. BLM has not generally prepared environmental statements on its management framework plans, believing that statements can be more effectively prepared on specific actions later in its decision process. The study recommended that impact statements should be prepared on these plans.

BLM's implementation of NEPA has been highly centralized. The study recommended that authority to decide whether a statement should be prepared and to approve the release of the statement be delegated to the official otherwise responsible for the proposed action. Within the BLM, NEPA has produced increased public participation in the Bureau's planning activities.

The study of the Department of the Navy illustrated the importance of the attitudes of senior agency officials. The report identified a widespread concern about the environment at the Navy's interme-

date and lower management levels and documented substantial efforts to prevent environmental problems before they arose. The report attributed this to the interest of senior agency officials in carrying out Navy projects in a manner designed to avoid environmental damage. The report noted, however, that the degree of integration of the procedural requirements of NEPA varies from program to program, in part because of the different time frames available for the preparation of underlying documentation.

Taken together, the studies provide concrete information on the efficacy of different approaches which several agencies have taken in the establishment of their impact statement process.

NEPA Case Studies—In addition to these studies of the NEPA process, several case studies of the impact of NEPA on particular projects were completed during the year. A study of the Army Corps of Engineers' proposed Oakley reservoir in southern Illinois was compiled by Roger W. Findley at the University of Illinois.²⁷ A study of the Corps' New Melones reservoir in California was compiled by John Randolph at Stanford University.²⁸ In addition, CEQ has recently contracted for several case studies on how NEPA influenced the development of specific projects. The major objective in each instance will be to show how NEPA can, in a particular situation, help improve the design of a project. CEQ intends to publish these case studies as they become available.

Methodologies for Environmental Analysis—Section 102(2) (B) of NEPA requires that agencies identify and develop methods and procedures which will insure that presently unquantified environmental amenities and values may be given appropriate consideration in decisionmaking along with economic and technical values. At the time NEPA was passed, few methodologies existed for making environmental forecasts. That situation is changing.

The Environmental Protection Agency has begun to prepare detailed methodologies for analyzing the environmental aspects of different types of projects. During the past year, handbooks on how to analyze a highway project and how to write an impact statement for a sewage treatment plant project were prepared.²⁹ EPA plans during this next year to develop handbooks for water resource projects, nuclear power plants, airports, and urban transportation systems.

The Institute for Ecology (TIE), under a grant from the Ford Foundation, is also engaged in developing methodologies for analyzing the environmental effects of different types of projects. Using teams composed primarily of university faculty and graduate students, TIE has prepared detailed reviews of selected impact statements. During the coming year, TIE plans to draw on the expertise gained in these reviews to develop substantive guidelines for writing impact statements for various categories of projects.

EPA and NEPA

Although EPA traditionally applied the environmental impact statement process to its program of grants for construction of municipal sewage treatment facilities, there had been substantial uncertainty whether NEPA was meant to apply to the agency's regulatory activities.

In enacting the 1972 Amendments to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, Congress specified that no actions of the Administrator under the Act required impact statements except grants for waste treatment facilities and permits for discharges from new sources.³⁰ In 1973 and 1974, several courts reviewed the application of NEPA's impact statement requirements to actions of the Administrator under the Clean Air Act³¹ and the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act.³² In every case, the court concluded that EPA's actions were not subject to the impact statement requirement, primarily on the ground that EPA prepares the "functional equivalent" of an impact statement in the documentation supporting its actions.³³ And in June 1974 Congress provided in the Energy Supply and Environmental Coordination Act that no action taken under the Clean Air Act shall be deemed a major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment within the meaning of NEPA.³⁴ As a result, it now appears that EPA is legally not required to prepare impact statements in connection with its regulatory activities.

Nonetheless, in May 1974 EPA announced that it would voluntarily prepare impact statements on a variety of regulatory actions.³⁵ EPA concluded that the objective of NEPA—to build into each agency a careful consideration of all environmental aspects of its proposed actions—could be beneficially applied to many of EPA's regulatory functions. Under this new policy, which became effective October 15, 1974, impact statements will be prepared in connection with such actions as the establishment of national ambient air quality standards, the designation of sites for ocean dumping, and the cancellation of a pesticide registration.

Statistics on the Impact Statement Process

By June 30, 1974, four and a half years after NEPA was enacted, environmental impact statements had been prepared on 5,430 agency actions. Final impact statements had been completed for 3,344 of these actions. Draft impact statements had been issued for the remaining 2,086 actions.

Last year's Annual Report indicated a downward trend in the annual number of impact statements being prepared. The number of new statements filed with CEQ declined from a high of 1,949 in 1971 to 1,371 in 1972 and 1,148 in 1973. However, a projection of

the figures for the first 6 months of 1974 indicates a slight increase in the number of statements likely to be filed this year. It is still too early to be certain whether this projection from the submissions in the first half of 1974 represents the beginning of a change in the downward trend of the last 3 years. Figure 1 presents the number of impact statements which have been filed annually with the Council. Figure 2 presents the number of impact statements prepared by each agency from January 1, 1970, to July 1, 1974. Figure 3 presents the number of impact statements by type of project from January 1, 1970, to July 1, 1974.

The Department of Transportation continues to file the largest number of statements. At the same time, both in absolute terms and as a proportion of the total number of statements filed by all agencies, DOT statements have decreased each year since 1971. For 1973, DOT statements numbered 432 and comprised 37 percent of all filings. For the first six months of 1974, DOT statements numbered 196 and accounted for 33 percent of all filings. Last year's Annual Report attributed this downward trend to better screening of insignificant actions by the Federal Highway Administration and the Federal Aviation Administration, and to the consolidation of numerous small highway statements into fewer, but broader, statements. These actions appear to be continuing. Even when DOT decides not to prepare a detailed statement, it still prepares a preliminary environmental analysis to support its decision on the proposed action. The Army Corps of Engineers is second in terms of the number of

Figure 1
Environmental Impact Statements Filed Annually

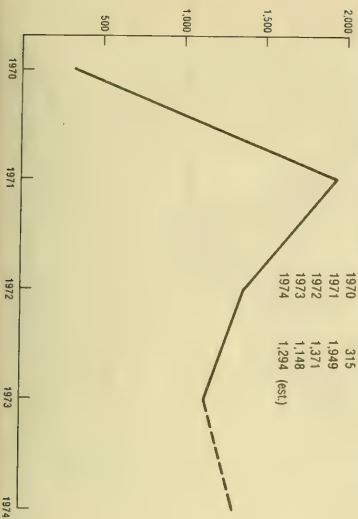


Figure 2

Environmental Impact Statements Filed Annually, by Agency, to July 1, 1974

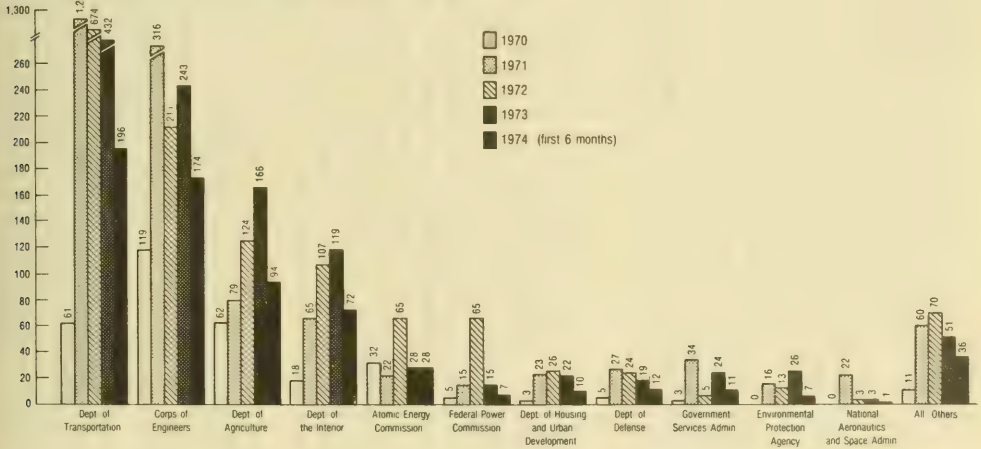
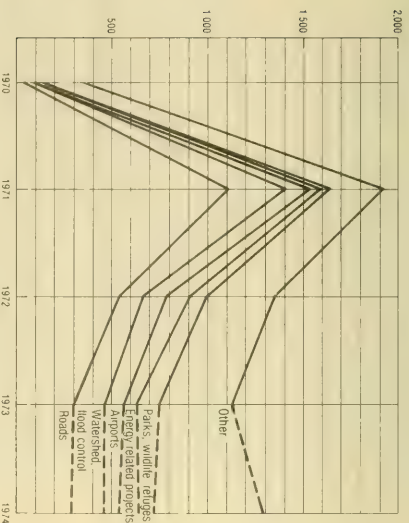


Figure 3
Environmental Impact Statements Filed Annually,
by Project Type



statements annually prepared by a single agency. The Corps filed 243 statements in 1973, as compared with 211 in 1972, and is currently preparing statements at the rate of 396 per year. This increase appears to result primarily from the Corps' decisions to prepare analyses on a large number of projects initiated prior to the enactment of NEPA, and also on a larger proportion of its operation and maintenance activities. Corps of Engineers statements presently comprise 21 percent of all new statement filings.

During the last year, several agencies submitted impact statements for the first time. Among them were the Energy Policy Office (now the Federal Energy Administration),³⁶ the Architect of the Capitol,³⁷ and the Department of Labor.³⁸

Diversity of Impact Statements

During 1973, impact statements were prepared for a broad range of actions, particularly in the energy field. The Energy Policy Office filed an impact statement on its priority system for the allocation of low-sulfur petroleum products.³⁹ The Department of the Interior filed impact statements on the sale of oil and gas leases on the outer continental shelf,⁴⁰ on the leasing of Federal lands for oil shale and

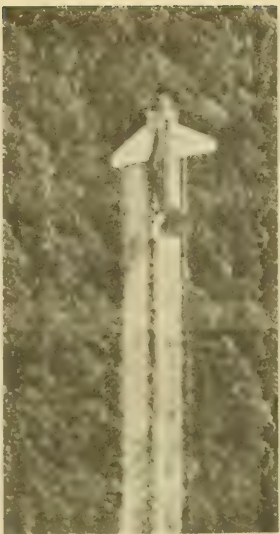
geothermal development,⁴¹ and on its coal mining plans.⁴² The statements on coal development are the first of a number to come. Each of them will be examining, for a different part of the country, the physical effects of proposed strip mining, the feasibility of reclamation, the competition between mining and existing uses of the land and water, and the comparative environmental costs of using coal as opposed to other energy sources.

During the last year, the Department of the Interior also prepared 28 environmental impact statements related to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.⁴³ The statements analyze the consequences of the incorporation of about 80 million acres of Alaskan lands still within the unserved public domain into the National Park, National Forest, National Wildlife Refuge, and National Wild and Scenic Rivers systems.

Several statements were prepared during the past year in the international area. One of the most important concerned the U.S. negotiating position at the United Nations Law of the Sea Conference which opened this summer in Caracas.⁴⁴ While the major thrust of the statement was on modes of developing hard mineral deposits in the deep seabed, the wide-ranging concerns of the Conference in such areas as territoriality, free navigation, and fishing rights were also covered. The State Department also prepared an impact statement on U.S. alternatives to improve the quality of Colorado River water that flows into Mexico.⁴⁵ Large U.S. diversions, combined with the high salinity of irrigation runoff, reduce the quality of the water that reaches Mexico to a level below that stipulated by mutual agreement between the two countries. The proposed desalinization plant is discussed in Chapter 5.

Impact statements covering state or local projects with major environmental implications also created intense interest this past year. For example, the Department of Transportation in 1973 issued a draft impact statement on the extension of interstate highway I-66 from suburban Virginia into Washington, D.C.⁴⁶ Of major concern here is the impact of the proposed highway on the metropolitan area. The impact statement analyzed whether mass transit or a highway/mass transit combination could better meet the metropolitan area's transportation needs.

The past year also saw a sharp increase in the number of "program statements," covering entire programs within an agency rather than a single action within the program, or the cumulative effects of a number of distinct but interrelated projects. For example, the Department of Agriculture analyzed its overall use of herbicides in various states and regions of the country through program statements;⁴⁷ the Department of Commerce prepared a program statement on its overall program for the construction of new tankers;⁴⁸ and the AEC filed a program statement on its development of the



Impact statements have been prepared by the Department of Agriculture on spraying of pesticides in National Forests.

liquid metal fast breeder reactor.⁴⁹ While program statements do not yet form a large proportion of the total number of statements, they offer an unprecedented opportunity to analyze major policy issues associated with the formulation of government programs. CEO strongly encourages agencies to prepare such statements in the development of new programs and in the review or modification of programs already in operation.

Judicial Developments—1973-74

In a number of significant judicial developments during the past year, the courts elaborated on the rights of citizen groups to be compensated for their expenses in bringing a NEPA lawsuit, on the relationship between NEPA and land use planning, on the extent to which an agency can delegate the preparation of a statement, and on the standards to be applied in assessing the adequacy of an impact statement.

Legal Expenses of Citizen Groups in Bringing NEPA Lawsuits

American courts have traditionally barred recovery of legal expenses even by successful litigants. Only two narrow exceptions to this rule have generally been recognized. First, legal fees have been awarded in cases in which an opposing party has acted in bad faith, in order to punish the party's obdurate behavior.⁵⁰ The second exception covers cases in which a suit has conferred benefit on members of a clearly ascertainable class and an award of fees would serve to spread the costs of the litigation among these beneficiaries.⁵¹

Recently, a third exception to the general rule has emerged. Several courts concluded that the interests of justice require fee shifting where the plaintiff has acted as a "private attorney general" vindicating an important public interest.

In 1974, in *Wilderness Society v. Morton*,⁵² the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia ordered that the legal expenses of the Wilderness Society, the Environmental Defense Fund, and the Friends of the Earth be paid for their efforts as "private attorneys general" in the Trans-Alaska Pipeline case.⁵³ According to the court, not to award counsel fees in a case involving relatively little injury to single individuals but collectively great harm to important public interests could seriously frustrate the purposes of Congress.

Where the law relies on private suits to effectuate Congressional policy in favor of broad public interests, attorney's fees are often necessary to ensure that private litigants will initiate such suits. . . . Substantial benefits to the general public should not depend upon the financial status of the individual volunteering to serve as plaintiff or upon the charity of public minded lawyers.⁵⁴

The court went on to say that:

Our decision today may increase the willingness of skilled lawyers throughout the nation to undertake public interest litigation on behalf of unnamed citizens with just, lawful, and important claims. This proposition we of course accept, and count it a happy result of our decision.⁵⁵

The court observed that although the NEPA issue was resolved by Congress and not through litigation, the plaintiff's efforts in pursuing the issue deserved an award of attorney's fees. "Where litigation serves as a catalyst to effect change and thereby achieves a valuable public service, an award of fees may be appropriate even though the suit never proceeds to a successful conclusion on the merits."⁵⁶ The court pointed out that the public's interests had been substantially furthered as a result of the litigation. First, the permit conditions for the pipeline had been altered to provide for substantial additional protection of the environment. Second, under the new permit the government would receive fair market value for the use of its land rather than allowing the land to be used free, as had been the practice in the past. And third, the pipeline company would now be strictly liable for damages resulting from its use of the right-of-way. According to the court, the lawsuit had resulted in development of a substantially better project, and the plaintiffs were entitled to recover their expenses for having brought this about.

The court noted that, technically, only the Interior Department had violated the law. However, the court went on to point out that the Alyeska Pipeline Company had persuaded the government to grant the right-of-way, had actively participated in the litigation, and "unquestionably was a major and real party at interest in this case."⁵⁷ Accordingly, the court determined that the government and Alyeska should each bear one-half of the citizen groups' expenses. However, since sovereign immunity bars imposition of

attorneys' fees against the United States (unless they are expressly provided for by an Act of Congress), only that portion to be borne by Alyeska could ultimately be assessed. Because of sovereign immunity, that part which would otherwise be borne by the government must be assumed by the citizen groups.

In dissenting to the court's opinion, several judges stated that in their view the citizen groups had not conferred any public benefit by their actions. The judges pointed out that the lower court had ruled against the plaintiffs on the issue of the adequacy of the final impact statement and implied that, at most, they should only be considered potentially eligible for reimbursement for work in connection with the Mineral Leasing Act issue, on which they ultimately prevailed.

Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission v. Postal Service

This case²⁸ concerned the construction of a bulk mail facility for the U.S. Postal Service near Washington, D.C. The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission opposed construction of the facility and, in particular, urged that an environmental impact statement be prepared. The Corps of Engineers, as contractor for the U.S. Postal Service, prepared an environmental assessment and, on the basis of this assessment, concluded that no impact statement was required. All parties agreed that construction of the mail facility was a "major Federal action." Disagreement centered on whether the facility would "significantly" affect the environment. The U.S. District Court concluded that the Corps' determination that an impact statement was not required was not unreasonable,²⁹ and the plaintiffs appealed the decision to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

In rendering its decision, the Court of Appeals developed two major propositions. First, it pointed out that the proposed facility would be inconsistent with the local zoning for the facility site, and that this required an especially careful inquiry by the government into the potential significance of the project's environmental effects.

The question of significance takes on a distinctive cast in the context of land-use planning. We think that much may turn on whether the Federal Government conforms to or deviates from local or regional regulations to land use. . . . When local zoning regulations and procedures are followed in site location decisions by the Federal Government, there is an assurance that such environmental effects as flow from the special uses of land—the safety of the structures, cohesiveness of neighborhoods, population density, crime control, and aesthetics—will be no greater than demanded by the residents acting through their elected representatives. There is room for contention, and there may even be a presumption, that such incremental impact on the environment as is attributable to the particular

proposed by the Federal agency is not "significant" When, on the other hand, the Federal Government exercises its sovereignty so as to override local zoning protections, NEPA requires more careful scrutiny.³⁰

CEQ, in § 1500.8(a) (2) of its guidelines, has pointed out the need for agencies to carefully inquire into the relationship between their proposed project and land use plans for the affected area. This decision highlights the need to do so, not only in the writing of an impact statement but also in making the threshold decision of whether a project will significantly affect the quality of the environment.

The second major pronouncement by the Court of Appeals concerned the procedures to be followed in judicial review of an agency's "negative assessment." The court stated that, in general, three basic questions need to be addressed:

First, did the agency take a "hard look" at the problem, as opposed to bald conclusions, unaided by preliminary investigation. . . . Second, did the agency identify the relevant area of environmental concern. . . . Third, as to problems studied and identified, does the agency make a convincing case that the impact is insignificant. . . .³¹

The court in this instance was unable, on the basis of the information before it, to answer all the questions in favor of the government and thus remanded the case to the District Court for further investigation. The court's opinion makes it clear, however, that an agency must be able to demonstrate to a court, in any case of arguably significant environmental impact, that it has investigated the environmental effects of the proposed action. If an agency has decided not to prepare an impact statement, it must further be able to document, with analysis³² as opposed to bald conclusions,³³ that the effects of the proposed action will clearly not be significant.

Agency Delegation of the Preparation of the Impact Statement

During the last few years, legal challenges have been made to a number of impact statements because they were written by a private party or a state agency rather than the cognizant Federal agency. Plaintiffs have argued that NEPA requires a Federal agency to prepare its own impact statement and that this responsibility may not be delegated. According to plaintiffs, the delegation of the preparation of a statement to an interested outside party risks the production of a biased analysis rather than an objective independent study and thus contravenes the policies of NEPA. Courts have so far responded to these challenges with somewhat conflicting decisions.

In *Greene County Planning Board v. Federal Power Commission*,³⁴ the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit held that the FPC's use, in connection with public hearings on an applicant's proposal, of the applicant's environmental analysis rather than an impact state-

ment independently prepared by its own staff, violated the policies of NEPA. According to the court,

The Federal Power Commission had abdicated a significant part of its responsibility by substituting the statement of [the applicant] for its own. The Commission appears to be content to collate the comments of other federal agencies, its own staff and the intervenors and once again to act as an umpire. The danger of this procedure, and one obvious shortcoming, is the potential, if not the likelihood, that the applicant's statement will be based upon self-serving assumptions.⁶⁵

The court went on to point out that

Intervenors generally have limited resources, both in terms of money and technical expertise, and thus may not be able to provide an effective analysis of environmental factors. It was in part for this reason that Congress has compelled agencies to seek the aid of all available expertise and formulate their own position early in the review process. (emphasis added)

In *Conservation Society v. Secretary*,⁶⁶ the court reached a similar conclusion in holding that a highway impact statement prepared by a state highway agency and then reviewed by the Federal Highway Administration did not satisfy NEPA. According to the decision, NEPA requires that a statement be prepared by the responsible Federal agency, not the recipient of the proposed Federal aid.

Several other cases, however, have reached somewhat contrary conclusions. In *Life of the Land v. Binniger*,⁶⁷ the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit concluded that NEPA was satisfied by the Federal Aviation Administration's active participation in, and review of, an impact statement covering a proposed runway project, even though the statement was prepared by a private consulting firm which had a financial interest in the approval of the project. In *Citizens Environmental Council v. Volpe*,⁶⁸ the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit held that the Department of Transportation's review and adoption of a highway impact statement that was prepared by the state highway agency was consistent with the goals of NEPA. Similar conclusions were reached in *Movement Against Destruction v. Volpe*,⁶⁹ *Citizens v. Binnegar*,⁷⁰ *Iowa Citizens for Environmental Quality v. Volpe*,⁷¹ *National Forest Preservation Group v. Butz*,⁷² and *Northside Tenants' Rights Coalition v. Volpe*.⁷³

At the present time, then, there appears to be some disagreement within the judicial system on the extent to which the preparation of an impact statement may be delegated to an interested private party or state agency. No court has yet held that a Federal agency may fully delegate the preparation of a statement to such an outside group. At least some review of the statement by the Federal agency appears necessary, as does assumption of responsibility by the Federal agency for the adequacy of the environmental analysis contained in the statement. At the same time, the courts appear to differ on the extent to which a Federal agency must engage in an independent environmental analysis.

CEQ has traditionally not objected to delegation of the preparation of a statement in those instances where the Federal agency has main-

tained responsibility for the objectivity and adequacy of the statement.⁷⁴ Efficient use of resources suggests that the party closest to the development of a project should engage in at least its preliminary environmental analysis. Where this party is a state or local government, the responsibility of the Federal agency is to ensure that environmental considerations are meaningfully integrated into the project's design. This requires at least some review of the project and the impact statement by the agency. But it does not require an agency in every case to engage in an independent preparation of the impact statement.

At the present time (August 1974) Congress is considering deletion of the implementation of NEPA in connection with the Housing Act of 1974. This Act will provide for block grants to local units of government. In many cases, the local units of government will be able to use the grants without prior approval by the Department of Housing and Urban Development of the specific projects or programs to be financed. In such cases, the local unit of government will be required, under the Housing Act of 1974, to prepare an impact statement that would otherwise be required of HUD by NEPA. HUD will retain responsibility to assure that procedures providing for full review of environmental factors are faithfully followed. In general, HUD's involvement in the preparation of an impact statement under the Housing Act of 1974 will vary directly with the degree of its participation in the design or approval of the projects and programs which are funded.

Where the party closest to the project is a private applicant, somewhat greater involvement by the Federal agency is required. Private projects frequently do not reflect the public's concern for the preservation and enhancement of the environment to the same extent as do state and local government projects. CEQ has thus not supported the practice of allowing private applicants for Federal permits to prepare the entire impact statement, which is in turn circulated by the agency as its own.

Adequacy of an Impact Statement

In a major court decision, *National Helium v. Morton*,⁷⁵ the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit ruled on the general test to be applied by a court in determining the adequacy of an agency's impact statement. The court pointed out that one must distinguish between judicial review of an agency's final decision for compliance with the Administrative Procedures Act⁷⁶ and judicial review of the agency's environmental impact statement for compliance with NEPA. In carrying out this latter inquiry, the court held that the "rule of reason" is the appropriate standard. According to the court,

[Our view is that the review of the FES [final environmental impact statement] is limited to the following:

- (1) Whether the F-15s possess all of the five procedural requirements of NEPA.
- (2) Whether the environmental impact statement constitutes an objective good faith compliance with the demands of NEPA.
- (3) Whether the statement contains a reasonable discussion of the subject matter involved in the five required areas.¹⁹

After reviewing the impact statement prepared by the Department of the Interior, the court concluded that the statement was "fully acceptable." The court pointed out that NEPA

should not be viewed as necessitating that the completion of an impact statement be unreasonably or interminably delayed in order to include all potential comments or the results of works in progress which might shed some additional light on the subject of the impact statement. Such a result would inordinately delay or prevent any decision in environmental cases. The court should look for adequacy and completeness in an impact statement, not perfection.²⁰

International Developments

NEPA has had unique and important effects on the international community. That this domestic law should have such an impact testifies to its particularly broad administrative scope and to its conceptual strength. U.S. agencies have directly contributed to the Act's international importance and influence through their own NEPA processes. At the same time a number of other countries have recognized that adoption of the impact statement mechanism can fill critical needs for forecasting environmental effects.

Use of NEPA in International Affairs

Impact statements of U.S. agencies can promote environmental quality in the international community in a variety of ways. First, because Section 102(2) (C) of NEPA applies to all U.S. agencies, several have prepared guidelines covering at least some of their activities abroad. This has been done by the State Department²¹ and the National Science Foundation.²²

A second use for U.S. impact statements involves their preparation in draft prior to the conclusion of international agreements affecting the human environment. Thus, impact statements have been prepared for the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping Wastes and Other Matter,²³ the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora,²⁴ and the 1973 Convention on the Prevention of Pollution from Ships,²⁵ and for the draft agreement which may emerge from the Law of the Sea Conference. Such statements give environmental and other groups the opportunity to assess the effects of, and to comment on, proposed international agreements before they are actually ratified.

Finally, impact statements have international significance when they describe the international environmental effects of an action occurring within the United States. Impact statements have been filed for a number of internationally important activities, such as the Colorado River International Salinity Control Project, affecting Mexico, and the Bureau of Reclamation's Garrison Diversion project in North Dakota, discussed in Chapter 5, which may cause water pollution problems in Canada. Such statements have been made available to other countries, as, for example, when the AEC's 1971 impact statement on the nuclear explosion in Amchitka, Alaska, was provided to the Japanese and Canadian governments. More formal procedures might be employed in the future whereby affected countries, especially neighboring nations, would be asked to submit comments that would be circulated and integrated into the NEPA process. Nongovernmental groups in other countries, with demonstrated interests, might also be asked to participate in the impact statement comment process.

In each of these ways, the impact statement mechanism permits and encourages U.S. agencies to take a long-range international view of the environmental effects of their proposed actions.

Influence of NEPA on Environmental Policies Abroad

More subtle but perhaps more profound international effects of NEPA are evident from the attention being given to impact statements by other countries. This interest is remarkable because NEPA was designed to correct deficiencies in unique U.S. administrative procedures. However, because the Act in fact responded to problems of gaps in environmental forecasting and of closed agency decisionmaking found in many countries, its mechanisms have become widely studied outside the United States.

Impact statements have been adopted or planned in Australia at both the state and the federal level. Experience there has focused on such states as Tasmania, where impact studies were required in 1973 and a public review process was established under the Director of Environmental Control.²⁶ Other Australian states have adopted similar procedures. The Australian Federal Government has established an interim policy on impact statements for Federal projects, pending the enactment of new legislation.

In Canada, federal environmental impact statement requirements were established by Environment Canada in April 1974.²⁷ Israel also recently required its Environmental Protection Service to establish an impact statement procedure.

In Europe no country has yet adopted the impact statement mechanism, although it has evoked considerable interest there. The West German Government, for example, has been internal discussions on the ways in which impact statement processes might be

adapted to its particular institutional and legal system. Other countries and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development have revealed similar interests. Impact statements have been less attractive to many European countries whose existing land use licensing or permit systems already provide extensive control over environmental abuse.

Clearly the effect of the impact statement mechanism abroad will require careful consideration before it can complement the existing problems and procedures of other countries. Nevertheless, as a method for determining in advance the impacts of various alternative proposals and as a way in which to open the governmental decisionmaking process to new, outside scrutiny, it has already demonstrated its broad international appeal. Over the next several years there will be a great many opportunities within the international community to foster the increased understanding and usefulness of the impact statement process.

State Environmental Impact Statement Requirements

Since 1970, 21 states and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico have adopted environmental impact statement requirements similar to those set forth in NEPA.⁸⁶ Thirteen of the 21 states and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico have legislatively adopted a comprehensive EIS requirement: California, Connecticut, Hawaii, Indiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Montana, North Carolina, South Dakota, Virginia, Washington, and Wisconsin.⁸⁶ Three states—Michigan, New Jersey, and Texas—have administratively promulgated a comprehensive EIS requirement.⁸⁷ In addition, five states require preparation of impact statements on specific classes of projects.⁸⁸ Arizona requires that impact statements be prepared for proposed water-oriented projects.⁸⁹ Georgia requires an environmental analysis for certain toll road projects.⁹⁰ In Nevada, there is a special provision relating to utility power plant siting.⁹¹ Nebraska's Department of Roads prepares impact statements on State-funded highway projects.⁹² Delaware requires the preparation of statements in connection with the issuance of permits under its Coastal Zone Act and its Wetlands Law.⁹³

A number of American cities have also initiated environmental impact statement programs. New York City's Environmental Protection Administration, operating under an executive order,⁹⁴ may require impact statements on designated city activities. In Bowie, Maryland, a city ordinance⁹⁵ highlights the utility of environmental impact statements in local government decisionmaking.

The Appendix to this chapter lists the states and local governments which, as of August 1, 1974, have adopted an impact statement process. For each state or local government, the Appendix contains citations to the legal authority for the process; any guidelines which

have been issued as of August 1; and the name, address, and phone number of individuals who may be contacted for further information.

At least 15 other states are now considering the establishment of impact statement requirements. To aid states in developing such legislation, the Council of State Governments approved a suggested State Environmental Policy Act.⁹⁶ One state, New Mexico, recently repealed its environmental impact statement process, as discussed below.

Although the various state programs differ from NEPA in several respects, most have used the Federal law as their model. To date, implementation of the state programs has moved slowly, and the visible benefits are still limited. Considering the very limited funds and staff allocated to implement the requirements, most state agencies seem to be putting forth a good effort.

In the Chairman's view, the state impact statement process has great potential. Statements prepared by state agencies and local governments usually cover projects that are not within the reach of the Federal impact statement process. In addition, statements prepared by state agencies and local governments may prove to be more responsive to local needs than the Federal statements have been.

Integration of a state EIS process into a state's decisionmaking will take some time. Apart from the problem of resource constraints, many states have no tradition of providing detailed documentation and analysis to assist decisionmaking. Hence, the impact statement process has created uncertainties on the state level which do not exist at the Federal level. One major question with which states have been grappling is how the EIS should be used: Is it to be a policy tool or solely a means to document the impact of an individual project? This issue can be resolved, but where it remains unresolved, the integration of the EIS process into many state programs has been delayed.

Contents of a Statement

Most of the state acts and executive orders closely follow NEPA with respect to the required items to be discussed in the impact statement. Indeed, Puerto Rico, Indiana, and Washington follow exactly NEPA's list of items to be included in the EIS. Some states have added new elements which are likely to increase the utility of the document: the most significant of these are mitigation measures, growth-inducing impacts, and economic impacts.

Massachusetts chose to narrow the scope of the impacts to be analyzed to those relating to natural environmental resources.⁹⁷ Michigan, on the other hand, refers specifically to effects on "human life."⁹⁸ Texas and Wisconsin explicitly require that the "beneficial" aspects of a proposal be discussed as well as the adverse impacts.⁹⁹

The Minnesota law contains two innovative departures from the Federal model. The EIS must include an assessment of the "impact

on state government of any Federal controls associated with the proposed actions" and a discussion of the "multistate responsibilities associated with the proposed actions."¹⁰⁰

California's act was the first to require that the EIS include a discussion of the mitigation measures proposed to minimize the impact of a project.¹⁰¹ Similar clauses are included in the Maryland, Massachusetts, North Carolina, and Virginia acts and in the suggested State Environmental Policy Act approved by the Council of State Governments.¹⁰² NEPA itself does not specifically require this, but the NEPA Guidelines do discuss mitigation under the category of alternatives to the proposed action.¹⁰³

The California law and the model act require an analysis of the "growth-inducing impact of the proposed action."¹⁰⁴ Montana recently revised its guidelines to require consideration of growth-inducing impacts and the use of energy.¹⁰⁵

A major addition to the Federal model is the inclusion of the economic impact of proposed actions. Connecticut, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, and Wisconsin have adopted this requirement.¹⁰⁶ Some local jurisdictions in California require an economic analysis in their impact statements. The Michigan order calls for, "[w]here appropriate, a discussion of the economic gains and losses including the effect on employment, income levels, property taxes, and the cost of alternatives to the proposed action."¹⁰⁷ The Federal guidelines require only that an impact statement deal with "changed patterns of social and economic activities" in a discussion of the secondary consequences of a proposal.¹⁰⁸

Applicability to State, Local, and Private Projects

All of the state laws require impact statements for major actions or projects undertaken directly by state agencies. The states differ greatly, however, in their application of the impact statement process to local government actions and to private activities which require a governmental permit. Because some of the most significant controls over private actions, particularly those relating to the use of land, are administered by counties, cities, towns, and special purpose units of local government, the effectiveness of a state's impact statement is greatly dependent on whether it applies to local governments and to private activities.

NEPA provides for impact statements to be prepared on actions "involving a Federal lease, permit, license certificate or other entitlements."¹⁰⁹ This provision has been interpreted to mean that an impact statement may be needed for what is basically a private action, if a Federal permit is required, as in the Trans-Alaska Pipeline case. Most states utilize similar wording in corresponding portions of their laws, but the interpretations have not always been the same.

Thus far California is the only state which has been preparing a significant number of EIS's on private actions and actions of local governments, accounting in large part for the approximately 6,000 impact statements prepared each year in the state. The California Supreme Court ruled in September 1972, in *Friends of Mammoth v. Board of Supervisors of Mono County*,¹¹⁰ that an EIS must be prepared before any governmental entity—a state agency or regional or local body—approves a private project which could have a significant effect on the environment. The court based its decision in large part on the ground that the Federal guidelines would require an impact statement under similar circumstances. The decision caused some confusion as to the status of private projects already in progress, and in December 1972, the California law was amended to provide a transition period for the implementation of the court's decision.¹¹¹ A retroactive exemption was granted to some projects already built or under way, and a 120-day moratorium was instituted on the prospective implementation of the impact statement requirement in several cases.¹¹²

Prior to 1974, the Massachusetts Act specified that it applied only to state agencies, departments, boards, commissions, or authorities of the Commonwealth or any authority of any political subdivisions of the state.¹¹³ In 1974, however, the Act was amended so that it now extends, in certain instances, to "any work, project or activity of any private person, firm or corporation which may cause damage to the environment."¹¹⁴ The State's guidelines provide that an impact report must be prepared for any governmental activity "which involves the issuance of a lease, permit, license, certificate, or any entitlement for use by an agency."¹¹⁵ Washington's law applies to all branches of government of the State, "including State agencies, municipal and public corporations, and counties,"¹¹⁶ and the State's guidelines imply that private activities are subject to the EIS requirement. The Puerto Rico Act reads almost exactly the same. Michigan, Montana, and Wisconsin require that an impact statement be prepared on private activities for which a State permit is required.¹¹⁷

All of the states which apply the impact statement requirement to actions of local governments also specify that a statement must be prepared on private activities subject to approval by a public agency. The North Carolina law authorizes, but does not require, local governments to require an EIS for certain private projects,¹¹⁸ but this provision has had almost no use. Only one local government has to date adopted such a requirement;¹¹⁹ two others are currently attempting to establish this procedure.

Some of the state laws and executive orders are not specific about the extent to which the EIS requirements apply to local governments or private projects. The Maryland law applies to state agencies "and any such bodies created by the state."¹²⁰ The Minnesota law applies to major private actions "of more than local significance."¹²¹ The laws of some states which do not specifically extend the EIS re-

quirement to local agencies do say that an impact statement must be prepared for governmental projects paid for in whole or in part by the state, recognizing that many local projects are built with state assistance.

Other states specifically do not apply the procedure to private actions. The environmental policy adopted in Texas applies only to the 16 agencies which comprise the Interagency Council for Natural Resources and the Environment.¹²² The Virginia law applies only to state construction projects proposed by the executive branch of the state which cost over \$100,000; it specifically excludes highway and road projects.¹²³ Indiana's Environmental Policy Act specifically provides that it shall not be construed "to require an environmental impact statement for the issuance of a license or permit by any agency of the state."¹²⁴

Administration of the Process

All states with an impact statement requirement have designated an agency to coordinate the program, or at least to develop detailed guidelines. Although there are some notable exceptions, the agency designated is usually an advisory body with no specific authority to ensure that other agencies (1) prepare impact statements on projects, (2) prepare the statements early enough in the planning process to be useful, (3) review impact statements; or (4) involve the public in preparation and review of projects. The agency also usually has no authority to affect the final disposition of a project. In Maryland and Washington the law does not provide for circulation of statements or any explicit provision for their review.

In California, State and local agencies are required to file "notices of completion" of an impact statement with the Secretary of Resources,¹²⁵ although there are no sanctions for failing to file these documents. The date of filing starts the statute of limitations period. The law specifically provides that failure to file notice with the Resources Agency "shall not affect the validity of the project." The law does not say what should be done with the notices of completion, and the Resources Agency currently takes no action other than to file them as a permanent record. There is no provision in California for administrative rejection of an inadequate EIS. As with NEPA, remedies for violation of the Act lie with the courts.

Under the Hawaii Executive Order, the Governor "approves" the impact statement.¹²⁶ In Massachusetts, the Secretary of Environmental Affairs issues a written statement indicating whether or not the environmental reports are adequate.¹²⁷ In North Carolina, the Council on State Rules and Policies has the option of accepting the statement, approving it contingent upon changes specified by the Council, or submitting it to the Governor for final disposition.¹²⁸ In Connecticut and Michigan, recommendations can be sent to the

Governor for action on a project.¹²⁹ In Virginia, the State Comptroller is directed not to release funds for a project if it does not meet environmental approval.¹³⁰

The Minnesota Environmental Quality Council (EQC) has the authority to require that a statement be prepared if it receives a petition with 500 or more signatures and material evidence of the need for an environmental review.¹³¹ The EQC can also require revisions of inadequate impact statements and delay implementation of an action. It can "reverse or modify the decisions or proposals where it finds, upon notice and hearing that the action or project is inconsistent" with the broad statement of environmental policies and standards set forth in the law.¹³² Minnesota is the only state with such explicit powers to affect the disposition of projects. Its law is now being implemented, and the extent to which the EQC will exercise this power remains to be seen.

Most states do not have accurate statistics on the extent to which the process is operating. Except for California and Washington, it appears that relatively few impact statements are being prepared. California estimates that 6,000 statements per year are being issued, and Washington estimates 200 statements per year. In the other states, the range is between 10 and 50 statements a year, in part because few statements are being required for private actions. In some states, no impact statements have been prepared because their laws have not yet been implemented.

Public Participation

The burden of enforcing EIS requirements often falls on citizen groups. Like NEPA, most state laws and executive orders require that copies of impact statements be made available to the public. Several state laws do not make reference to the public at all. How citizens are in practice to be included in the EIS process is left to the state guidelines, which are often not specific.

California's guidelines provide that agencies should make provisions in their procedures for wide public involvement.¹³³ Michigan's regulations call for "maximum use of public involvement procedures and public hearings."¹³⁴ North Carolina specifies that agencies should consult with the public "if deemed appropriate."¹³⁵ Puerto Rico's guidelines state that an issuing agency may proceed with its action only after time has been allowed for public response to the final EIS. California, North Carolina, and Virginia periodically issue lists of impact statements that have been prepared during the preceding month. Wisconsin's law calls for notice of a hearing on a statement to be published in a newspaper in the affected area, and hearings are held on all impact statements.¹³⁶ An attempt is made to involve the public early in the process by having environmental groups assist in preparing the environmental assessments. The Massachusetts

guidelines direct agencies to give notice of a draft statement in a newspaper in the affected area and in a statewide paper.¹²⁷ Massachusetts also uses the University of Massachusetts and the Institute for Man and His Environment to assist the State in the review of impact statements. Minnesota requires in its regulations that public hearings be held on all draft impact statements. The State also has an early notice system to notify the public of pending State actions.¹²⁸

In general, enforcement of the state impact statement process and involvement of the public has so far been spotty. Until the process is applied to a broad range of activities, and a number of statements are prepared and circulated to the public, experience at the Federal level indicates that the process is unlikely to have a substantial effect on individual projects or agency decisionmaking.

California Law

Because California's Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) has had the broadest effect of any of the state "little NEPAs," it is useful to look at its implementation more closely. It has become one of the most important tools for land use control in California, mainly because of the court ruling that the law applies to private as well as public projects. Although the Act defines the environmental impact report (EIR) as an "informational document," CEQA has in actuality been a flexible device. Some California counties have used it as a regulatory measure, to test submitted plans after the fact. In other counties it has been used as a planning tool.

Various alternative management approaches have been taken by the counties and the state agencies. On the state level, most draft EIR's are prepared by the individual agencies. On the local level, draft EIR's have been prepared either by the municipality or a consultant hired by it. The amendments in 1972 ended the practice whereby statements had been prepared by consultants hired by the developer. The draft EIR which is sent out for public review "must reflect the judgment of the lead agency."¹²⁹ The impact report requirement seems to have been so widely applied to private activities that financial institutions in some counties have been requiring an environmental analysis as part of the preliminary feasibility appraisal of development projects proposed for financing.

The very presence of the impact report process has had an effect on the mode of developer operation. For example, the Irvine Company, owners of the giant Irvine Ranch in Orange County, prepared an EIR on a completed grading project immediately after the *Friends of Mammoth* decision was handed down. The EIR showed that substantial adverse impacts had resulted that could have been mitigated or avoided. At the same time, the Irvine Company prepared an EIR on a community plan in another part of the ranch, but this one was prepared in conjunction with the planning of the project. A number

of significant improvements in the plan resulted before the plan and the EIR were submitted for agency review. As a result of these experiences, the Irvine Company decided to incorporate environmental analysis into its in-house planning process. The City of Irvine, an incorporated area entirely enclosed within the boundaries of the Irvine Ranch, hired a consultant to review the draft EIR and to prepare the final statement. The City has recently decided that in the future it will also undertake responsibility for preparation of the draft EIR.

Overall management of CEQA has been hindered to date by the lack of a State-level central staff with full-time responsibility for monitoring and enforcing compliance with the law. The regulations and procedures adopted by individual State agencies and local governments under CEQA are not currently reviewed, and some agencies have not yet adopted formal regulations for their EIR's. It also appears that not all of the EIR's are being filed with the Resources Agency, and comments on the EIR's are not always being obtained from agencies having relevant expertise. So far, almost no additional funds or positions have been allocated to State agencies for their EIR process. However, at the local level, staff have been added, and the law is being used to bring about beneficial changes in projects and policies.

New Mexico Law

There has been one fatality among the state impact statement requirements. In 1971, New Mexico enacted its Environmental Quality Control Law, requiring an environmental impact statement to be included in "every recommendation or report on proposals for legislation and other state actions." The law created a Council on Environmental Quality but did not give it specific responsibility for the EIS process. Little attention was paid to the Act until a court case in November 1972. The court ruled in *City of Roswell v. New Mexico Water Quality Commission*¹³⁰ that the Commission's regulations were adopted without compliance with the New Mexico Environmental Quality Act and were therefore void, since the Act applied to all State agencies, including those agencies that regulate the environment.

Great confusion and concern ensued. As a result, the legislature in 1973 placed a 1-year moratorium on the impact statement requirement until June 1, 1974. It also directed the Council to make recommendations to the Governor as to whether the law should be retained, and to prepare a new environmental policy act for the 1974 legislature if deemed necessary. In November 1973, the Council recommended that impact statements should be required and developed a compromise bill which would in certain cases exempt some agencies from the EIS requirement. The Governor did not en-

dore this compromise bill in his message to the legislature. This was interpreted as an invitation for alternative bills to be introduced. Four more bills were soon introduced in the state senate, including a bill which was a repealer of the Environmental Quality Act.

Another repealer bill was subsequently introduced, passed by both the House and the Senate, and signed by the Governor in February 1974. Thus, New Mexico's impact statement process was dissolved before it was ever actually implemented.¹¹

Summary

To date, implementation of the state impact statement requirements has been slow, and the benefits derived are not yet substantial. Nevertheless, changes in individual projects, changes in agency thinking or policies, changes in developers' modes of operation, and increased public participation are evident in each state. State agencies, operating so far without sufficient funds or staff, are trying to carry out the mandate of the law or executive order in the least disruptive manner. To enable the process to function smoothly, questions of its application to private activities and how it will be enforced will have to be resolved. Overall, the impact statement requirement has great potential to help shape local projects so that they are in fact responsive to the environmental problems and concerns of the people they most directly affect.

Some Thoughts on the Future

What are some of the likely developments over the next few years in environmental analysis in governmental decisionmaking? What major changes are in progress? What are the basic forces and trends, and where do they seem to be leading? The purpose of this concluding section is to speculate on the answers to these questions.

Quality of Environmental Analysis

Looking ahead at the next few years, the clearest and most probable major advance is likely to be in the quality of environmental analysis contained in impact statements. At the time NEPA was enacted, there was little understanding of how to do environmental forecasting. There had been no substantial demand or major sponsors for this type of knowledge, and there were few people with a background in environmental forecasting. Inevitably, therefore, during NEPA's first years, some impact statements were of poor quality and this in turn reduced the benefits of the impact statement process.

This situation is rapidly changing. Substantial effort has recently been channeled into developing an understanding of how to forecast the major environmental effects of government activities. Federal agencies, universities, industry, consulting firms, environmental groups, and others are working out methodologies for carrying out environmental analysis. For example, EPA and the Institute of Ecology are developing substantive frameworks for the environmental analysis of certain types of governmental projects, such as highways and sewage treatment plants. The U.S. Geological Survey is studying the interrelationships between generic types of activities (such as construction) and their environmental effects. The Environmental Law Institute and the International Biological Program of the National Science Foundation are focusing on types of ecological systems, such as floodplains and coastal zones, in an attempt to find methodologies for forecasting the impact of man's activities on these environments.

In addition to these long-term investigations into improving the quality of environmental analysis, a number of groups are working on methodologies and techniques for improving the quality of analysis in the short term. For example, CEQ, in cooperation with EPA, NSF, and the AEC, this year developed the MERES model, a tool for projecting the nature and quantity of air pollutants, water pollutants, solid waste, and land disruption associated with different forms of energy production. This model (which is discussed in more detail in Chapters 3 and 6), should help substantially in the quantification of the environmental effects of energy projects. Also this year, virtually all Federal agencies substantially involved in the field of energy—FEA, AEC, FPC, Interior, EPA, and CEQ—are jointly sponsoring a contract to develop a reference document containing the latest information on the environmental effects of every type of energy system. This document will be used in the development of impact statements for comparing a proposed action with the alternatives available.

These efforts and others like them will result in increased ability to prepare useful and accurate environmental forecasts. While the pace at which these new tools will be adopted is unclear, the amount of resources annually expended in writing impact statements and the large increase in their usefulness that can be realized by developing substantive techniques and basic data required for their preparation, seems to assure further progress in improving the quality of impact statements.

Scope of Environmental Analysis

Impact statements usually analyze the initial or primary effects of a project, but they very often ignore the secondary or induced effects. A new highway located in a rural area may directly cause

increased air pollution as a primary effect. But the highway may also induce residential and industrial growth, which may in turn create substantial pressures on available water supplies, sewage treatment facilities, and so forth. For many projects, these secondary or induced effects may be more significant than the project's primary effects.

It has taken several years to recognize this shortcoming in the analysis contained in many impact statements. The problem now is to develop better methodologies for predicting secondary impacts. During this past year CEQ sponsored studies which investigated the secondary environmental effects likely to result from the establishment of deepwater ports and from the drilling for oil and gas on the outer continental shelf. These studies looked at the onshore development, such as the construction of oil refineries and petrochemical complexes, which were likely to result from offshore activities and sketched out the environmental effects of the onshore development.

CEQ is also sponsoring, in cooperation with EPA and HUD, an analysis of the secondary effects of public infrastructure projects, such as highways and sewage treatment plants. The purpose of this study is to help develop a framework for predicting what patterns of land development may result from such infrastructure projects and what the environmental effects of the different land development patterns may be.

While the analysis of secondary effects is often more difficult than defining the first-order physical effects, it is also indispensable. If impact statements are to be useful, they must address the major environmental problems likely to be created by a project. Statements that do not address themselves to these major problems are increasingly likely to be viewed as inadequate. As experience is gained in defining and understanding these secondary effects, new methodologies are likely to develop for forecasting them, and the usefulness of impact statements will increase.

Timing of the Preparation of Impact Statements

Compliance with the letter of NEPA (rather than its spirit) requires an agency, at a single point in the development of a project, to prepare an environmental analysis. But having the analysis available at a late date is not very helpful to the planning of a project. Rather, an environmental analysis needs to be prepared as a rough approximation during the initial planning of a project and then gradually refined as the planning of the project proceeds and as alternatives are identified, analyzed, and perhaps discarded. In this way, the environmental analysis at each stage in the planning process is appropriate to the decisions to be made at that stage. The project can be scrapped if its environmental costs appear to be too great, without wasting significant resources. Alternatively, the project can be modi-

fied in ways which achieve the objective without entailing unacceptable and/or avoidable environmental costs.

This procedure is analogous to the way in which the economic analysis of a project is currently made. Planning begins with a rough estimate of the economic costs and benefits. This is gradually refined as the detailed planning of the project progresses. If the economics of the project appear at any point to be highly unfavorable, the project is generally modified or abandoned, and there is no waste of substantial amounts of money or time because sponsors were unaware of fundamental difficulties with the project.

Consideration of environmental factors needs to proceed in much the same way as consideration of economic factors. If environmental analysis is approached in this way, the NEPA-required impact statement emerges in the normal course of events. No formal decision on whether to prepare an impact statement is then required, and the requirement for the statement does not bring about a jolt in an agency's operations. And the crucial goal of NEPA—consideration of the environment in the planning of a project—is accomplished.

As experience demonstrates the benefits which environmental analysis can bring to the design of a project, the Council expects this alternative approach will increasingly replace the current one-shot impact statement method.

Size of Impact Statements

In the future, it seems quite possible that the size of impact statements will eventually decrease. As the relevance of different types of information becomes apparent, the current approach of some agencies simply to catalog an enormous variety of facts should slowly begin to change. Many impact statements now resemble encyclopedias. They discuss the project's setting in overly elaborate detail and contain lengthy descriptions of all species of plant and animal life in the affected area. Frequently, this reflects a lack of understanding of what is important and what is not. As the crucial environmental questions start to come into focus, it should become increasingly clear that much of this verbiage can be dispensed with, thus helping to reduce the size of many of the statements.

CEQ has encouraged agencies to streamline their impact statements by focusing most of their efforts on a discussion of the environmental effects of the proposal and its alternatives. Within this area of focus, agencies should further concentrate on the most important findings or conclusions in their analysis. The purpose of the impact statement process is to help develop an environmentally sound project; it is not to develop a lengthy document which may obscure the major issues. Courts appear to be increasingly engaging in careful reviews of the legal adequacy of a statement and may

be expected to reflect statements which miss raising, and attempting to resolve, these major issues.

Over the long term, as the level of knowledge of how to do impact statements increases, the cost of preparing them should begin to decrease. It may take several years for environmental analysis to be reduced to a routine type of inquiry; some may argue that it could take a decade or two. But the efforts to improve the impact statement process point in this direction, and it seems likely that over the long term there will be a decrease in the cost of preparing statements.

The Council has strongly encouraged agencies to prepare program statements. Frequently, basic policy issues in the operation of a program can be addressed only in an analysis which covers the whole program; at the project level, it is often not feasible to review these basic questions. In addition, preparation of a program statement may allow an agency to dispense with the preparation of impact statements on individual projects, provided that impacts at the site are not substantial. Even if such impact statements can not be dispensed with, however, they can often be reduced in size if the program statement already covers many of the impacts. Thus, preparing program statements may help to increase the efficiency of the NEPA process. As the transition to program statements advances, the Council anticipates that the size and cost—and possibly even the number—of impact statements will eventually be reduced.

Conclusion

NEPA is alive and well. It has passed through a transition period, during which agencies have become aware of the Act's widespread requirements, and the basic structure of the environmental impact statement process has been firmly established. NEPA has emerged as an integral and congenial part of all Federal agencies' activities. The foresight of Congress in passing NEPA has been widely recognized by state and local governments and foreign countries. Twenty-one states and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico have so far adopted an impact statement process patterned after NEPA, as have a number of local governments and foreign countries. The benefit of such a process is now well proven.

The basic challenge over the next few years is to improve the quality of environmental analysis. While the statements written today are generally much more comprehensive and detailed than those written a few years ago, there is still room for improvement. CEOs and others are devoting a major part of their resources to this endeavor, and encouraging signs already exist. Overall, NEPA promises to become a major landmark in the development and administration of Federal government programs.

Footnotes

1. National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), 42 U.S.C. §§ 4321-4347 (Jan. 1, 1970). The full text of NEPA appears in Appendix B.
2. CEO, *Third Annual Report* (1972), pp. 1-59.
3. Lynton K. Caldwell, testimony in *Hearings on S. 1075, S. 237 and S. 1752 before the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, U.S. Senate* (April 16, 1969), pp. 112-35.
4. *Wilderness Society v. Hickel*, 325 F. Supp. 422, 1 E.R.C. 1335, 1 ELR 20042 (D. D.C. 1970), *rev'd denial of application for intervention, sub nom. Wilderness Society v. Morton*, 463 F.2d 1261, 4 E.R.C. 1101, 2 ELR 20250 (D.C. Cir. 1972), *further injunction denied*, 4 E.R.C. 1467, 2 ELR 20563 (D. D.C. 1972), *rev'd* 479 F.2d 842, 4 E.R.C. 1977, 3 ELR 20085 (D.C. Cir. 1973).
5. CEO, *Guidelines for Statements on Proposed Actions Affecting the Environment*, 36 Fed. Reg. 7724 (1971).
6. Bureau of National Affairs, *Environment Reporter*, 3:82-87 (May 19, 1972).
7. Council on Environmental Quality, *Guidelines for Statements on Proposed Actions Affecting the Environment*, 36 Fed. Reg. 20550 (August 1, 1973). (Hereafter cited as *CEQ Guidelines*). The full text of the *Guidelines* is reproduced as Appendix D of this report.
8. Atomic Energy Act of 1954, Ch. 1675, 68 Stat. 921 (1954), *as amended* 42 U.S.C. § 2011 *et seq.* (1964), *as last amended* P.L. 92-314, 86 Stat. 227, 42 U.S.C. § 2201 (1972).
9. P.L. 91-560, 84 Stat. 1472, 42 U.S.C. §§ 2151-2140 (1970).
10. Atomic Energy Commission, *Report on AEC Implementation of the National Environmental Policy Act in its Licensing and Regulation of Nuclear Facilities (Nuclear Understanding and Public Acceptance)*, (1972), pp. 3-5, presented by Lester Rogers, Director, Division of Radiological and Environmental Protection, Atomic Energy Commission, Anaheim, California (March 13-16, 1972).
11. See 10 C.F.R. Part 50, Appendix D (December 4, 1970).
12. *Galtieri Cliffs Coordinating Committee v. AEC*, 449 F.2d 1109, 2 E.R.C. 1779, 1 ELR 20346 (D.C. Cir. 1971).
13. Statement by AEC Chairman James Schlesinger, issued August 27, 1971.
14. For discussion of AEC adjustment to the *Galtieri Cliffs* decision, see Atomic Energy Commission document, *Statement by L. Manning Muntzing, Director of Regulation, AEC, FY 1973 Authorization Hearings Before the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy* (March 9, 1972).
15. Atomic Energy Commission, *Preparation of Environmental Reports for Nuclear Power Plants*, issued March 1973.
16. Atomic Energy Commission, presentation to the Council on Environmental Quality, *AEC Regulatory Implementation of NEPA* (from the expanded outline) by A. Granbussio, AEC Deputy Director for Reactor Projects, at 10 (March 6, 1973).
17. Organic Administration Act of 1897, Act of June 4, 1897, 30 Stat. 34, *as amended*, 16 U.S.C. §§ 473-478, 479-482, 551 (1897); Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act, P.L. 86-517, 74 Stat. 215, 16 U.S.C. §§ 528-531 (1960).
18. Address by Chief Forester Edward P. Clift, Washington, D.C., January 1971.
19. Forest Service, *Framework for the Future* (Feb. 1970).
20. Forest Service, *Emergency Directive 1*, Forest Service Manual (1940) (July 13, 1971).
21. Forest Service, *Emergency Directive 1*, Forest Service Manual (1940) (November 9, 1971).

22. D. Ross Carder and Clarkson H. Ogleby, *Unified Planning and Decision Making: A Conceptual Framework for Forest Service Management*, prepared for incorporation into doctoral dissertation, Stanford University (October 1973).
23. E.g., Forest Service, Federal Resource Report No. 20, *The Outlook for Timber in the United States* (October 1973); Forest Service, *National Forest Management in a Quality Environment—Timber Productivity* (1971).
24. See Forest Service, *National Forest Management in a Quality Environment—Timber Productivity*, at i-ii (March 1971).
25. CEC, *Guidelines*, 38 Fed. Reg. 20550 (August 1, 1973).
26. CEC, *An Evaluation of Implementation and Administration of NEPA by the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management* (Preliminary Report, Feb. 1974); CEC, *A Study of the Implementation of NEPA by the United States Navy* (March 1974).
27. Roger W. Findley, "The Planning of a Corps of Engineers Reservoir Project: Law, Economics and Politics," 3 *Ecology Law Quarterly* 1 (1973).
28. John Randolph, *New Motions, NEPA and the Political Process: The Effect of the National Environmental Policy Act on the Planning of New Motions Lake*, prepared for incorporation into doctoral dissertation, Stanford University 1974.
29. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Federal Activities, *Guidelines for Review of Environmental Impact Statements—Vol. I: Highway Projects* (September 1973); *Manual for Preparation of Environmental Impact Statements for Waste Water Treatment Works, Facilities, Plans and 200-Acre-Wide Waste Treatment Management Plans* (July 1974).
30. Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972, P.L. 92-500, 86 Stat. 816, 33 U.S.C. 1151 *et seq.*, § 511(c)(1) (1972).
31. Clean Air Amendments of 1970, P.L. 91 604, 84 Stat. 1676, 42 U.S.C. § 1857 *et seq.* (1970).
32. The Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, 7 U.S.C. §§ 135-135k (1970).
33. *Portland Cement Association v. Ruckelshaus*, 486 F. 2d 375, 5 ERC 1593, 3ELR 20642 (D.C. Cir. 1973); *EDF v. EPA*, 489 F.2d 1247, 6 ERC 1112, 4 ELR 20031 (D.C. Cir. 1973).
34. The Energy Supply and Environmental Coordination Act of 1974, P.L. 93-319, § 7(c)(1) (June 22, 1974).
35. 39 Fed. Reg. 16186 (May 7, 1974) (effective October 15, 1974).
36. Energy Policy Office (now Federal Energy Administration), *Environmental Impact Statement, Proposed Establishment of Priorities of Use and Allocation of Supply for Certain Low Sulfur Petroleum Products* (Final, November 8, 1973).
37. Architect of the Capitol, *Environmental Impact Statement, Modifications to the Capital and Management of the Capitol Power Plant, Washington, D.C.* (Draft, February 13, 1973).
38. Department of Labor, *Environmental Impact Statement, Proposed Regulations Handling of Certain Carcinogens* (Final, October 2, 1973); Supplement *Emergency Standards—Carcinogens* (December 3, 1973).
39. Energy Policy Office (now Federal Energy Administration), *supra* note 36.
40. E.g., Department of the Interior, *Environmental Impact Statement, Proposed 1974 Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas General Lease Sale, Offshore Louisiana* (Final, January 23, 1974).
41. Department of the Interior, *Environmental Impact Statements, Final Environmental Impact Statement for the Geothermal Leasing Program* (Final, October 24, 1973), and *Final Impact Statement for the Prototype Oil Shale Leasing Program* (Final, August 29, 1973).
42. Department of the Interior, *Environmental Impact Statement, Crow Ceded Area Coal Lease Westmoreland Resources Mining Proposal* (Final, January 29, 1974).
43. Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, Pub. L. 92-203, 85 Stat. 688, 43 U.S.C. §§ 1601-1624 (1971).
44. Department of State, *Environmental Impact Statement, Third U.N. Law of the Sea Conference* (Draft, May 29, 1974).
45. Department of State, *Environmental Impact Statement, Colorado River International Salinity Control Project*, (Draft, April 1, 1974).
46. Department of Transportation, *Environmental Impact Statement, I-68 Corridor Transportation Alternatives Study* (Draft, November 16, 1973).
47. Department of Agriculture, *Environmental Impact Statements, Vegetation Management with Herbicides: Dichloris, Wierma, Othoro and Fremont National Forests (Oregon)* (Final, July 25, 1973), and *The Use of Herbicides in Land Management: Washington, Idaho, Montana, North and South Dakota* (Final, November 14, 1973).
48. Department of Commerce, *Environmental Impact Statement, Maritime Administration Tanker Construction Program* (Final, May 31, 1973).
49. Atomic Energy Commission, *Environmental Impact Statement, Ligand Metal Fuel Breeder Reactor Draft Environmental Impact Statement* (Draft, March 8, 1974).
50. *Hall v. Cole*, 412 U.S. 1 (1973).
51. *Millis Electric Auxiliary Co.*, 396 U.S. 375 (1970).
52. *Wilderness Society v. Morton*, 495 F.2d 1026, 6 ERC 1427, 4 ELR 20379 (D.C. Cir. 1974). An intention to appeal this decision has been indicated by Alaska.
53. *Wilderness Society v. Hickel*, 335 F. Supp. 422, 1 ERC 1335, 1 ELR 20045 (D. D.C. 1970), *rev'd den. of application for intervention, sub nom.* *Wilderness Society v. Morton*, 463 F.2d 1261, 4 ERC 1101, 2 ELR 20250 (D.C. Cir. 1972), *judicial intervention denied*, 4 ERC 1467, 2 ELR 20383 (D.D.C. 1972), *rev'd* 479 F.2d 842, 4 ERC 1977, 3 ELR 20085 (D.C. Cir. 1973).
54. *Wilderness Society v. Morton*, 495 F.2d 1026, 6 ERC 1427, 4 ELR 20379, 20280 (D.C. Cir. 1974).
55. *Id.* at 1038, 6 ERC at 1434, 4 ELR at 20283.
56. *Id.* at 1034, 6 ERC at 1431, 4 ELR at 20282.
57. *Id.* at 1036, 6 ERC at 1433, 4 ELR at 20283.
58. *Maryland National Capital Park and Planning Commission v. Postal Service*, 349 F. Supp. 1212, 4 ERC 1655, 2 ELR 20656 (D.D.C. 1972), *remanded* 487 F.2d 1029, 5 ERC 1719, 3 ELR 20702 (D.C. Cir. 1973).
59. *Id.* at 340 F. Supp. 1212, 1214, 4 ERC 1655, 1656, 2 ELR 20656, 20657 (D.D.C. 1972).
60. *Id.* at 487 F.2d 1029, 1036, 5 ERC 1719, 1723, 3 ELR 20702, 20704 (D.C. Cir. 1973).
61. *Id.* at 1040, 5 ERC at 1725-26, 3 ELR at 20706.
62. *Greene County Planning Board v. Federal Power Commission*, 455 F.2d 412, 3 ERC 1595, 2 ELR 20017 (2d Cir. 1972), *cert den.* 409 U.S. 849 (1973).
63. *Id.* at 420, 3 ERC at 1599-1600, 2 ELR at 20020.
64. *Id.* at 420, 3 ERC at 1600, 2 ELR at 20020.
65. *Conservation Society of Southern Vermont v. Secretary of Transportation*, 362 F. Supp. 627, 5 ERC 1683, 3 ELR 20709 (D.C. Va. 1973).

66. *Life of the Land v. Volpe*, 363 F. Supp. 1171, 3 ERC 1413, 3 ELR 201180 (D.C. Hawaii 1972), *aff'd sub nom Life of the Land v. Bristegar*, 463 F.2d 460, 3 ERC 1780, 3 ELR 20811 (4th Cir. 1973), motions granted to vacate stay and injunction — U.S. — 91 S. Ct. 536, 6 ERC 1047 (1973), *cert. den.*, 6 ERC 1512 (1974).
67. *Citizens Environmental Council v. Volpe*, 364 F. Supp. 386, 4 ERC 1970, 3 ELR 20077 (D.C. Kan. 1973), *aff'd*, 468 F.2d 870, 5 ERC 1889, 4 ELR 20009 (10th Cir. 1973), *cert. den.*, 6 ERC 1440 (1974). *Movement Against Destruction v. Volpe*, 361 F. Supp. 1500, 4 ERC 1625, 3 ELR 20667 (D.C. Md. 1973), *aff'd*, 4 ELR 20128 (4th Cir. 1974).
69. *Citizens for Man Against Atomic Freezings v. Bristegar*, 357 F. Supp. 1569, 3 ERC 1231, 3 ELR 20746 (D.C. Ariz. 1973).
70. *Iowa Citizens for Environmental Quality v. Volpe*, 4 ERC 1733, 3 ELR 20013 (S.D. Iowa 1972), *aff'd*, 487 F.2d 819, 6 ERC 1089, 4 ELR 20056 (8th Cir. 1973).
71. *National Forest Preservation Group v. Brist*, 343 F. Supp. 696, 4 ERC 1533, 2 ELR 20171 (D.C. Mont. 1972), *aff'd*, 487 F.2d 408, 5 ERC 1863, 3 ELR 20783 (9th Cir. 1973).
72. *Northside Tenants' Rights Coalition v. Volpe*, 346 F. Supp. 244, 4 ERC 1376, 2 ELR 20553, 5 D. Wisc. 1972.
73. See, e.g., *CEO Guidelines*, § 1300.7(c), 38 F.Rd. Reg. 40530, 20553 (August 1, 1973).
74. *National Helium Corp. v. Morton*, 361 F. Supp. 78, 3 ERC 1345 (D.C. Kan. 1973), *re'd* 486 F.2d 993, 6 ERC 1001, 4 ELR 20041 (10th Cir. 1973).
75. The Fourth, Fifth, Eighth, and District of Columbia Circuits have concluded that NEPA establishes standards against which a court can, under the Administrative Procedures Act, review the substance of an agency decision. The standard to be applied in carrying out this review is the "arbitrary, capricious, or abuse of discretion" standard. The Ninth and Tenth Circuits have concluded that NEPA creates only procedural requirements. In these circuits, no review of the substance of an agency decision, for compliance with the policies of NEPA, has yet been recognized.
76. *National Helium Corp. v. Morton*, *supra*, 486 F.2d at 1002, 1003, 6 ERC at 1005, 4 ELR at 20044.
77. *Id.* at 1004, 6 ERC at 1007, 4 ELR at 20043.
78. Department of State, *Environmental Impact Statement: Issuance of Final Department Procedures for Compliance with Federal Environmental Statutes*, 37 Fed. Reg. 19167-19169 (September 19, 1972).
79. National Science Foundation, Circular No. 99, Rev. No. 2, § 6(b)(3) (February 28, 1974).
80. Department of State, *Environmental Impact Statement. Proposed Dumping Convention* (Final, December 2, 1973).
81. Department of the Interior, *Environmental Impact Statement, Endangered Species Convention* (Final, August 9, 1973).
82. Department of State, *Environmental Impact Statement, International Convention on Oil Pollution* (Final, December 19, 1972).
83. Staff Interview, Malcolm Baldridge, CEO, with D. Pottinger, Director of Environmental Council, State of Tasmania, Australia, in Washington, D.C., July 11, 1974.
84. Environment Canada, *News Release Communique, Federal Government Development to be Screened for Environmental Effects*, March 14, 1974.
85. See generally, Nicholas C. Yost, Esq., *NEPA's Progeny: State Environmental Policy Act*, 3 ELR 50090 (1973); Thaddeus C. Tzyzna, *Environmental Impact Requirements in the States*, prepared for the Office of Research and Monitoring, Environmental Protection Agency, re-

- printed in Council on Environmental Quality, 102 Monitor, Vol. 3, No. 3, April 1973, at 21 *et seq.*; Gordon A. Etk, *Beyond NEPA: Criteria for Environmental Impact Review* (Rensselaerville, N.Y.: The Institute for Man and Science, May 1973); Council on Environmental Quality, *Environmental Quality—The Third Annual Report of the Council on Environmental Quality* (1972); Center for California Public Affairs, *Survey of State Environmental Policy Acts* (February 1, 1973).
86. California Environmental Quality Act of 1970 (CEQA), Cal. Pub. Res. Code § 21000-21174 (Supp. 1972), *as amended* by Ch. 56, Statutes of 1974 (March 4, 1974). Connecticut Environmental Policy Act of 1973, Pub. Act 73-562, approved June 22, 1973 (effective Feb. 1, 1975). Conn. Gen. Stat. Ch. 439, § 22a-1 *et seq.* (Conn. Supp. 1974-1975). (Note: Connecticut is presently operating under Executive Order No. 16, October 14, 1972; IC 1971, 13-10, *added* by P.L. 98, 1972 1st Sess. Act. Ann. § 35-5301 *et seq.* (Conn. Supp. 1971). *Law of Hawaii* (approved June 4, 1974), *Hawaii Rev. Stat.* Ch. 354 (1974). (Note: This law has not yet become fully effective; as of August 1, 1974, Hawaii was still operating under its corresponding Executive Order, Hawaii Executive Order of August 23, 1971). Maryland Environmental Policy Act of 1973, Ch. 702, Md. Laws of 1973, 41 Ann. Code of Md. §§ 447-451 (Cum. Supp. 1973), and Ch. 703, Md. Laws of 1973 Natural Res. Arts, Ann. Code of Md. § 1-301 *et seq.* (1974 Vol. 1); Ch. 781, Acts of 1972, Ann. Laws Mass. Ch. 80, §§ 61-62 (Cum. Supp. 1973), *as amended* by C. 257 of the Acts of 1973, Minnesota Environmental Policy Act of 1973, Ch. 412, Laws of 1973, Minn. Stat. Ann. Ch. 116D, (Cum. Supp. 1974); Montana Environmental Policy Act of 1971, Ch. 238 L. 1971, Rev. Code Mont. § 69-6501 *et seq.* (Cum. Supp. 1973); North Carolina Environmental Policy Act of 1971 (1971), c. 1203, s.11, N.C. Gen. Stat. Ch. 113A (Cum. Supp. 1973); South Dakota Environmental Policy Act, SL 974, Ch. 245 (approved March 2, 1974), S.D. Comp. Laws 1967, Ch. 11-1A, (Supp. 1974); Virginia Environmental Policy Act of 1973, Ch. 774, Laws of 1972 and Ch. 384, Laws of 1973 (approved March 15, 1973, Va. Code Ann. §§ 10-417 through 10-485 and §§ 10-17-107 through 10-17-112 (Supp. 1973); State Environmental Policy Act of 1971 (SEPA), Rev. Code Wash. Ch. 43.21C (Supp. 1973); and Wisconsin Environmental Policy Act of 1971, Ch. 274, Laws of 1971, *adding* Wisc. Stat. Ann. Ch. 1, § 1.11 *et seq.* (Cum. Supp. 1974-1975). See the Puerto Rico Environmental Policy Act, 12 Laws P.R. Ann. § 112, *et seq.* (1970). Michigan Executive Order 1971-10, as superseded by Michigan Executive Order 1973-9; New Jersey Executive Order No. 53 (October 3, 1973), and *Policy for the Environment*, adopted March 7, 1972 by the Texas Interagency Council on Natural Resources and the Environment. In New Jersey, recent court and legislative actions have mandated environmental assessments of major public projects such as the Sports Complex by the New Jersey Sports and Exposition Authority and the Governor Alfred E. DiStefano Expressway by the New Jersey Turnpike Authority. In addition, two major pieces of New Jersey environmental legislation have included provisions for environmental impact statements prior to the issuance of permits on major projects. Coastal Area Facility Review Act, P.L. 1973, Ch. 185 (approved June 20, 1973), N.J.S.A. 13-19-1 *et seq.* (Cum. Supp. 1974-1975), and the New Jersey Wetlands Act of 1970, Ch. 272, Laws of 1970, N.J.S.A. 13-9A-1 *et seq.* (Cum. Supp. 1974-1975). For the Wetlands Act EIS requirements, see *New Jersey Wetlands Order*, New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (April, 1972).
88. Arizona, Georgia, Nevada, Nebraska and Delaware have impact statement requirements for selected categories of state activities. See text, *infra*.

89. Arizona Game and Fish Commission Policy of July 2, 1971.
90. Ga. I. 1972-179 (March 10, 1972), Ga. Code Ann. Ch. 95A-1, § 241 (e) (1) (1973).
91. Ch. 311, Laws of 1971, 58 Nev. Rev. Stat. Ch. 704 (1971).
92. Nebraska Department of Roads, *Department of Roads Action Plan* (1973).
93. Delaware Coastal Zone Act, Ch. 175, Vol. 58 Laws of Del. (June 28, 1971), adding 7 Del. Code, Ann. § 7001, et seq. (Supp. 1973), and Delaware Wetlands Law of 1973, adding 7 Del. Code Ann. Ch. 66 (Supp. 1973).
94. New York City, Executive Order No. 87, October 18, 1973.
95. Ordinance 0-2-73 of the Council of the City of Bowie, Maryland, July 19, 1973.
96. *Suggested State Environmental Policy Act*, originally drafted at Second National Symposium on State Environmental Legislation, Arlington, Va. (April 10-12, 1973); see also Council of State Governments 1974 *Suggested State Legislation* (Vol. 33). (Hereinafter referred to as *Model Act*.)
97. Ann. Laws Mass. Ch. 30, § 62 (Cum. Supp. 1973).
98. Michigan Executive Order 1973-9 (1973).
99. *Policy for the Environment*, at 2 (March 7, 1972), and Wisc. Stat. Ann. § 1.11(2)(c) (6) (Cum. Supp. 1974-1975).
100. Minn. Stat. Ann. § 116D.04(1)(f) and § 116D.04(1)(g) (Cum. Supp. 1974).
101. Cal. Pub. Res. Code § 21100(c) (Supp. 1972).
102. 41 Ann. Code of Md. § 431(a)(2) (Cum. Supp. 1973); Ann. Laws Mass. Ch. 30, § 62 (Cum. Supp. 1973); N.C. Gen. Stat. § 113A-4 (2)(c) (Cum. Supp. 1973); Va. Code Ann. § 10-17.108(3) (Supp. 1973); and *Model Act* § 5(b) (6) (1973).
103. *CEQ Guidelines* § 1500.6(a)(4), 38 Fed. Reg. 20054 (August 1, 1973).
104. Cal. Pub. Res. Code § 21100(g) (Supp. 1972) and *Model Act* § 5(b) (7) (1973).
105. Montana Environmental Quality Council, *Revised Guidelines for Environmental Impact Statements Required by the Montana Environmental Policy Act of 1971*, § 6(a)(9), September 19, 1973.
106. Conn. Pub. Act 73-562, § 2(c), approved June 22, 1973 (effective Feb. 1, 1975); Michigan Executive Order 1973-9 (1973); Minn. Stat. Ann. § 116D.04(1)(b) (Cum. Supp. 1974); Rev. Code Mont. § 69-6304(b) (2) (Cum. Supp. 1973); and Wisc. Stat. Ann. § 1.11(2)(c)(6) (Cum. Supp. 1974-1975).
107. Michigan Executive Order 1973-9 (1973).
108. *CEQ Guidelines* § 1500.8(a) (3)(ii), 38 Fed. Reg. 20553 (August 1, 1973).
109. See *CEQ Guidelines* § 1500.5(a) (2), 38 Fed. Reg. 20551 (August 1, 1973).
110. *Friends of Mammoth v. Board of Supervisors of Mono County*, 8 Cal. 3d 247, 104 Cal. Rptr. 19, 500 P.2d 1360, 4 ERC 1395, 2 ELR 20673 (1972), mod. 104 Cal. Rptr. 761, 502 P.2d 1049, 4 ERC 1705 (1972).
111. Cal. Pub. Res. Code §§ 21169-21170 (Supp. 1972).
112. Cal. Pub. Res. Code § 21171 (Supp. 1972).
113. Ann. Laws Mass. Ch. 30, § 62 (Cum. Supp. 1973).
114. Ann. Laws Mass. Ch. 30, § 62 (Cum. Supp. 1973), as amended by Acts of 1974, c.257, s.1 (1974).
115. Massachusetts Executive Office of Environmental Affairs, *Regulations to Create a Uniform System for the Preparation of Environmental Impact Reports*, § 2.4 (July 6, 1973); see also *Regulations to Implement G.L. C-30 § 62, as amended by C. 257 of the Acts of 1974*, prepared by Charles W. Foster, Secretary, Executive Office of Environmental Affairs (Draft, June 20, 1974).
116. RCW. § 43.21C.030(2) (Supp. 1973).
117. Michigan Executive Order 1973-9 (1973); Montana Environmental Quality Council *Revised Guidelines for Environmental Impact Statements Required by the Montana Environmental Policy Act of 1971*, § 5(a)(2), September 19, 1973; and *Guidelines for the Implementation of the Wisconsin Environmental Policy Act*, at 2, issued by Governor's Executive Order No. 69 (December 1973).
118. N.C. Gen. Stat. § 113A-8 (Cum. Supp. 1973).
119. Holden Beach, North Carolina, Ordinance Requiring Environmental Impact Statements, dated July 11, 1972. See Tizzen, *Environmental Impact Requirements in the States*, *supra* note 83.
120. 41 Ann. Code of Md. § 449(A) (Cum. Supp. 1973).
121. Minn. Stat. Ann. § 116D.04(1) (Cum. Supp. 1974).
122. Texas, Interagency Council for Natural Resources and the Environment, *Policy for the Environment* 2 (March 7, 1972), and *Guidelines for Preparation and Review of Environmental Impact Statements for State-Supported Projects*, at 1, in *Environment for Tomorrow: The Texas Response* (January 1, 1973).
123. Va. Code Ann. § 10-17.107(b) (Supp. 1973).
124. IC 1971, 13-10, Pub. L. No. 98, § 6, approved February 23, 1972.
125. Cal. Pub. Res. Code § 21161 (Supp. 1972).
126. Hawaii Executive Order (August 23, 1971).
127. Ann. Laws Mass. Ch. 30, § 62 (Cum. Supp. 1973).
128. See Memorandum from former Governor Robert W. Scott to Heads of All State Agencies and Institutions, delegating review authority to the North Carolina Council on State Goals and Policy, February 9, 1972.
129. Conn. Pub. Act 73-562, § 8, approved June 22, 1973 (effective Feb. 1, 1975), and Michigan Executive Order 1973-9 (1973).
130. Va. Code Ann. § 10-17.110 (Supp. 1973).
131. Minn. Stat. Ann. § 116D.04(3) (Cum. Supp. 1974).
132. Minn. Stat. Ann. § 116D.04(9) (Cum. Supp. 1974).
133. 14 Cal. Admin. Code Ch. 3, *Guidelines for Implementation of the California Environmental Quality Act of 1970* (Register 73, No. 50-12-73), as amended by order of the Secretary for Resources, March 22, 1974.
134. Michigan Executive Order 1973-9 (1973).
135. North Carolina Department of Administration, *Implementation of the Environmental Policy Act of 1971* at 2, February 18, 1972.
136. Wisc. Stat. Ann. § 1.11(d) (Cum. Supp. 1974-1975).
137. Massachusetts Executive Office of Environmental Affairs, *Regulations to Create a Uniform System for the Preparation of Environmental Impact Reports*, § 7.3 (July 6, 1973).
138. Minnesota Environmental Quality Council, *Rules and Regulations for Environmental Impact Statements* at 23-24 (April 4, 1974).
139. 14 Cal. Admin. Code Ch. 3, *Guidelines for Implementation of the California Environmental Quality Act of 1970* (Register 73, No. 50-12-15-73), § 15061(b) (1973).
140. *City of Roswell, N.M. v. New Mexico Water Quality Commission*, 4 ERC 1753, 3 ELR 20181 (N.M. Ct. of App. 1972).
141. *Albuquerque Journal*, Feb. 17, 1974, p. C-10.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

722 JACKSON PLACE, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006

102 Monitor

The 102 Monitor is the monthly publication of the Council on Environmental Quality. In addition to its listing of environmental impact statements which have been filed with the Council under the provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the Monitor contains a list of EPA's comments, filed under the provisions of section 309 of the Clean Air Act, as amended; items of current concern in NEPA case law; and information on the environmental studies of the Council.

The 102 Monitor is printed and distributed by the Government Printing Office. The subscription rate for the Monitor is \$21.30 annually, with an additional \$5.40 charge for foreign mailing.

Superintendent of Documents
Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20402

(Difficulties in obtaining copies of the 102 Monitor should be referred to GPO's Service Section, P.O. Box 1533, Washington, D.C. 20013)

SOURCE FOR BACK ISSUES OF
THE 102 MONITOR

The Congressional Record is a standard library reference.

Vol. 1, Nos. 1, 2, & 3

Congressional Record (page E 3607) - April 28, 1971

Vol. 1, No. 4

Congressional Record (page E 5151) - May 27, 1971

Vol. 1, No. 5

Congressional Record (page E 6023) - June 16, 1971

Vol. 1, No. 6

Congressional Record (page E 8458) - July 28, 1971

Vol. 1, No. 7

Congressional Record (page E 9483) - September 13, 1971

Vol. 1, No. 8

Congressional Record (page E 10002) - September 24, 1971

Vol. 1, No. 9

Congressional Record (page E 11596) - November 1, 1971

Vol. 1, No. 10

Congressional Record (page E 12213) - November 15, 1971

Vol. 1, No. 11

Congressional Record (page E 13322) - December 11, 1971

Vol. 1, No. 12

Congressional Record (page E 76) - January 18, 1972

Vol. 2, No. 1

Congressional Record (page E 1886) - March 2, 1972

Vol. 2, No. 2

Congressional Record (page E 2409) - March 13, 1972

Vol. 2, No. 3

Congressional Record (page E 3778) - April 13, 1972

Vol. 2, No. 4

Congressional Record (page E 4929) - May 13, 1972

Vol. 2, No. 5

Congressional Record (page E 6489) - June 27, 1972

(There has been no secondary source for the 102 Monitor since
Vol. 2, No. 5, June 1972)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Contact: David Ward
Acting Coordinator
Environmental Quality Activities
Office of the Secretary
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Room 331-E, Administration Building
Washington, D.C. 20250
(202) 447-3965

Forest Service

Draft

Date

Petit Jean Unit Plan, Ouachita N.F.

11/06

Arkansas

County: Logan
(ELR ORDER # 41679)

Scott

Yell

Upper Trinity Planning Unit, Shasta-Trinity N.F.

11/14

California

County: Trinity

The statement refers to a proposed land use plan for the upper Trinity Planning Unit, Shasta-Trinity National Forest. The plan applies to 59,680 acres of land. The proposal provides for protection of amenity values and quality of the natural environment and commodity utilization. Adverse impacts include loss of some wilderness area due to road construction, and long term negative aesthetic impact resulting from the strip mining of asbestos deposits. (99 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 41716)

Eightmile-Blue Creek Units, Six Rivers N.F.

11/14

California

County: Humboldt Del Norte

The statement refers to the proposed land use management plans for the Eightmile and Blue Creek Units of the Six Rivers National Forest in Del Norte and Humboldt Counties. The land use plans apply to 94,000 acres of N.F. lands, of which 59,800 acres have been inventoried as roadless. Management would include timber harvesting on 33,600 acres. Off-road vehicle closures are proposed in 7,800 acres. Adverse impacts include: loss of wilderness values; change in overall visual quality, temporary degradation of water quality and air quality; increased noise; and slight reduction in stream habitats.
(ELR ORDER # 41723)

Highhorn Winter Sports Site, Caribou N.F.

11/14

Idaho

The statement refers to the proposed development of the Highhorn Winter Sports Site, in the Caribou National Forest, Idaho. It is proposed that 600 acres be developed to provide skiing capacity for approximately 3,000 skiers per day. The development includes 7 ski lifts with associated ski runs, lodge, parking for 1,000 cars, spring development, water line, sewer line and drainage field, buried power lines and access roads. Adverse impacts are landscape alteration, surface erosion, loss of timber producing area, and loss of cattle grazing area. (50 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 41719)

Lake Fork Management Unit, Wallowa-Whitman N.F.

11/14

Oregon

The statement refers to the Lake Fork Management Unit located in the Wallowa-Whitman N.F. The proposed plan is the selection of long range resource allocation plan and management activity direction. The project area consists of 17,400 acres. Adverse impacts are soil and water quality degradation where development activities are allowed, and increased noise and air pollution due to construction and forest visitors.
(ELR ORDER # 41720)

Piney River Unit, G. Washington N.F.

11/05

Virginia

County: Nelson
(ELR ORDER # 41673)

Final

Date

Northern Region's Slash Disposal Program

11/07

The statement discusses the Northern Region's Slash Disposal Program. Slash treatment options include: treatment with prescribed fire; mechanical treatment; isolation and/or limited treatments; and no treatment. Adverse impact may occur to air quality, and soil stability.

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI HEW HUD EPA

state agencies and concerned private organizations

(ELR ORDER # 41604)

Winter Sports Development, El Dorado N.F.

11/11

California

County: Amador El Dorado

Proposed is the expansion of a ski area in the Corral Flat area of El Dorado National Forest. The proposed ultimate development will include 6 ski lifts with a capacity of 2,700; one or two surface lifts; one day lodge, motel, and

parking for 1,150 cars; and associated support facilities such as a power plant, sewage disposal system, wells, maintenance, and first aid buildings. Approximately 1,040 acres of Forest land and 90 acres of private land would be included in the project boundary. The statement indicates that project impact upon water, air, soil, esthetics, and wildlife will be minimal. (123 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA EPA DOI ANH
state and local agencies
and concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 41695)

Mining Operations, Withlacoochie State Forest

11/22

Florida

County: Citrus

The statement refers to the proposed Forest Service approval of plans by the Florida Rock Industries, Inc. for mining operations, under a limestone mining lease with the Withlacoochie State Forest. Lands of the Forest are presently being acquired by the State of Florida with the minerals being retained by the United States. The principal impact indicated is that of the alteration of the topography and soil; 294 acres of land will be cleared, with the topography being changed from hilly to relatively flat.

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOT USDA DOI EPA HEW
state and local agencies
and concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 41755)

John Day Planning Unit, Nezperce N.F.

11/22

Idaho

County: Idaho

Proposed is the implementation of a multiple use plan for 6745 acres of the John Day Unit, Slate Creek Ranger District Nezperces National Forest. The plan recommends road construction and timber harvest on four land units totalling 2785 acres. Adverse impacts include the loss of present roadless qualities, increases in soil disturbance, and a possible lowering of water quality. Increased presence of man could alter wildlife movements.

(113 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA
state agencies and concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 41753)

Swan Lake Planning Unit, Flathead N.F.

11/05

Montana

County: Lake

The statement refers to a proposed multiple-use plan for the 60,000 acre Swan Lake Planning Unit, Flathead National Forest. The plan would allow road construction and timber harvesting recreational use, and wildlife habitat protection. Seven

thousand three hundred and sixty acres of currently roadless area is proposed for development. (56 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOI

state agencies and concerned citizens
(ELR ORDER # 41674)

Umpqua National Forest

11/29

Oregon

County: Jackson Douglas Lane

The statement refers to the 10 Year Management Plan for the forest. The plan would involve construction of roads, the cutting of timber, and the reseedling of cut stands in the 975,425 acres forest. Soil disturbance, stream sedimentation, and adverse impact will result. Sections of the forest are presently being considered for designation as wilderness areas. (84 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: COE DOI HUD LPA USDA

State and local agencies
and concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 41784)

Rural Electrification Administration

Final

Date

Combustion Turbine No. 3, Apache Station

11/06

Arizona

County: Cochise

The statement refers to the granting of an REA loan to the Arizona Electric Power Cooperative, Inc. for the installation of a new 65 MW combustion turbine at the Apache Generating Station. The Unit will be capable of utilizing natural gas, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil. The proposed unit will be used primarily for emergency and peaking power. There will be some release of nitrogen and sulfur oxides, and particulate matter. (two volumes)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI EPA USDA FPC

state agencies

(ELR ORDER # 41676)

Soil Conservation Service

Draft

Date

East Fork Ford River Watershed

11/15

Kentucky

County: Christian Muhlenburg Todd

The statement refers to the proposed East Fork Pond River Watershed protection and flood prevention project in Christian, Muhlenberg, and Todd Counties. Included in the project are two floodwater retarding structures and 15.3 miles of channel work. Adverse impacts are alteration of

82 acres of wildlife habitat, and disruption of aquatic and terrestrial ecological systems in the stream affected by channel work.
(ELR ORDER # 41728)

Kindu Watershed Project, Louisiana

11/29

Louisiana

County: Allen Jefferson Davis

The statement refers to a proposed protection project for 32,900 acres of the Kindu Watershed. Project measures will include land treatment, channel work, weirs, and control structures. Adverse impact will include the introduction of 1,310 tons of sediment to the Calcasieu River during construction; the loss of timber on 237 acres; the disturbance of 150 acres of cropland, 187 acres of wooded channel banks, and 123 acres of forest land; and the disturbances of sixty acres of wetland.
(ELR ORDER # 41783)

Okatoma Creek Watershed, Mississippi

11/27

Mississippi

County: Several

The statement refers to a watershed protection project on the Okatoma Watershed. Project measures include levee systems, floodwater retarding structures, recreational facilities, and 53.7 miles of channel work. Construction will result in the clearing of some forest land, and reduction in fishery and wildlife resources.
(ELR ORDER # 41782)

Browning Watershed Project

11/25

Montana

County: Glacier

The statement refers to the city of Browning's watershed protection and flood prevention in Glacier County, Montana. Adverse impacts include the loss of agricultural production on 20 acres of land, prevention of interchange of fish populations along upper Willow Creek, temporary inundation of land, and increased air and water pollution during construction.
(ELR ORDER # 41764)

Indian Brook Watershed, N.H.

11/05

New Hampshire

County: Coos

(ELR ORDER # 41671)

Stoney Creek Watershed

11/19

North Carolina

County: Wayne

The statement refers to the construction of Stoney Creek Watershed, Wayne County. The project proposes conservation land treatment over the watershed, supplemented by three dams with multiple-purpose storage (flood prevention - recreation) and 10,840 ft. of channel clearing and debris removal. Adverse impacts are temporarily increased sedimentation during construction, and limitations on the use of 319 acres in the detention pools of the 3 structures. (58 pages)
(ELK ORDER # 41744)

Pott-Sem-Turkey Watershed

11/13

Oklahoma

County: Seminole Pottawatomie

The statement refers to the Pott-Sem-Turkey Watershed protection and flood prevention project in Pottawatomie and Seminole Counties, Oklahoma. Project measures include accelerated application of land measures for 22,247 acres of agricultural land and installation of 11 floodwater retarding structures for the reduction of floodwater sediment, and erosion damages on 2,564 acres of flood plain land. Adverse impacts include the use of 110 acres of farmland for dams and spillways, the permanent inundation of 297 acres, the intermittent inundation of 833 acres, the disturbance or destruction of 18 archeological sites, and temporary construction disturbances.
(ELK ORDER # 41714)

Final

Date

Short Creek Watershed Project

11/05

Kentucky

County: Grayson

The statement refers to a protection project on the 24,300 acre watershed, including land treatment measures and the construction of 3 flood water retarding structures and 4.5 miles of channel works. The purpose of the project is the reduction of potential flood damage. Two hundred and five acres of agricultural land and wildlife habitat will be adversely affected by the project. (19 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: COE HEW DOI USCG EPA

state agencies

(ELK ORDER # 41664)

Lost River Subwatershed, Potomac River

11/25

West Virginia

County: Hardy

The statement refers to a proposed watershed protection and flood prevention project on the 94,750 acre sub-watershed. Project measures will include four single-

purpose floodwater retarding structures, one multiple purpose structure, and land treatment measures. Adverse impact of the project will include the inundation of 2.4 miles of stream and 292 acres of farmland and associated wildlife habitat, as well as the displacement of eleven residences. (122 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: COE DOC DOI DOT EPA AEP
state agency

(ELR ORDER # 41766)

Rural Electrification Administration

Draft

Date

Turbine Generating Station, Wray

11/13

Colorado

County: Yuma

The Tri-State Generation and Transmission Assn., Inc., proposes to request financing for an insured loan to provide for approximately 200 MW of combustion turbine capacity to be installed at an existing substation near Wray, Colorado. The units will be capable of firing natural gas or stillate fuel oil. These units are needed to provide power to the increase in irrigation pumping and support Transmission. Because of the new facility some nitrogen oxides, sulfur dioxide and particulate matter will be released into the atmosphere.

Final

Prairie Portage Dam

11/27

Minnesota

(ELR ORDER # 41779)

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

Contact: For Non-regulatory Matters:
Mr. W. Herbert Pennington
Office of Assistant General Manager
E-201, AEC
Washington, D.C. 20545
(301) 973-4241
For Regulatory Matters:
Mr. A. Giambusso, Deputy Director for
Reactor Projects, Directorate of Licensing
P-722, AEC
Washington, D.C. 20545
(301) 973-7373

Draft

Date

South Texas Project, Units 1 and 2

11/29

Texas

County: Matagorda

Proposed is the issuance of a construction permit to the Houston Power and Lighting Co. for a two unit plant. Identical pressurized water reactors will be employed to produce up to 3800 Mwt each, with electrical capacity anticipated at 1250 Mwe (net) each. Exhaust steam will be cooled by flow from a newly constructed lake, with makeup water from the Colorado River. Return will also be to the Colorado. Consumptive use of the river will be at 2.6% of its average annual historical flow. A total of 12,352 acres will be used for the Station site; 7300 acres will be inundated by the cooling lake. An additional 5685 acres will be committed to 400 miles of transmission line.
(ELR ORDER # 41785)

Final

Date

Allens Creek Generating Station, Texas

11/19

Texas

County: Austin

Proposed is the issuance of construction permits to the Houston Lighting and Power Co. for the Station. Two identical boiling water reactors of 3579 Mwt each will be employed; a steam turbine generator will convert this heat to 1146 Mwe (net). Cooling will be accomplished through the use of a closed cycle system with a newly constructed lake drawing water from the Brazos River. Construction related activities will disturb 9000 acres of pasture and cropland; 8250 acres will be inundated Eighty-one miles of transmission line will require 2200 acres of right-of-way.

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA COL DOC EEW DOI USCG EPA FPC ARP
State agencies

(ELR ORDER # 41741)

Draft

Washington Public Power System, Units 1-4

11/27

Washington

(ELR ORDER # 41777)

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, Army Corps

Contact: Mr. Francis X. Kelly
Director, Office of Public Affairs
Attn: DAEM-PAP
Office of the Chief of Engineers
U. S. Army Corps of Engineers
1000 Independence Avenue, S. W.
Washington, D. C. 20314
(202) 695-7168

Draft

Date

Eastpoint Breakwater, Apalachicola Bay

11/05

Florida
(ELR ORDER # 41668)

Iao Stream, Flood Control

11/25

Hawaii

The statement refers to the Iao Stream Flood Control project in Maui. The plan combines about 4,400 Ft. of concrete channelization between the debris basin and near the mouth of the stream, with about 7,300 ft. of stream left in its existing condition, but with a system of levees and floodwalls to protect adjacent lands. Adverse impacts are soil erosion and degradation of visual quality. (Honolulu District) (45 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 41765)

Milan-Big Island Flood Protection

11/18

Illinois

The project provides for flood protection for the Milan-Big Island area near the confluence of the Rock and Mississippi Rivers. The project elements include levees along the south bank of the Rock River, the west bank of Case Creek, the east bank of Kyte Creek and both banks of Mill and Eckhart Creeks. Four ponding areas are proposed to relieve interior drainage problems. Adverse impacts are disruption of terrestrial biota, and the aesthetic and recreation impairment of levees.
(Rock Island)
(ELR ORDER # 41740)

Davenport Local Flood Protection

11/14

Iowa

County: several

The statement concerns the construction of earth levees and concrete floodwalls along the Mississippi River from Government Bridge downstream to I-280 channel to provide flood protection to the Davenport area. Adverse effects include: loss of Nahant Marsh through accelerated commercial

and industrial development in response to flood protection; loss of trees and vegetation along the river bank; loss of usable land from LeClaire Park; and increased turbidity, noise, and dust during construction. (Rock Island District) (216 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 41722)

Melvern Dam and Lake

11/19

Kansas

County: Osage

The project involves the completion of construction and operation of Mervern Lake, a multi-purpose lake project, on the Morais des Cygnes River in Osage County, Kansas. Adverse impacts include: periodic inundation of wildlife habitat and recreation facilities; reduction of terrestrial wildlife; loss of some agricultural land; degradation of archeological sites; potential increases in solid waste and ground water pollution; reduction of northern greater prairie chicken habitat; and, temporary construction effects. (Kansas City District)
(ELR ORDER # 41742)

Providence River Harbor Channel, Supplement

11/25

Massachusetts

The statement, a supplement to the final EIS, submitted to the Council on October 17, 1973, refers to the change of a disposal area from the Brenton Reef Disposal Site to the Conimicut Point Disposal Site. (Waltham District)
(ELR ORDER # 41762)

Holland Harbor

11/18

Michigan

The statement refers to the proposed construction of two diked disposal facilities at Holland Harbor, Michigan. The facilities will be used for containment of polluted dredge materials from maintenance of the shipping channel within Lake Macatawa. Adverse impacts are possible: odors associated with dredge materials, and disturbances normally associated with construction-operation.
(Detroit District)
(ELR ORDER # 41737)

Clarence Cannon Dam and Reservoir, Salt River

11/14

Missouri

County: several

The project concerns the completion of the Clarence Cannon Dam and reservoir on the Salt River to provide flood control, hydroelectric power, water supply, fish and wildlife conservation, recreation and incidental navigation. As of July 1, 1974, the construction was 28% completed.

Adverse effects include: the inundation of 18,600 acres of wildlife habitat and 73 to 101 archeological sites; destruction of an historical site; and displacement of 74 families. (St. Louis District) (240 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 41726)

Root Creek, Bolivar

11/11

New York

County: Allegany

Proposed is a flood protection project consisting of widening, deepening, minor realignment and the construction of a section of floodwall through the Village of Bolivar, Allegany County, N.Y. The project will reduce periodic flood damage, eliminate an erosion problem on the high bank, and alter aesthetic conditions. Adverse effects include: temporary increases in acoustic levels, stream turbidity and sedimentation, dust exhaust and smoke, and a reduction in the quality of the stream bottom as a fish habitat. (25 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 41696)

Maintenance of Browns Creek, Long Island

11/12

New York

The statement concerns future maintenance dredging of the existing Federal navigation project in Browns Creek, Long Island, N.Y., to its authorized project dimensions. The work would be performed when necessary by contract dredge with spoiling on existing disposal areas. Adverse effects include: removal of benthic organisms; increased turbidity; and depending upon the method used, either suspended and dissolved materials reintroduced into the waterway, disturbed shellfish beds, or turbidity in the surf zone. (New York District) (29 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 41707)

St. Lawrence Seaway, Pollys Gut

11/25

New York

The statement refers to the safe navigation project on the St. Lawrence River at Pollys Gut. The project proposes the construction of a carved extension into the existing rubble mound spur dike. Adverse impacts are increased levels of noise, dust and water turbidity, and the destruction of 44,000 sq. ft. of benthic habitat. (Buffalo District)
(ELR ORDER # 41761)

Carolina Beach Erosion and Hurricane Control

11/18

North Carolina

County: New Hanover

The statement refers to the completion of construction of the Carolina Beach portion of a hurricane wave protection

and beach erosion control in New Hanover County, NC. Completion requires: (1) about 14,000 Ft. of berm and dune restoration, and (2) maintenance beach replenishment for five 2-year periods. Adverse impacts include: temporary increases in noise and air pollution and aesthetic degradation; destruction of bottom organisms; disturbance of some beach and dune dwelling animals; and, the replacement of a stone seawall would destroy the intertidal organisms community. (Wilmington District)
(ELR ORDER # 41738)

Grafton Flood Control, Park River

11/11

North Dakota

This revised draft refers to the construction of a levee surrounding Grafton, North Dakota, and vicinity, and the construction of a channel which would allow flood water to bypass the leveed area. Interior drainage facilities would be included. Adverse impacts include: the loss of 5 acres of floodplain forest, 230 acres of highly fertile agricultural land, and another 130 acres of land for spoil disposal; reduction of biological productivity along the bypassed river channel; and, the disruption of 0.1 miles of natural river channel. (St. Paul District)
(ELR ORDER # 41700)

Diked Disposal Site No. 7, Lorain Harbor

11/25

Ohio

County: Lorain

The statement refers to the proposed Diked Disposal Site No. 7, Lorain Harbor, Lorain Harbor, Ohio. The project involves construction and operation of a 58-acre rubble-mound diked disposal facility to receive polluted sediments. Adverse impacts are temporary turbidity, destruction of some bottom organisms, and odor during spoil discharge operations. (Buffalo District) (107 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 41766)

Oologah, Hulah, and Heyburn Lakes

11/05

Oklahoma

(ELR ORDER # 41663)

Elk Creek at Cannon Beach

11/22

Oregon

County: Clatsop

The statement refers to the proposed Elk Creek at Cannon Beach levee project in Clatsop County. The project involves the construction of a 2,300-ft. long earth levee-floodwall to protect 40 acres of lowlands from periodic winter flooding. Adverse impacts include elimination of trees, brush and other plants, increased noise and air

pollution, and disturbance to wildlife.
(Portland District)
(ELR ORDER # 41754)

Gulf Intracoastal Waterway, Texas

11/05

Texas
(ELR ORDER # 41605)

Corpus Christi Beach Restoration Project

11/15

Texas
The statement, a revised draft, refers to the restoration of Corpus Christi Beach. The plan of improvement provides for restoration and periodic nourishment of 1.4 miles of beach. Adverse impacts are the covering of 106 acres of bay bottom by restoration material, increased turbidity during dredging, and the destruction of some marinelife.
(ELR ORDER # 41735)

Freeport Hurricane Flood Protection

11/18

Texas
The statement refers to the completion of the hurricane flood protection project for Freeport and vicinity to provide protection to the cities and towns of Freeport, Lake Jackson, Clute, Lake Barbara and adjacent areas. Construction of a tidal control and navigation structure in Old River will cause temporary turbidity during construction and destruction of some benthic organisms.
(ELR ORDER # 41736)

Clear Creek and Clear Lake

11/25

Texas
County: Chambers Harris
The statement refers to the maintenance dredging of Clear Creek and Clear Lake, Texas. Maintenance dredging will be performed by hydraulic pipeline dredge with dredged materials disposed of in open water disposal areas. Adverse impacts are increased turbidity, loss of marine life habitat, and objectionable odors due to the deposition of dredged materials. (Galveston District)
(ELR ORDER # 41763)

Sturgeon Bay and Lake Michigan Canal

11/01

Wisconsin
Proposed is the maintenance dredging of Sturgeon Bay and the Lake Michigan Ship Canal. Approximately 600,000 cu. yds. of sediment would be dredged annually, and deposited in a diked disposal site to be constructed in Sturgeon Bay. Impact will include disruption of fish spawning grounds and

the conversion of 14.89 acres of aquatic habitat to a terrestrial environment. (Chicago District)
(ELR ORDER # 41657)

Maintenance dredging, Sheboygan Harbor

11/06

Wisconsin

County: Sheboygan

(ELR ORDER # 41685)

Final

Date

Cache River Basin Project (2)

11/08

Arkansas

The statement, a revised draft, refers to the proposed construction of 231.5 miles of channel enlargement and realignment, in order to provide adequate drainage outlets and reduce flooding on 788,500 acres of land. Also recommended is the acquisition of 30,000 acres for the mitigation of project-induced loss of fish and wildlife. Existing terrestrial and aquatic communities will be adversely affected; a considerable amount of basin woodlands will be cleared as an indirect result of the project; wetland habitat will be damaged; localized changes in waterfowl use patterns will occur as a result of reductions in overbank flooding.

(Memphis District) (3 Volumes)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOC HEW DOI DOT EPA HUD

state and local agencies and concerned
citizens

(ELR ORDER # 41689)

Apalachicola Bay

11/01

Florida

The statement refers to the proposed dredging of a new navigation channel and the construction of a breakwater at Two Mile. Temporary turbidity will adversely affect marine biota.

COMMENTS MADE BY: OEO EPA DOC DOT HUD DOI
state agencies

(ELR ORDER # 41658)

C-135 and Tower Hillsborough Basin, Four River Bas

11/11

Florida

The proposed project is the construction of a 14-mile bypass canal (C-135) from the Hillsborough River to McKay Bay with 3 control structures; construction of a 2-mile Hillsborough River Diversion Canal (C-136) and 1 control structure. About 3,500 acres of land will be converted to form the flood control system. Adverse impacts are: loss of forest land and other vegetative matter, destruction of benthic organisms and marine life, degradation of water

quality due to salt water intrusion, and lowering of the water table and an artesian aquifer

COMMENTS MADE BY: HUD USDA DOT DOC DOI EPA
state agencies and concerned citizens
(ELR ORDER # 41692)

Upper Mississippi River Navigation Channel

11/20

Iowa Minnesota Wisconsin

The statement refers to the proposed operation and maintenance functions necessary to provide 9-foot channel depths for commercial navigation on the Mississippi River from the head of navigation at Minneapolis to Guttenberg, Iowa, a distance of 242.5 river miles. The action consists of operation and maintenance of 13 locks and dams, and channel dredging and disposal. The major adverse impact of the project is its negative effects on fish and wildlife. (St. Paul District) (2 Volumes)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA USDA DOC FUD DOI DOT USCG FPC
state and local agencies
and concerned citizens
(ELR ORDER # 41747)

Minot Project, Souris River (2)

11/08

North Dakota

County: Ward

The statement refers to the proposed construction of channel modifications and related works along 37 miles of the Souris River channel, for the purpose of controlling flood waters. Adverse impact of the project will include the loss of 405 acres of riverine forest, and the disposal of 2,200,000 cubic yards of excavated material over an area of 150 acres. (St. Paul District) (184 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA HUD EPA DOI
state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 41690)

Craney Island Rehandling basin

11/22

Virginia

The project involves maintenance dredging of the Craney Island Rehandling Basin by hydraulic methods. The action will require the removal of an estimated 1,000,000 cubic yards of sediments, which are to be deposited in the Craney Island disposal area. Maintenance dredging will have some adverse impact, as it will remove or destroy benthic organisms, and will temporarily increase turbidity and sediment load in the water column above the rehandling basin. (Norfolk District) (44 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOC DOI
state agencies
(ELR ORDER # 41760)

Final

Date

Kaaawa Beach Erosion Control

11/18

Hawaii

Proposed is the construction of a protective beach by initial placement of 9,300 cu. yds. of sand at Kaaawa Beach and periodic nourishment, which will require an additional 2,700 cu. yds. of sand every four years. Adverse impact would include the destruction of some benthic organisms. (Pacific Ocean) (45 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOC HEW EPA
state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 41739)

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, Navy

Contact: Mr. Peter M. McDavitt
Special Assistant to the Assistant
Secretary of the Navy (Installations
and Logistics)
Washington D.C. 20350
(202) 697-0892

Draft

Date

Ammunition Facility Naval Air Station, No. Island 11/15

The statement refers to the establishment of new ordnance storage, and handling facilities at North Island, San Diego Naval Station. Construction includes a berthing tee shaped pier. The facility will also include earth-covered ordnance storage magazines, utilities, roads, parking and security fencing. There will be adverse impact to marine and bottom life caused by dredging.
(ELR ORDER # 41732)

Uniformed Services Univ. of Health Sciences 11/20

Maryland

County: Montgomery

The statement refers to the proposed development of the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences to be located on the grounds of the National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Maryland. The university will graduate a broad range of professional health care specialists including at least 100 physicians annually.
(ELR ORDER # 41751)

Final

Date

Proposed Pier 7, San Diego Naval Station 11/11

California

Proposed is the construction of a reinforced concrete pier 80 feet wide by 1480 feet long at the Naval Station. The project area will be deepened to 35' MLLW plus 1' over-dredge; total estimated dredging will be 394,800 cu.yds. The spoil will be disposed of at the 100 fathom EPA designated disposal site 8 miles west of Point Loma.

(197 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA USCG DOC DOI
regional agencies

(ELR ORDER # 41693)

DELAWARE RIVER BASIN COMMISSION

Draft

Date

Dock and Oil/Chemical Storage Facilities, Bristol

11/08

Pennsylvania

County: Bucks

(ELN ORDER # 41686)

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Contact: Mr. Sheldon Meyers
Director, Office of Federal Activities
Room 3630 Waterside Mall
Washington D.C. 20460
(202) 755-0940

Draft

Date

Easthaven Wastewater Facility, Houston

11/01

Texas

Proposed is the addition of 1.5 mgd of capacity to the 0.5 mgd Easthaven treatment facility. The enlarged plant would provide secondary biological treatment process. Adverse impacts will be those of construction disruption, and operational noises and odors.

(ELK ORDER # 41659)

)

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Contact: Mr. Andrew E. Kauders
Executive Director of Environmental Affairs
General Services Administration
18th and F Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20405
(202) 343-4161

Draft

Date

Border Station Building, Lukeville, Arizona

11/25

Arizona

Proposed is the construction of a new Border Station Building of 10,000 sq. ft., with inspection areas, canopies, a small commercial truck facility, and ten family residential units. Existing facilities would be demolished. (38 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 41769)

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

Contact: Mr. Bruce Blanchard
Director, Environmental Project Review
Room 7260
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240
(202) 343-3891

Bureau of Land Management

Final	Date
1974 OCS Lease Sale, Texas	11/26

Texas
Proposed is the sale of leases on 551 tracts, totalling 3,062,519.73 acres, offshore Texas. No leases are in water depths greater than 200 meters. The sale is scheduled for late fall, 1974. All tracts pose some degree of pollution risks to the environment and adjacent shoreline. Each tract is subjected to a matrix analytical technique in order to evaluate significant environmental impacts should leasing and subsequent oil and gas exploration and production ensue.
COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOC DOD DOT FEA AEC FPC
State agencies
(ELR ORDER # 41772)

Bonneville Power Administration

Draft	Date
Lower Snake Grid Reinforcement	11/07

Washington
(ELR ORDER # 41682))

Final	Date
Maple Valley Transmission, King County	11/20

Washington
County: King
The statement, which supplements an earlier statement on EPA's Fiscal Year 1975 Program, refers to the proposed construction of 16 miles of 500kV double circuit transmission line and a new substation at Snoqualmie. The line will require approximately 134 acres of new right-of-way easement, including the removal of timber from 165 acres; the substation site will require an additional 25 acres. There be siltation of nearby streams from construction activity, and some degradation of AM reception immediately adjacent to the right-of-way.
(142 pages)
COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI USDA HUD EPA AEC FPC DOT AHP
state and local agencies

and concerned citizens
(ELK ORDER # 41746)

Bureau of Reclamation

Draft

Date

Granite Reef Aqueduct Transmission System

11/15

Arizona New Mexico

The statement describes the impact associated with constructing an electric power transmission system to supply power to pumping plants and check structures along the Granite Reef Aqueduct Transmission System, Central Arizona Project. Approximately 275 miles of backbone 230-kV transmission line, at 230-kV and 115-kV will be constructed. Also, 77 miles of radial transmission line, at 230-kV and 115-kV will be constructed. Adverse impacts are negative effects on aesthetic values, acquisition of 4,200 acres for right-of-way, and temporary disturbance to biota.
(ELK ORDER # 41733)

Final

Date

American Falls Dam Replacement and Powerplant

11/13

Idaho

County: Power Bingham Lannock
Proposed is the replacement of the existing dam, the maintenance of the 1.7 million-acre-foot reservoir at its present size, and the construction of a new 100 MW powerplant downstream. The present dam is considered to be below acceptable safety standards. The statement was prepared in connection with Senate Bill S.1529
(100 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI USDA COE DOC EPA AHP DOT FPC
state and local agencies
and concerned citizens
(ELK ORDER # 41713)

National Park Service

Draft

Date

Gulf Islands National Seashore Wilderness Area

11/14

Florida Mississippi

The statement refers to the proposed designation of 1,510 acres within Gulf Islands National Seashore as wilderness. In addition, it is proposed that 2,560 acres within the seashore be designated as "potential wilderness addition" to be added to the wilderness by the Secretary of the Interior at such time that the lands qualify. Adverse impacts include possible restriction on some visitor uses of portions of the area, and limitations on any future

developments on the area. (67 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 41721)

)

Great Smoky Mountains National Park Wilderness Area 11/14

Tennessee North Carolina

The statement refers to NPS's recommendation that 390,500 acres of Great Smokey Mountains National Park be designated as wilderness of 76% of parklands will help to assure their perpetuation in an undeveloped state. Recreational use of the parkland will become more difficult because of lack of maintenance.
(ELR ORDER # 41725)

Final

Date

Master Plan, Carlsbad Caverns National Park (2)

11/14

New Mexico

County: Eddy

The statement, a revised draft, refers to a master plan which is intended to guide the development, public use, and management of Carlsbad Caverns National Park over an estimated five year period. Impacts of the plan include social, economic, and ecological factors. (two volumes)

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA DOI EPA AEP

state and local agencies
and concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 41724)

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

Contact: Mr. Richard Chais
Supervisory Attorney Advisor for
the Environmental Staff
Room 2370
12th St. and Constitution Ave., NW
(202) 343-2086

Draft

Date

Docket 27620, Maine Central Railroad Co.

11/25

Maine

County: Bangor Aroostook

The statement refers to the proposed acquisition of control of the Maine Central Railroad Company (MEC) by the Amoskeag Company. Acquisition would result in common corporate control by Amoskeag of MEC and the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad, with possible major operational changes resulting, including the elimination of duplicative facilities. The statement evaluates the environmental impacts of these changes. (43 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 41770)

Final

Date

Increased Freight Rates on Recyclable Commodities

11/05

The statement refers to a proposed three percent increase in the freight rate on recyclable commodities shipped by railroad. The major impact anticipated is a decrease by one percent in the consumption of ferrous and non-ferrous metals there is no expected diversion to other forms of transportation. (343 pages)
COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOI
(ELR ORDER # 41675)

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMIN.

Contact: Mr. Ralph E. Cushman
Special Assistant, Office of Administration
NASA
Washington, D.C. 20546
(202) 962-b107

Final

Date

Mariner Jupiter/Saturn Program

11/22

The statement refers to the continuation of a series of planetary and interplanetary space exploration missions using unmanned spacecraft. Launching will be by a Titan/Centaur rocket from Cape Kennedy, in 1977. Environmental radioisotope generators on the spacecraft. (38 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA STAT AEC
(ELR ORDER # 41756)

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Contact:

Dr. Thomas O. Jones
Deputy Assistant to the Director
National and International Programs
Room 703
Washington, D C. 20550
(202) 632-4180

Draft

Date

Ross Ice Shelf Project

11/04

The statement discusses the proposed investigations in the Antarctic of the physical, chemical, biological, and geological conditions on and in the Ross Ice Shelf, the water mass beneath the sea, and in soft sediments and bedrock at the bottom of the sea.

(ELK ORDER # 41662)

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

Contact: Dr. Peter Krenkel
Director of Environmental Planning
726 Edney Building
Chattanooga, Tennessee 37401
(615) 755-2002

Final

Date

Transmission Line, Northeast Alabama

11/11

Alabama

County: several

Proposed is the construction and operation of a 500 kV transmission line interconnecting the TVA and Alabama Power Co.'s systems in portions of Jackson, Marshall, Blount, Cullman, and Jefferson counties. Environmental impacts involve limitations on land use, temporary construction effects, and possible aesthetic effects.

COMMENTS MADE BY: AHP USDA COE HUD DOI DOT EPA FPC
state and local agencies

(ELR ORDER # 41703)

Peaking Units, Johnsonville Steam Plant

11/26

Tennessee

County: Humphreys

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA FEA FPC USDA DOC DOD HEW HUD DOI
DOT State agencies

(ELR ORDER # 41771)

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Contact: Mr. Martin Convisser, Director
Office of Environmental Affairs
400 7th Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20590
(202) 426-4357

Federal Aviation Administration

Draft	Date
San Jose Municipal Airport Land Acquisition	11/07
California	
County: Santa Clara	
(ELR ORDER # 41683)	
Whiteman Airport, Los Angeles	11/11
California	
County: Los Angeles	
The statement concerns the improvement of Whiteman Airport, Los Angeles, California. Included is the proposed construction of a new lighted runway and extension of an existing runway, 2 warm-up pads, an aircraft apron, an extension of the taxiway, temporary runways and roads for use during construction, and other related work. Adverse impacts include increased air pollution and aircraft noise. A 4(f) determination will be necessary in regard to Roger Jessup Recreational Park.	
(ELR ORDER # 41706)	
Tallahassee Municipal Airport	11/04
Florida	
County: Leon	
The statement refers to the proposed improvement of the Tallahassee Municipal Airport, including the construction of an E-W runway with lighting and a VASI system, and a parallel taxiway. Adverse impact will include the clearing of some young pine trees, increased noise levels, and short term construction disturbances.	
(ELR ORDER # 41661)	
Rush County Airport	11/11
Kansas	
The statement concerns the construction of an airport in Rush County near LaCross, Kansas. Included in the proposal is the construction of a 3200' x 60' runway 16/34 with exit taxiway and ramp and associated taxiways, aprons, etc. Since the airport would be used primarily for small aircraft (private and business) adverse effects due to noise and air pollution are expected to be minimal.	

(ELR ORDER # 41704)

Roscoe Turner Field, Corinth

11/08

Mississippi

County: Alcorn

(ELR ORDER # 41688)

Hawkins Field, Jackson

11/15

Mississippi

County: Hinds

The statement refers to the proposed development of Hawkins Field, Jackson, Mississippi. The project includes extension of a runway, construction of parallel and connecting taxiways, construction of extended runway safety area, and clearing, grubbing, and reseeded 64 acres. There will be increased noise levels because of the project.

(ELR ORDER # 41734)

Final

Date

Tierra Rejada Airport

11/14

California

County: Ventura

The statement refers to the proposed construction of a new general aviation airport in the Tierra Rejada Valley. The total project includes the acquisition of 170 acres of land, the relocation of Moorpart Road and its associated telephone and power lines and the construction of flood control facilities. Initial development of the facility consist of a single main runway (3,700' x 75'), a parallel taxiway, and approximately 50,000 sq. yds. of aircraft parking apron. There will be increases in noise and air pollution.

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOI USDA DOT HUD
state and local agencies
and concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 41727)

Jackson County Airport

11/11

West Virginia

County: Jackson

The proposal refers to construction of a general aviation airport 3.3 miles southwest of Ravenswood, in Jackson County. The project will include grading, draining, and paving a southwest runway; construction of an aircraft parking apron and connecting taxiways; installation of medium intensity runway lighting systems; and the development of a 0.9 mile paved airport access road. The project will create a slight increase in the noise level.

(90 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOI DOC USDA COE DOT
state and local agencies
and concerned citizens
(ELR ORDER # 41705)

Federal Highway Administration

Draft

Date

Las Positas Interchange Revision

11/06

California

County: Santa Barbara

(ELR ORDER # 41677)

S.R. 120, San Joaquin County

11/11

California

County: San Joaquin

Proposed is a 2 lane, 6.5 mile long freeway facility connecting I-5 on the west to Highway 99 on the east. Adverse effects include: the required relocation of 116 families (already underway) and 6 businesses; the use of 435 acres of agricultural land for highway use; and the growth-inducing effects to the adjoining land. (51 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 41701)

Colorado Forest Highway Rte. 15

11/05

Colorado

County: Gunnison

(ELR ORDER # 41672)

U.S. 16 Expressway, Clayton County

11/19

Iowa

County: Clayton

The proposed involves the construction of a section of the U.S. 16 Expressway in Clayton County. It will require the acquisition of approximately 140 acres of right-of-way on relocation which would accommodate the 4-lane construction. The project will displace 3 farmhouses and 8 houses, and will remove wildlife habitat. (91 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 41743)

U.S. 56, Marion County

11/11

Kansas

County: Marion

Proposed is the improvement of approximately 15 miles of U.S. 56, a 2-lane highway in Marion County, Kansas. The project includes right-of-way acquisition, extensive grading, bridge construction and surfacing. Adverse

impacts include: the displacement of families and businesses, the destruction of some wildlife habitat, and the temporary noises, air and water pollution due to construction.

(ELR ORDER # 41702)

Fourth and Fifth Streets, Newport

11/25

Kentucky

County: Campbell

The statement investigates the need for improving Fourth and Fifth Streets from Washington to Linden Avenues, Newport, Campbell County Kentucky. The project would require additional land acquisition and would increase air and noise pollution. (114 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 41767)

I-95, Baltimore City

11/11

Maryland

This statement is in anticipation of the design and construction of an 8-lane, controlled access expressway and underwater tunnel crossing of the NW Branch of Baltimore Harbor. The proposed segment of I-95 would be approximately 4.7 miles long and would extend from the proposed interchange with I-395 near Middle Branch at Hanover St. to an interchange with I-83 in Baltimore City. Adverse impacts are displacement of industry and existing transportation facilities, visual intrusiveness to Fort McHenry during construction, and spoil disposal problems caused by harbor dredging. A 4(f) determination is necessary concerning Fort McHenry.

(ELR ORDER # 41691)

Bailey Avenue Overpass, Jackson

11/11

Mississippi

County: Hinds

Proposed is the widening and improvement of Bailey Ave. as a four-lane urban street from Peter St. to Neatum St. including construction of a 4-lane overpass bridge, connecting and frontage streets. Adverse impacts include: displacement of families; increased travel time for interchange traffic from Stonewall St. and Bailey Ave; further bisecting of existing neighborhood; and the increased levels of oxides and nitrogen.

(ELR ORDER # 41699)

I-10, Jackson County

11/20

Mississippi

County: Jackson

Proposed is the construction of an 18.9 mile segment of I-10 from S.R. 57 to the Mississippi-Alabama State Line.

The segment would complete I-10 across the Mississippi Gulf Coast. Approximately 98% of the right-of-way land has been acquired, displacing 30 families and 7 businesses. The highway will also bisect the nesting area of the Mississippi Sandhill Crane, an endangered species. A bridge will be constructed on the Pascagoula River Marsh and will center primarily on the dredging of the work canal.

(ELR ORDER # 41749)

S.R. 371

11/27

New Mexico

County: McKinley San Juan

The statement refers to the proposed construction of S.R. 371, commencing 8.5 miles north of Crownpoint in McKinley County and terminating at a point 5 miles south of Farmington in San Juan County. The project length is approximately 65 miles. The most significant adverse effect will be the indirect influence of a great influx of population.

(ELR ORDER # 41781)

1-590, Rochester Outer Loop

11/05

New York

(ELR ORDER # 41666)

US 33, Lancaster Ohio

11/05

Ohio

County: Fairfield

(ELR ORDER # 41669)

US 77, Shields Boul., Oklahoma City

11/07

Oklahoma

County: Oklahoma

(ELR ORDER # 41681)

Garden Valley-Fairgrounds Interchange

11/05

Oregon

County: Douglas

(ELR ORDER # 41667)

S.R. 46, Cascade Lakes Highway

11/14

Oregon

County: Deschutes

The proposed project involves the improvement and widening of an 11.2 mile segment of the 2-lane Oregon Forest Highway

Route 46, Cascade Lakes Highway, from Bachelor Butte to Elk Lake. Adverse impacts include the permanent loss of 40 acres of land for flora and fauna habitat and temporary effects normally associated with construction.

(179 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 41716)

Gantt Freeway, Greenville

11/14

South Carolina

County: Greenville

Proposed is the construction of a segment of Gantt Freeway, a 6-lane loop in downtown Greenville, S.C. The segment would extend 2.5 miles from S.C. 124 to S.C. 20. Adverse effects include the displacement of approximately 252 families, 12 businesses and 2 churches and the introduction of noise pollution into a new corridor.

(ELR ORDER # 41717)

US 277-82, Spur 447, Wichita Falls

11/20

Texas

County: Wichita

The statement concerns the construction of an 8.95 mile 4-lane divided highway, providing a controlled access facility for U.S. 277-82 and Spur 447. The highway would connect Edison Street, a recently completed 4-lane arterial, on the east end and U.S. 277-82 on the west end. The project will displace 160 families, 27 businesses, and 2 non-profit organizations. (71 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 41750)

Wayne County Routes 1 and 29

11/65

West Virginia

County: Wayne

(ELR ORDER # 41670)

14th Street, Sheboygan

11/08

Wisconsin

County: Sheboygan

(ELR ORDER # 41687)

Final

Date

Troy Avenue, Pueblo

11/07

Colorado

County: Pueblo

Proposed is the construction of a 1.9 mile arterial linking Fourth Street (State Highway 96) and State Highway 47 in the City of Pueblo. Construction of the project will

affect traffic flow, land use and the existing neighborhood environment. (65 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: COE USDA DOI EPA HUD
state agencies
(ELR ORDER # 41600)

State Road 30 (US 98), Florida

11/20

Florida

County: Okaloosa Walton

The proposed project is the relocation of 8.8 miles of SR 30 (US 98) along a new alignment to provide a four-lane section of highway. Acquisition of right-of-way, loss of vegetative cover, and displacement of an unspecified number of families and one business are adverse effects of the action. (72 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: HEW EPA DOI HUD USDA
state agencies
(ELR ORDER # 41746)

I-185-1, Georgia - Supplement

11/22

Georgia

County: Troup Harris Muscogee

The document, a supplemental environmental statement refers to the proposed construction of 25 miles of highway to link Columbus with Interstate Route 85. (A final statement, ELR Order # 536; NITS ORDER # PB-201 983-F, was filed August 19, 1971. A reassessment of the route between Smith Road and Oak Grove Road is provided as an alternate to crossing Pine Mountain. (160 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI EPA HUD USDA
state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 41757)

Honoapiilani Highway

11/15

Hawaii

County: Maui

The project involves the realignment of Honoapiilani Highway in the Lahaina District of the Island of Maui for 5 miles. The two lane road will be comprised of two segments from Honokowai to Alaeloa and from Alaeloa to Honokahu. The new highway will improve agricultural produce hauling, improve access to regional recreation areas, and to promote area urban development. Adverse impacts include; disturbance to natural terrain, and increases in air, water and noise pollution especially during construction.

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOT COE USDA EPA HEW DOI
state agencies
(ELR ORDER # 41730)

S.R. 39, Sterling Rd. to Springfield

11/06

Idaho

The project involves the construction of a rural 2-lane highway from Sterling Rd. to Springfield in Bingham County. The length of the project will be 7 miles. Adverse impacts are disruption and severance to some existing agricultural units, and the displacement of 1 family and the possible displacement of 1 business. (53 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: HUD EPA DOI DOC
state and local agencies
(ELK ORDER # 41678)

I-55, Normal to Gardner

11/13

Illinois

County: Mcean Livingston Grundy
The statement refers to the construction of 56.5 miles of I-55, a four-lane freeway, from Normal to Gardner. Adverse impacts of the project will be increased noise levels, and the use of 1550 acres of land for right-of-way. (132 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA COE DOI DOT EPA
state and local agencies
(ELK ORDER # 41709)

U.S. 71, Sac and Buena Vista Counties

11/27

Iowa

County: Sac Buena Vista
The statement refers to the construction of a portion of U.S. 71. The highway, which is to be built to expressway standards, will be at least partially relocated. The project will extend north from the north junction of U.S. 71 and U.S. 20 in Sac County, through its junction with Iowa 3 in Buena Vista, a distance of 19.0 miles. Adverse impacts include removal of quality farmland, displacement of farmsteads, and increased noise levels.

(125 pages)
COMMENTS MADE BY: HEW HUD USDA DOI EPA
State and local agencies
(ELK ORDER # 41775)

Freeway 520, Iowa

11/27

Iowa

County: Delaware Dubuque
The project involves the proposed construction of approximately 35 miles of Freeway 520. It will consist of a four-lane divided roadway consistent with the freeway concept in design and access control. The project will begin in Delaware County and terminate in Dubuque County. Adverse impacts include the loss of agricultural and timber land, the rechannelization of Catfish Creek, and the displacement of 13 farmsteads, 10 houses, and 5 businesses.

(147 pages)
COMMENTS MADE BY: HEW HUD USDA DOI EPA COE

State and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 41780)

US 119, Appalachian Corridor F, Kentucky

11/27

Kentucky

County: Letcher

The proposed project is the improvement of US 119 (Appalachian Corridor F) in Letcher County, for 16.7 miles. Depending upon the alternate taken the project will require between 571 and 855 acres of land, from 52 to 91 families, 1 to 5 businesses, 1 to 5 non-profit organizations, and 2 to 6 cemeteries. The facility will traverse a number of creeks, creating severe adverse impacts on aquatic habitat. A 4(f) review has been filed to obtain land from the Pine Mountain Wildlife Management Area. Other adverse impacts consist of: loss of wildlife habitat and increased air, noise, and water pollution. (269 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EUD HEW EPA DOC DOI
State and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 41773)

I-75, Zilwaukee Bridge

11/22

Michigan

County: Saginaw

The statement refers to the proposed reconstruction of the Zilwaukee Bridge over the Saginaw River. Length of the project is 2.3 miles. Section 4(f) land from the Zilwaukee City Recreation Area and the Crow Island State Game Area may be encroached upon. Approximately 120 acres will be acquired for right of way. Adverse impacts include possible lowering of water quality in the Saginaw River, loss of tax base, and increased noise and air pollution levels. (190 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: CEQ DOT DOI COE EPA USDA USCG
state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 41759)

Route 71, Maryville relocation

11/13

Missouri

County: Nodaway

The statement considers four corridors for the proposed relocation of approximately 7 miles of Route 71. The project will provide a four lane limited access facility through or around Maryville. Five families will be displaced because of the project. Approximately 230 acres of rural land will be acquired for right of way. Adverse effects include loss of tax base and increased air and noise pollution. (40 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY:
(ELR ORDER # 41711)

Final

Date

Relocation of N.H. Route 111

11/27

New Hampshire

County: Rockingham

This revised draft proposes the relocation of N.H. Route 111 beginning in Windham and proceeding easterly through Salem and Derry, terminating in Atkinson. The relocation will provide two 12-foot lanes and 10-foot shoulders. The project length is 3.4 miles. Adverse impact includes the displacement of 3 families.

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI EPA HEW USDA USCG
(ELR ORDER # 41778)

Elmira North-South Arterial

11/11

New York

County: Chemung

Proposed is the construction of a "New Main Street" with four travel lanes, center median/left turn lane, signalized intersections at major cross streets, pedestrian crossings, controlled access, and appropriate safety and aesthetic treatment. Project length is 7.5 miles. The project is intended to relieve congested north-south streets of local traffic and aid in Urban Renewal Flood recovery planning. Depending upon the route selected, displacements will range between 98 and 116 families and 41 and 49 businesses. (134 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOI HEW HUD USDA DOT COE
state and local agencies
and concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 41694)

S.R. 7, Belmont and Jefferson Counties

11/15

Ohio

County: Belmont Jefferson

The project involves the relocation of 7.5 miles of existing State Route 7 between Martins Ferry to the south and little Rush Run to the north. Adverse impacts are the necessary use of land for right-of-way, the displacement of 122 families and 11 business, elimination of some wildlife habitat, and temporarily increased air, water, and noise pollution. (159 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI EPA HUD USDA COE
state agencies

(ELR ORDER # 41731)

S.R. 41

11/20

Ohio

County: Clark

The statement refers to the proposed improvement of State Route 41 in Clark County between Upper Valley Pike and

St. Paris Pike. Adverse impact will come as a result of acquiring additional right-of-way and construction activities adjacent to and in the Mad River Flood Plain.

(73 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI HUD COE
state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 41745)

U.S. 75, Cherokee Expressway, Tulsa

11/27

Oklahoma

County: Tulsa

The project involves the construction of U.S. 75, a ground level, 4 to 6 lane expressway in the northern section of the city of Tulsa. The 2.5 mile facility is the final phase of construction of the Cherokee Freeway. Adverse impacts are displacements, and the removal of privately owned lands from the tax rolls. There will also be a slight increase in noise levels.

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOI HUD USDA HEW COE DOT
State and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 41774)

S.R. 9, Horry County

11/04

South Carolina

County: Horry

The statement refers to the proposed multi-lane widening of S.C. route 9 in Horry County. The 30-mile project would extend from U.S. 17 near the Intracoastal Waterway to west of Green Sea. Adverse impacts include loss of some farm and woodland, temporary affects on wildlife, and displacement of families and businesses.

(22 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: COE DOI DOC EPA
state agencies
(ELR ORDER # 41660)

Bryan Drive Bypass

11/13

South Carolina

County: Horry Georgetown

Proposed is the construction of 11 miles of the four lane Bryan Drive Bypass, from US 501 to US 17, just north of Murrells Inlet. Project displacements will include one electrical substation and eight dwellings.

(30 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI EPA COE HUD
state agencies
(ELR ORDER # 41715)

S.R. 137, Johnson City

11/11

Tennessee

County: Washington

The statement refers to the construction of a 1.89 mile section of S.W. 137 in Washington County, Tennessee. The 4-lane project extends from Market Street to the south limits of Johnson City. Adverse impacts are increased noise levels and the disruption of the community.

COMMENTS MADE BY: HUD DOI DOT TVA HEW EPA

state and local agencies
and concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 41697)

SH 288, Houston

11/12

Texas

County: Harris

The statement refers to SH 288 on new location from Bellfort northward 4.5 miles to Elgin Street in the southerly portion of Houston. It is proposed as a dual - dual freeway consisting of 4 service lanes in each direction. Adverse impacts consist of small amounts of erosion and sedimentation during construction, and increased noise levels. (343 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOI COE USDA USCG HEW

state and local agencies

(ELR ORDER # 41708)

I 40, Carson and Gray Counties, Texas

11/22

Texas

County: Carson Gray

The statement refers to the construction of I40 from 2.0 miles west of Groom to 2.0 miles east of Groom, a total length of 5.5 miles. Adverse impact will include the taking of 269 acres of land, and increased noise and air pollution. (61 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: HEW COE DOI EPA USDA

state and local agencies

(ELR ORDER # 41753)

US 18 and US 151, Dodgeville to Mt. Horeb

11/27

Wisconsin

County: Iowa Dane

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI DOT HUD EPA USDA

State and local agencies
and concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 41776)

U.S.Coast Guard

Draft

Date

Arcata Airport, McKinleyville

11/13

California

County: Humboldt

The proposed action provides for the establishment of a new Search and Rescue (SAR) air station in McKinleyville, California. Included in the project are hangar, utility buildings, bachelor enlisted quarters, site paving and walkways, jet refueling system, communications antennae, and taxiway lighting. There will be some visual impact and the possibility of hydrological impact because of the facility. There will be secondary impacts involving the scarce housing supply and future sewage tie-in requests for the McKinleyville system.
(ELR ORDER # 41712)

FHWA

Draft

Westbrook Arterial

11/11

Maine

(ELR ORDER # 41698)

Final

S.R. 30

11/15

County: Stutsman

North Dakota

(ELR ORDER # 41729)

U.S. WATER RESOURCES COUNCIL

Contact: Mr. Warren D. Fairchild, Director
2120 L Street, N.W.
6th Floor
Washington, D.C. 20037
(202) 254-6303

Draft

Date

Long Island Sound Plan

11/22

The New England River Basins Commission proposes to transmit a plan of action balancing the needs to protect, conserve, and wisely develop Long Island Sound in Connecticut and New York and its related shorelands as a major economic and life enriching resource for the region's people. Recommendations are made in the following areas: water quality and water supply; land use and open space; recreation; sport fisheries and wildlife; shoreline appearance and design; marine transportation; electric power; commercial fishing; mining; flood damage reduction; and, erosion and sedimentation.
(ELK ORDER # 41752)

environmental
impact
statements

102 monitor

FREE LIBRARY
of Philadelphia
JAN 14 1976
Government Publications
Department

council on environmental quality

ADDRESS BY RUSSELL W. PETERSON

Chairman, Council on Environmental Quality
American Association for the Advancement of Science
New York City, N.Y.
Thursday, January 30, 1975

FOR RELEASE: 4:30 p.m. January 30, 1975

CONTACT: John R. Fogarty (202/382-1235)

As Chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality, I naturally consider it part of my responsibility to keep abreast of a wide variety of professional literature. Until very recently, I found it difficult to convince Mrs. Peterson that the term "professional literature" encompassed Playboy Magazine. The February issue supported my arguments, however, for in it appeared the following. And the Lord spake unto Moses, saying, "there is both good news and bad news. The good news is that plagues shall smite your Egyptian oppressors. The Nile shall be turned to blood. Frogs and locusts shall cover the fields, and gnats and flies shall infest the Pharaoh's people. Their cattle shall die and rot in the pastures, and hail and darkness shall visit punishment upon the land of Egypt. Then will I lead the children of Israel forth, parting the waters of the Red Sea so that they may cross, and thereafter strewing the desert with manna so that they may eat."

And Moses said, "O Lord, that's wonderful; but tell me, what's the bad news?"

And the Lord God replied, "It will be up to you, Moses, to write the environmental-impact statement."

Finding such a bit of governmental jargon embedded in the punchline of joke published in a mass-circulation magazine suggests the extent of environmental awareness in the nation today. There's plenty of evidence in other media of this same awareness--excerpts from Noel Mostert's absorbing book about oil supertankers, for example originally appeared in the New Yorker. The Newsweek published a cover-story on endangered species early this month. Network television devotes a surprising amount of prime-time to environment-related documentaries--some of them exemplifying more showmanship than science, true, but some excellent by any standard. It is not only the quantity of such material that seems to me socially significant--indicating, as it does, a public interest strong enough to sell magazines and draw viewers--but the speed with which this interest is developed.

Yet in a paradoxical way, it seems to me that some of the most conspicuous manifestations of this "environmental awareness" pose a subtle threat to the cause of ecology, in that they are so largely emotional and esthetic. Magazine advertisements plead with us to halt the slaughter of the Harp Seal pup, as beautiful a creature as nature has devised. Bumper-stickers ask us if we have thanked a green plant today, posters enjoin us to save the Blue Whale, and newspaper photographs show us birds whose lives are threatened because their feathers have been drenched by spilled oil, and they can no longer fly.

I do not mean to suggest that such causes are frivolous. They indicate concerns that are deeply felt and well-founded.

My uneasiness, rather, stems from a fear that these efforts, in emphasizing the aesthetic and humane aspects of ecology, tend to minimize its underpinnings in unsentimental science. Because the public is exposed to so much emotion and so little compensatory science, "ecology", I'm afraid, is in danger of becoming synonymous with a soft-headed desire to repeal technology and re-invent the Garden of Eden. And the mischief is that when ecological concerns come into conflict with other social needs or appetites--as increasingly they do these days--policy-makers in industry and government tend to regard ecology as a desirable but dispensable extra. In competition with economic concerns, an improved environment is viewed as sort of dessert on a social menu; it's nice if we can afford it, but let's make sure we can buy the meat and potatoes first.

On the contrary, our biosphere, the subject-matter which ecology studies, is the meat and potatoes of human life; it is the other things, the supposedly "fundamental" and "practical" concerns of society which are society's dessert, the "extras" made possible by man's primeval success at securing the most favorable niche in the chain of life. That niche was awarded to man largely by the form of good luck known as evolution--but evolution offers no guarantees to any creature, and man will need more than luck to preserve his place in the world.

He will need, above all, to learn to view his world in a holistic, integrated way--for the simple reason that the world is an integrated interdependent system. This integration supplies the basic principle or natural law of ecology, a law which can--with only minor exaggeration--be stated; "everything affects everything else."

To repeat, this a law, not a sentiment; and it is ecological science, not ecological romance or esthetic regret, which dictates concern when we find--as we are now doing--traces of DDT in the body-fat of penguins in the Antarctic. Assuming--as I feel reasonably comfortable doing--that nobody is spraying the South Pole with mosquito-killer, we have to wonder how the stuff got there. Penguins eat shrimp; one possible explanation is that the shrimp absorbed DDT and passed it on.

But where did the shrimp get it? Which nation's coast is the source of this run-off? Is it a reasonably proximate and localized source--the coast of Chile, for example--where we can pinpoint the problem and take corrective measures? Or is it a much more distant point, such as California, and a much more complex food-chain that involves many more creatures than shrimp?

The penguin is a cute little thing, an amusing creature as it waddles around so solemnly in its tuxedo. It would be a shame to have it extinguished by DDT, and maybe it's time somebody wrote a bumper-sticker on behalf of the penguin. But ecological science--as distinct from ecological romance--says to man, "Don't worry about how cute penguins are; worry about the fact that you eat shrimp, too."

It would be much easier to argue the case for ecology if such clear and direct connections between environmental damage and man's health could be demonstrated in every case. In most, they cannot--not because those connections don't exist, but because we simply don't know the role of most species in the ecological ladder. Further, disruptions in ecosystems often cannot be perceived until long after those disruptions are introduced.

"Ladder" itself is an oversimplification, implying a fixed, orderly progression from top to bottom. The word the ecologists use is reticulum--five-dimensional network or web with a staggering number of interconnections. Dr. David Pimentel once diagrammed the relationships between the Cole plant, of the Genus Brassica, and three other types of creatures; the herbivores that eat the plant, the predators that eat the herbivores, and the parasites that lodge in the predators. Dr. Pimentel stopped when his diagram showed inter-relationships among 50 species, because the number of lines made the chart hard to read; it would be impossible, he decided, to chart the ecological relationships among the other 160 known species of herbivore, predator, and parasite that live in the Cole community.

It is this complexity of ecological systems, and our ignorance of significant parts of them, that make ecologists worry about endangered species. Every one is a danger signal, warning us that a system formerly at equilibrium is heading toward disruption; even if we do not understand that system fully---and the niche that the endangered species occupied in that system--we must be concerned. Two hundred and ten creatures fight out their lives and deaths in the shadow of the Cole plant; how many creatures are linked to the Blue Whale, and what will happen to their numbers, their dispersion, and their putative linkages to man if the Blue Whale goes? Will the amount of commercially valuable marine life increase? Or will the effect of the whale's demise--extended down and out along every unknown strand of the ecological web, to creatures too small to see, perhaps to creatures unknown--be to free predators, now controlled, for their own population explosion?

As scientists, we know why humans should thank a green plant. I wonder how many other Americans do--whether they appreciate the role of green plants in replenishing oxygen, absorbing carbon dioxide, and forming the base of the food web; or whether they simply think it's nice to have green plants around for visual variety.

The distinction, I believe, is critical-- not in a snobbish way, as a matter of urging the scientifically illiterate among our fellow citizens to take off their hats and speak in hushed voices when they approach our shrine; but in an entirely practical, socially essential way, as a means of heightening the public's perception of the gravity of ecological concerns.

Today, our attention is focused on what we term "the energy crisis." This is indeed a crisis, in that a combination of quadrupled prices for imported oil, increasing consumption, and declining domestic production threatens the industrialized west, and Japan, with economic collapse.

Yet the word "crisis" also connotes a relatively brief period of time, an instant when matters are settled for better or worse. It may take ten or fifteen years, we realize, before we can achieve energy self-sufficiency; but then, the general impression seems to be our "crisis" will be over, and we can relax. We can resume our comfortable rate of economic growth, our American standard of living.

I am not at all convinced that we will ever be able to do this--not, at least, in the sense in which we understand "economic growth" or American standard of living" today. On the contrary, I think our past patterns of exploitation of the earth's resources, coupled with the deeper political significance of the Arabs' quadrupling of prices on oil, confront us with the necessity for altering our conceptions of "growth" and of "living" in some profound ways.

Painful as the oil boycott was, it had the potentially salutary effect of reminding us that a resource which we treated as if it were infinite...is finite. Painful as the price increase was, it had the potentially salutary effect of alerting us that other nations want better lives for their people, too--and that they are no longer willing to support our plenty at the expense of their deprivation. The leaders of the Third World have asked us, gently in the past, to recognize that the globe was not fashioned for American convenience. Now they no longer ask, they assert--and oil is only one of the raw materials they have to prove their point. Energy, moreover, is only one component of the human ecosystem. Whether we find new oil or not, whether we learn to harness solar energy or not, light and heat are only two factors in the ecological dynamic that supports man. The number of men the earth can support is another factor--and, at present, that factor is out of control. We have food to worry about, the alternative strategies for producing it; shall we continue feeding 93 percent of our grain to cattle, swine, and poultry so that they can return it to us at the ratio of one pound of meat for several pounds of grain? Or can we learn to eat fewer steaks, and considerably more chewy ones, to free millions of tons of grain annually for human consumption elsewhere? At present rates of population growth, our fresh-water needs by the year 2000 will be 240 percent those of today's; desalinization technologies, now economically unfeasible, may help us meet that "crisis" somewhere up the line.

But it seems to me that unless we stop counting on future technologies to save us from present distress one day the problem will beat the solution to our door. Man, having devoted more and more of the interest of his ecological capital simply to staying alive, will finally--as is usually the case with spendthrifts--be forced to go into capital, and to turn his ecological system on a course of irreversible decline.

I paint a gloomy picture and by now, some of you have concluded that I am a doomsday ecologist--a limits-of-growth man who enjoys preaching apocalypse in the comfortable knowledge that I will have been gathered to my fathers before the lights go out. In fact, I favor continued growth--but only after we have sorted out in our minds the difference between "growth" and "consumption." The wonderful American economic machine began by satisfying needs--and it so excelled at this function that before too long it had enough extra capacity to start satisfying appetites--the things that are not absolutely necessary to life, but make it more attractive. Now this extraordinary machine, having satisfied the appetites of the affluent among us, is more and more devoted to creating appetites. "Okay," goes the American sales-promotion rationale, "We've sold everybody electric lights, air-conditioning, a refrigerator, a freezer, two TV's, an electric carving-knife, and a gadget that turns on a light at dusk. Now...what else can we make that uses electricity?"

I composed that list carefully: I own every item on it. It is not American industry which is the villain of this homily, but the American consumer--me, and 100 million well-meaning persons like me. And it is not the American businessman who must be bludgeoned into changing his ways, as if he had deliberately chosen to pollute the water and air, to coat the Mallard with oil, to amplify our wastes with no-return bottles that have to be returned somewhere. All of us have elected environmental damage, albeit unwittingly, by voting for convenience with our dollars, and we will all have to change our ways--either unwillingly, in helpless response to one shortage after another, or willingly, in rational, deliberate response to the twin perceptions that everything affects everything else, and that we are spending not only our dollars, but our earth.

There is a considerable amount of this perception in President Ford's State of the Union message. It opens with the somber declaration that "The State of the Union is not good." Much of that message is devoted to energy, and to the President's economic program. At one point, Mr. Ford offers a comment about constantly increasing Federal expenditures which seems to me applicable, in a much broader sense, to the American way of life. Divorced from its context, it reads as follows: "Part of our trouble is that we have been self-indulgent...and now the bill has come due."

The energy component of the President's program is aimed at requiring us to begin paying that bill, through higher prices on oil. In the short term, of course, we will see higher prices on many items that are made from petroleum or its by-products, or require energy for their production and transportation.

The long-term results, however, seem to me more important, and they will not show up for some time. Higher prices for oil will trigger a whole series of individual personal decisions and corporate decisions that will reduce our consumption. Corporate managers often have a number of alternative processes from which to choose the same result; their choice usually depends on selecting the most attractive cost-benefit ratio.

The production of aluminum, for example, demands much higher energy-inputs than the production of other types of metal--and one result of higher oil prices will be to make aluminum a less desirable choice. Auto manufacturers, seeking a competitive edge to exploit in their marketing, will have an incentive to produce cars that yield better mileage. Metropolitan bus and rapid-transit companies, assured of a growing market for mass transportation, will have the financial incentive to put more vehicles on the street, to extend their routes--and will begin re-shaping expressway America. "Everything affects everything else."

As President Ford said, we have been self-indulgent--and now we must learn to pay a higher price for our comforts, or learn to choose among them. H. L. Mencken once defined puritanism as "a sinking feeling that somebody, somewhere, is having fun." But after quoting that definition in a speech some years ago, Dr. Charles Frankel, a former Undersecretary of State and then Professor of Philosophy at Columbia pointed out that "the puritan had one very great moral insight: That insight is that the satisfactory life is an athletic one. It's a life lived on a regimen. It's a life in which a decision to be or do something is a refusal to be or do many other things."

As we approach our Nation's 200th birthday, we could do worse than to recapture that insight of our puritan fathers, with all the self-discipline it implies. Our deepest, most abiding problem is to convince those who make decisions, and those who must accept them, that conservation is more than a short-term tactic calculated to solve a temporary problem. Conservation is a strategy, for the long term; we must accept it as our new mode of life.

Accepting it will require a new perception of "environmental awareness" on the part of the American people, one that goes beyond emotion, to dispassionate science. The Nation and its leaders must be convinced that ecology deserves at least as loud a voice at our social bargaining-table as economics.

Vice President Rockefeller has been appointed to head a panel charged with determining whether a science advisory apparatus should be restored as an integral part of the White House. I hope it will decide "Yes"---for we need the scientist's point of view represented as a constant, daily component in national policy-making.

I have tried, in these remarks, to argue that decision-makers and the general public which must accept hard decisions need to know that ecology is a science concerned with the system that supports man, and that the romantic orientation of much of our current "environmental awareness" places ecologists at a disadvantage in confrontations involving such obviously "practical" concerns as the economy. I have attempted to show that ecology is every bit as practical a concern.

But let me stress once again that these remarks should not be interpreted as disparaging those Americans who, quite rightly, protest that man's continuing destruction of his environment will rob us and succeeding generations of variety and beauty in nature. Science must provide the intellectual muscle for the fight to defend our ecosystem against indefinite compromise---but the non-scientist's regard for his world and ours provided the initiative long before the Club of Rome first assembled. Somewhat before the first, pioneering "ecologist" realized he had the makings of a new discipline, the ancestors of bumper-sticker ecology raised eloquent warnings. The sobering lesson for us specialty-proud professionals is that these amateurs read their rude signs and portents with an irritating precocity.

To support that assertion, let me close with excerpts from a letter written to President Franklin Pierce in 1855 by a Chief of the Duwamish Indians named Sealth. From a corruption of his name we derive Seattle, the city built on the land his tribe inhabited. If you listen closely to his words, you will, I think, agree that the intervening 120 years have transformed his poetry into disturbing prophecy:

We know that the white man does not understand our ways. One portion of the land is the same to him as the next, for he is a stranger who comes in the night and takes from the land whatever he needs. The earth is not his brother, but his enemy, and when he has conquered it, he moves on. He leaves his fathers' graves, and his children's birthright

is forgotten. The sight of your cities pains the eyes of the redman. But perhaps it is because the redman is a savage and does not understand.

There is no quiet place in the white man's cities. No place to hear the leaves of spring or the rustle of insect's wings. But perhaps because I am a savage and do not understand, the clatter only seems to insult the ears. The indian prefers the soft sound of the wind darting over the face of the pond, and the smell of the wind itself cleansed by a mid-day rain, or scented with a pinon pine. The air is precious to the redman. For all things share the same breath--the beasts, the trees, the man. The white man does not seem to notice the air he breathes. Like a man dying for many days, he is numb to the stench.

What is man without the beasts? If all the beasts were gone, men would die from great loneliness of spirit, for whatever happens to the beasts also happens to man. All things are connected. Whatever befalls the earth befalls the sons of the earth.

It matters little where we pass the rest of our days; they are not many. A few more hours, a few more winters, and none of the children of the great tribes that once lived on this earth, or that roamed in small bands in the woods, will be left to mourn the graves of a people once as powerful and hopeful as yours.

The whites, too, shall pass--perhaps sooner than other tribes. Continue to contaminate your bed, and you will one night suffocate in your own waste. When the buffalo are all slaughtered, the wild horses all tamed, the secret corners of the forest heavy with the scent of many men, and the view of the ripe hills blotted by talking wires, where is the thicket? Gone. Where is the eagle? Gone. And what is it to say goodbye to the swift and the hunt, the end of living and the beginning of survival? We might understand if we knew what it was that the white man dreams, what hopes he describes to his children on the long winter nights, what visions he burns into their minds, so they will wish for tomorrow. But we are savages. The white man's dreams are hidden from us.

Working in a most unscientific way, with nothing but intuition and love to guide him in the collection and interpretation of his random data, Chief Sealth wrote an environmental impact statement which--120 years ago--embodied the basic ecological insight; "all things are connected. Whatever befalls the earth befalls the sons of the earth."

The words economy and ecology stem from the same Greek root; oikos, meaning house. Economy is the management of the house. Ecology is the study of the house.

The house is the earth.

It is our turn now to discover whether civilized Americans can learn to understand their house as well as this man who called himself a savage.

Thank you for the courtesy of your attention.

#

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

722 JACKSON PLACE, N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006

102 Monitor

The 102 Monitor is the monthly publication of the Council on Environmental Quality. In addition to its listing of environmental impact statements which have been filed with the Council under the provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the Monitor contains a list of EPA's comments, filed under the provisions of section 309 of the Clean Air Act, as amended; items of current concern in NEPA case law; and information on the environmental studies of the Council.

The 102 Monitor is printed and distributed by the Government Printing Office. The subscription rate for the Monitor is \$21.30 annually, with an additional \$5.40 charge for foreign mailing.

Superintendent of Documents
Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20402

(Difficulties in obtaining copies of the 102 Monitor should be referred to GPO's Service Section, P.O. Box 1533, Washington, D.C. 20013)

SOURCE FOR BACK ISSUES OF
THE 102 MONITOR

The Congressional Record is a standard library reference.

Vol. 1, Nos. 1, 2, & 3

Congressional Record (page E 3607) - April 28, 1971

Vol. 1, No. 4

Congressional Record (page E 5151) - May 27, 1971

Vol. 1, No. 5

Congressional Record (page E 6023) - June 16, 1971

Vol. 1, No. 6

Congressional Record (page E 8458) - July 28, 1971

Vol. 1, No. 7

Congressional Record (page E 9483) - September 13, 1971

Vol. 1, No. 8

Congressional Record (page E 10002) - September 24, 1971

Vol. 1, No. 9

Congressional Record (page E 11596) - November 1, 1971

Vol. 1, No. 10

Congressional Record (page E 12213) - November 15, 1971

Vol. 1, No. 11

Congressional Record (page E 13322) - December 11, 1971

Vol. 1, No. 12

Congressional Record (page E 76) - January 18, 1972

Vol. 2, No. 1

Congressional Record (page E 1886) - March 2, 1972

Vol. 2, No. 2

Congressional Record (page E 2409) - March 13, 1972

Vol. 2, No. 3

Congressional Record (page E 3778) - April 13, 1972

Vol. 2, No. 4

Congressional Record (page E 4929) - May 13, 1972

Vol. 2, No. 5

Congressional Record (page E 6489) - June 27, 1972

(There has been no secondary source for the 102 Monitor since
Vol. 2, No. 5, June 1972)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Contact: David Ward
Acting Coordinator
Environmental Quality Activities
Office of the Secretary
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Room 331-E, Administration Building
Washington, D.C. 20250
(202) 447-3965

Animal and Plant Health Inspec. Service

Draft

Date

1975 Addendum to 1974 Gypsy Moth EIS

12/02

The statement, a 1975 draft addendum to the USDA 1974 Gypsy Moth EIS, refers to the continued suppression and/or regulation of the gypsy moth. In 1975 action is proposed in Connecticut, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Virginia. Carbaryl, trichlorfon, and Bacillus thuringiensis will be used on approximately 116,200 acres.
(ELR ORDER # 41804)

Agricultural Research Service

Final

Date

Sewage Treatment, Agri. Research Center

12/09

Maryland

County: Prince Georges

The statement refers to the proposed provision of tertiary treatment for two existing sewage disposal plants at the Beltsville Agricultural Research Center, by the use of the land treatment approach of tertiary lagoons and spray irrigation. The overall effect of the action is to be the provision of adequate tertiary sewage treatment in order to eliminate sources of pollution for Beaver Dam Creek and Little Paint Branch.

(20 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA

state and local agencies

(ELR ORDER # 41837)

Agricultural Stab. and Conserv. Service

Draft

Date

Rice Act of 1974

12/24

The statement refers to legislation which would result in the establishing of improved programs for the benefit of

producers and consumers of rice for the 1975 through 1977 crops. Environmental impacts of the program are related to the use of irrigation, herbicides, pesticides, and fertilizer, and other production practices.
(ELK ORDER # 41929)

Forest Service

Draft

Date

Trinity Alps Wilderness

12/04

California

The statement refers to the recommendation that 167,005 acres of the existing Salmon Trinity Alps Primitive Area, along with 100,556 acres of contiguous undeveloped lands, be established as the Trinity Alps wilderness and be added to the National Wilderness Preservation System. It is further recommended that 58,229 acres of the existing Salmon-Trinity Alps Primitive Area be declassified. Adverse impacts are the reduction of output of certain renewable resources, the exclusion of public motorized access, and the elimination of recreational improvements for visitor comfort and convenience.
(ELK ORDER # 41815)

Timber Management, Modoc N.F.

12/23

California

County: Modoc Siskiyou Lassen

The statement refers to the ten year (1975-1984) timber management plan for the Modoc National Forest. The plan proposes a total Potential Yield of 756.4 million board feet and an annual harvest of 62.6 mmbf. The plan also includes construction and reconstruction of roads for timber sales and general public use. Adverse impact includes slight degradation of air and water quality, and temporary aesthetic loss.
(ELK ORDER # 41922)

Mineral King Development, Sequoia N.F.

12/30

California

County: Tulare

Proposed is the development of Mineral King, a 16,600 acre area of valley and surrounding mountainous terrain in the Sequoia National Forest. for intensified year-round recreational use. A "multi-modal" transportation system along the East Fork Kaweah River is also proposed, in order to provide improved access. A village providing service facilities will be located along Monarch Creek. A multi-tiered, 35 acre parking lot will provide capacity for 3,600 vehicles at Oak Grove. The statement discusses both "natural" and "social" impacts of the proposal.
(ELK ORDER # 41963)

Timber Management, Rio Grande N.F.

12/09

Colorado

The statement refers to the proposed revision of the 1962 Timber Management Plan for the Rio Grande National Forest. Revision is for the ten years of 1975-1984. Annually, 9,500 acres, or 1.1% of the available commercial forest land will receive various timber management activities. Adverse impact are degradation of air quality, temporary increases in soil movement and stream sedimentation, and erosion of wilderness values on inventoried roadless areas not selected as new study areas.

(ELR ORDER # 41842)

Grand Mesa - Uncompahgre Timber Management Plan

12/16

Colorado

The statement refers to the revision of the 1961 Timber Management Plan for the Grand Mesa-Uncompahgre N.F. in west central Colorado. The proposed application of silvicultural management on 45,000 acres of forest land will result in the harvest of 311,000 cunits of wood, including 152 million board feet of sawtimber. Adverse impacts reduction of wilderness character on inventoried roadless areas, and changes in the way the landscape looks.

(ELR ORDER # 41883)

Timber Plan, Arapaho N.F.

12/23

Colorado

The statement refers to a proposed revised timber plan for the Arapaho National Forest. Under the plan, timber management activities would be applied on from 2,250 to 4,200 acres annually. There will be impact to air, water, soil, and visual qualities from timber harvest and road construction.

(ELR ORDER # 41911)

Timber Management, Gunnison N.F.

12/26

Colorado

The statement refers to the 10 year (1975-1984) timber management plan for the Gunnison National Forest. Under the plan, 67,000 acres would be subject to silvicultural management that would result in the harvest of 345 thousand cunits of wood products, including 170 million board feet of sawtimber. Also included is the construction of 209 miles of roads and the reforestation of 4,000 acres of "understocked" forest lands. The Gunnison N.F. contains 126,465 acres of unroaded land which will undergo road construction and timber harvest.

(ELR ORDER # 41931)

Draft

Date

Bear Valley Planning Unit Land Use Plan

12/09

Idaho

The statement discusses the Bear Valley Planning Unit Land Use Plan. The Bear Valley Planning Unit contains a gross area of 192,965 acres, with 149,311 acres within the Boise National Forest and 41,304 acres within the Challis National Forest. In developing the plan, the planning unit was divided into six management areas. Of the inventoried roadless and undeveloped areas, 46,730 acres will remain roadless, with the remaining 84,041 acres being developed as the need arises. There will be temporary sedimentation and short periods of air pollution.

(ELR ORDER # 41843)

Warren Planning Unit, Payette N.F.

12/26

Idaho

County: Idaho Valley

The statement refers to a proposed land use plan for the 352,000 Warren Planning Unit of the Payette National Forest. The plan identifies similar units of land and allocates these units to differing intensities of management. The land will be managed for wilderness characteristics, timber production, mineral exploration, domestic livestock grazing, and related objectives. Implementation of the plan would result in the loss of the wilderness option on 132,000 acres of potential wilderness area. The plan retains 35,500 acres to be managed as wilderness; an additional 126,000 acres would remain in primitive status.

(131 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 41934)

Hebgen Lake Planning Unit, Gallatin N.F.

12/09

Montana

The action consists of implementing land use allocations for 118,655 acres of National Forest lands and waters in the Hebgen Lake land use planning unit. The plan provides a reasonable mix of uses related to the land suitability. The mix of uses range from a wilderness resource to a highly developed recreation resource and mixtures of silvicultural opportunities. Additional roads would be constructed. Advers impacts include the loss of some timber areas, possible change of the natural physical, social, cultural and economic environment of the area, loss of wildlife habitat, short-term degradation of water quality and soil disturbance due to construction operations.

(ELR ORDER # 41838)

Ruby Mountains, Humboldt N.F.

12/26

Nevada

County: Elko White Pine

The statement refers to a proposed land use plan for the 355,155 acre Ruby Mountains-East Humboldt Planning Unit of the Humboldt National Forest. Land use objectives include watershed protection; maintenance of wildlife habitat; maintenance of livestock grazing; development of winter sports facilities; construction of access roads for mineral development; and related objectives. There will be adverse impact to air, water, and natural landscape qualities. The adverse impacts will result in the loss of wilderness characteristics on 3,603 acres to be committed to the winter sports development.

(ELR ORDER # 41933)

Land Exchange, Cibola, Carson N.F.

12/16

New Mexico

The statement refers to a proposal by the Sandia Peak Tram Company to exchange land with the Cibola and Carson National Forests. The Tram Company has offered land in Embudo Canyon in the Sandia Mountains, Cibola N.F., and land on the Rio Antonio Creek, northwest of Tres Piedras, Carson N.F. The tract in the Sandia Mountains is about 5 miles northwest of Albuquerque and borders on three other tracts which the company is presently developing. There are 159.89 acres in the tract of National Forest land. Adverse impacts are elimination of recreational activities on land given up, and economic gains from summer homes development that would be lost.

(ELR ORDER # 41886)

Rolling Prairie Planning Unit, Custer N.F.

12/16

North Dakota

The action is the implementation of a Multiple Use Plan for for the Rolling Prairie Planning Unit, Little Missouri River National Grasslands, Custer National Forest. The Planning Unit is located in McKenzie, Golden Valley, Billings, and Slope Counties and contains 882,680 acres of land. The plan provides for oil and gas extraction, beef production, and the protection of historical, archeological, and paleontological sites. Adverse impacts range from low to moderate for most of the 18 activities considered.

(ELR ORDER # 41891)

Fall Cankerworm Spraying, Virginia

12/23

Virginia

County: Prince William

Proposed is the suppression of fall cankerworm infestations on 514 acres of wooded residential area in Prince William County, Virginia. The eis discusses the aerial application of bacterial insecticide *Bacillus thuringiensis*. Adverse impacts discussed in the eis include the noise effects from project aircraft and the temporary displacement of

wildlife.

(ELR ORDER # 41915)

Final

Date

Suppression Strategy, Southern Pine Beetle

12/02

The statement refers to a cooperative Federal-State program for the suppression of the southern pine beetle on Federal, State, and private lands, in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia. Suppression techniques include the removal of infested trees by commercial sale, the piling and burning of infested trees and chemical treatment with the insecticide lindane.

(281 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA HUD DOC COM HEW EPA DOI TVA
state agencies

(ELR ORDER # 41796)

Blanchard Springs Caverns Project

12/30

Arkansas

County: Stone

The statement refers to the construction and development of Tours B and C of the Blanchard Springs Caverns project located in the Ozark National Forest. The Tours will consist of rest stops, a man-made exit, and indirect lighting. Supporting facilities will include road construction, hiking trails, campground construction, and sewage system expansion. Implementation of the project would probably eliminate the Caverns as a significant habitat for bats.

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA COL EPA

state agencies and concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 41961)

Bucks Lake, Plumas National Forest

12/02

California

County: Plumas

Proposed is the implementation of a land use plan for the Bucks Lake Unit, Plumas National Forest. The 44,936 acre unit includes part of the 12,844 acre Bucks Lake inventoried roadless unit. Management will be for aesthetic value, water shed quality, roadless conditions, and timber production. There will be construction of 17 miles of road and an annual harvest of 8.9 million board feet of timber. There will be some recreational development; 7,663 acres of potential wilderness will lose that potential due to some form of development. (154 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA COL EPA AEP DOT FPC DOI
state and local agencies
and concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 41800)

Final

Date

Monarch Wilderness

12/04

California

County: Fresno

The statement refers to proposed legislation which would establish 30,689 acres (of the Sierra and Sequoia National Forests) as a unit of the National Wilderness Preservation System. Adverse effects of the action would include the reduction of renewable resource goods and services available to the economy and the reduction of opportunities for outdoor recreation activities. (2 volumes)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOT COR HEW DOI
state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 41819)

Horseshoe Meadows, Inyo National Forest

12/16

California

County: Inyo

The statement refers to a land use plan which would involve the construction of year round recreational facilities near Horseshoe Meadows, within the Cottonwood Basin of the Inyo National Forest. The plan calls for a 100 unit overnight campground, a program interpreting the Golden Trout and its High Sierra environs, trail facilities for the Pacific Crest Trail, a pack station, and limited development for cross-country skiing. Adverse environmental impacts will include the removal of some vegetation and the disturbance of soil during construction activities.

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA COE EPA FPC HEW DOI DOT
state and local agencies
and concerned citizens
(ELR ORDER # 41877)

Uncompahgre and San Juan National Forests

12/04

Colorado

County: several

The Forest Service proposes that portions of the Uncompahgre and Wilson Mountains Primitive Areas and certain contiguous lands of the San Juan and Uncompahgre National Forests in Dolores, Gunnison, Huisdale, Ouray and San Miguel Counties be added as the Big Blue Wilderness; Mount Shufeldt Wilderness; Courthouse Mtn. Wilderness; Dolores Peak Wilderness; and, Mount Wilson Wilderness to the National Wilderness Preservation System. These proposed wildernesses total 80,130 acres.

COMMENTS MADE BY: AEP COE EPA FPC DOI
state agencies
(ELR ORDER # 41816)

Juniper Unit, Ocala National Forest

12/19

Florida

County:

Marion

Lake

The statement refers to the proposed management of the 20,000 acre Juniper-Hughes and Pat Islands Units Ocala National Forest. Management activities will be directed towards such functions as timber production, recreational uses, wildlife and endangered species protection, and quality control (soil, water, and solid waste). There will be road construction, and adverse impact from timber harvest activities and prescribed burning.

(192 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI EPA COE USDA PFC ARP
state and local agencies and
concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 41906)

Salmon River and Idaho Wilderness Areas

12/04

Idaho

County:

several

The statement refers to proposed legislation which would establish a Salmon River Wilderness and an Idaho Wilderness as National Forest units of the National Wilderness Preservation System. Lands recommended for wilderness designation include 1,347,012 acres of the existing Idaho and Salmon River Breaks Primitive Area, and 164,864 contiguous acres of undeveloped federal lands in the Bitterroot, Nezperce, Boise, Challis, Payette, and Salmon National Forests. Impact will be upon the use of renewable resource goods, the development of mineral deposits, and the use of recreational opportunities. (66 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY:

(ELR ORDER # 41623)

Timber Management Plan, Kistachie N.F.

12/30

Louisiana

County:

several

Proposed is the implementation of a 10-year timber management Plan for the Kistachie National Forest. The plan proposes even-aged forest management for general use, with provisions for modified silvicultural systems for special purposes. The estimated annual yield is 91.6 million board feet of sawtimber and 148.1 thousand cords of small roundwood products from an annual average cut area of 32,081 acres. There will be impact from the timber cutting, as well as from related road construction.

(66 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA DOI DOD EPA
state and local agencies

(ELR ORDER # 41962)

North Fork Planning Unit, Flathead N.F.

12/02

Montana

County: Flathead

The statement refers to the proposed multiple use plan for the North Fork Planning Unit, Glacier View Ranger District, Flathead National Forest. The proposal would affect 261,200 acres, of which 224,130 acres are National Forest lands. The unit has been divided into seven sub-units for management. As a result of the plan, two inventoried roadless areas totalling 23,859 acres would be maintained as roadless 45,500 acres would not be roaded, but could be logged with technological advances; 20,000 acres of roadless areas would be roaded and logged; the North Fork of the Flathead River would be proposed for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic River System. (96 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOI COE
state and local agencies
and concerned citizens
(ELR ORDER # 41797)

Gila National Forest

12/04

New Mexico

County: Catron Grant

The statement refers to the proposed designation of 543,474 acres of the National Forest as wilderness within the National Wilderness Preservation System. Impacts of the action which are discussed in the statement include ecological, social, and economic considerations. (36 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA USDA DOI
state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 41814)

Whitewater and Cullasaja River Units, Nantahala N.

12/16

North Carolina

County: Transylvania Jackson Macon

Proposed is a ten year management plan for the Cullasaja and Whitewater River Units of the Nantahala National Forest. The two units total 30,600 acres of National Forest lands. Management will be for timber, wildlife habitat, recreation, and water quality values. There will be adverse impact to scenic values, soils, and streams from timber harvesting and road construction.

(174 pages)
COMMENTS MADE BY: DOT FFA TVA COE HUD AEP
state and local agencies
and concerned citizens
(ELR ORDER # 41885)

Pisgah National Forest

12/16

North Carolina

The statement refers to a proposed 10 year management plan for the North and West Fork French Broad Unit and the Davidson River Unit of the Pisgah National Forest. The 61,363 acres of National Forest land will be

managed for wildlife, timber harvest, and recreational values. There will be impact upon scenic values, soils and water quality, and wildlife habitat. (228 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOC DOI EPA HUD TVA COE

state agencies

(ELR ORDER # 41892)

Kaniksu National Forest

12/09

Washington Montana Idaho

The statement refers to the implementation of the 10-year Timber Management Plan for the Forest. The plan involves the construction of roads and the harvesting of timber in the 1,606,000 acre forest. Adverse impact will include effects upon soil, air and water, aesthetics and wildlife. (225 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI

state agencies

(ELR ORDER # 41632)

Cloud Peak Primitive Area, Bighorn N.F.

12/04

Wyoming

County: Bighorn Johnson Sheridan

The statement refers to a proposal that portions of the Cloud Peak Primitive Area (128,905 acres) and certain contiguous lands of the Bighorn National Forest be added to the National Wilderness Preservation System. Resultant impacts will be ecological, social, and economic. (160 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: AHP COE FPC NCPC TREA TVA DOI

(ELR ORDER # 41616)

Popo Agie Primitive Area, Shoshone National Forest

12/04

Wyoming

County: Fremont Sublette

The proposal is that the Popo Agie Primitive Area and certain contiguous lands of the Shoshone National Forest be designated as wilderness and added as a unit to the National Wilderness Preservation System. The area contains 71,320 acres of land. (140 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA USDA DOI

state agencies

(ELR ORDER # 41617)

Soil Conservation Service

Draft

Date

Ozan Creek Watershed

12/30

Arkansas

County: Hempstead

The statement refers to the Ozan Creeks Watershed Project in Hempstead County. The project will provide watershed protection and flood prevention by the application of conservation land treatment measures and by the installation of land stabilization measures and 22 floodwater retarding structures. Adverse impacts are use of 856 acres, conversion of 14 miles of natural streams to reservoir areas, 300 acres of bottom land hardwood may be converted to cropland, and increased sedimentation during construction. (ELR ORDER # 41965)

Sand Creek Watershed

12/16

Kansas

County: Harvey Marion

The statement refers to a project for watershed protection, flood prevention, and recreation in Harvey and Marion Counties. Floodwater and sedimentation damages will be reduced on 4,619 acres of flood plain land. There will be 1,195 acres for recreation and wildlife management area, including a 195-acre reservoir for water-based recreation and warm-water fishing. Adverse impacts include the use of land for project purposes, displacement of people, and traffic, litter, and noise will increase around the recreation area of the multiple-purpose reservoir. (163 pages) (ELR ORDER # 41868)

East Franklin Watershed

12/16

Louisiana

County: Franklin Catahoula Richland

The statement refers to the construction of the East Franklin Watershed Project. The project is for watershed protection, flood prevention, and drainage in Franklin, Catahoula, and Richland Parishes, Louisiana. Approximately 186 miles of channel work with appurtenant measures, construction of 28 structures for water control, and measures to minimize adverse effects to fish and wildlife will be installed. Adverse impacts are loss of wildlife habitat, sedimentation and turbidity during construction, and increased temperatures in ponded areas. (ELR ORDER # 41882)

Bayou Plaquemine Brule Watershed, Louisiana

12/30

Louisiana

County: Acadia St. Landry

The proposed project is intended to provide flood protection for the town of Church Point and watershed protection, flood prevention, and drainage for Acadia and St. Landry Parishes. Project measures will include 229 miles of channel work and seven water control structures. As a result of project construction, 13,000 tons of sediment would be delivered to Bayou des Cannes; 654 acres of

open land, 96 acres of wooded channel bank, and 90 acres of forest would be "disturbed" during construction. Some wildlife habitat, including habitat suitable for the alligator, will be lost.
(ELR ORDER # 41950)

West Upper Maple River Watershed, Michigan

12/23

Michigan

County: Clinton Gratiot

Proposed is a watershed protection and flood prevention project for 4,300 acres of the West Upper Maple River Watershed. Project measures include: 9.5 miles of levee; 9.2 miles of collection channels and 2 pumps; 1.8 miles of channel work; land treatment measures; and recreational facilities. Fourteen acres of land will be inundated; 310 acres of wildlife habitat will be converted to crop production. There will be adverse impacts from recreational uses.
(ELR ORDER # 41924)

Blackwood Creed Watershed

12/03

Nebraska

County: Lincoln Hitchcock Red Willow

The statement refers to the Blackwood Creek Watershed and flood prevention project located in Hayes, Hitchcock, Lincoln, and Red Willow Counties, Nebraska. The plan consists of land treatment and 13 floodwater retarding structures. Adverse impacts include: loss of 380 acres of rangeland, and 1,027 acres of agricultural land; and the permanent inundation of 16 miles of ephemeral streams and the periodic inundation of 12.6 miles of ephemeral streams.

(ELR ORDER # 41809)

County Line Creek Watershed, N.C.

12/27

North Carolina

County: Rockingham Caswell

(ELR ORDER # 41945)

Upper Muddy Boggy Creek Watershed

12/09

Oklahoma

County: several

The Upper Muddy Boggy Creek Watershed work plan proposes a project for watershed protection and flood prevention. The project measures include accelerated application of land treatment measures for the protection of 94,809 acres of agricultural upland and the installation of 36 floodwater structures for the reduction of floodwater, sediment, and erosion damages on 8,876 acres of floodplain land in Pontotoc, Pughes, Coal, and Pittsburgh Counties. Adverse impacts

are the inundation of land, decreased woody habitat, disruption of fish and wildlife, and short term increase in erosion and turbidity. (40 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 41846)

Rock Creek Watershed

12/06

Oregon

County: Gilliam Morrow

The statement refers to the Rock Creek watershed protection, land treatment, flood prevention, and irrigation water storage and distribution in Gilliam and Morrow Counties. Adverse impacts are increased turbidity, increased dust and noise pollution, removal of 290 acres of rangeland vegetation, and construction disruptions.
(ELR ORDER # 41872)

Nibbs Creek Watershed

12/04

Virginia

County: Amelia

The statement refers to the proposed Nibbs Creek Watershed protection, flood prevention, and municipal and industrial water storage project in Amelia County, Virginia. Adverse impacts are the inundation of land, and increased turbidity during construction.
(ELR ORDER # 41822)

Elk Creek Watershed, W. Va.

12/26

West Virginia

County: Barbour Harrison Upshur
(ELR ORDER # 41942)

Final

Date

Bayou Bonne Idee Watershed, Louisiana

12/02

Louisiana

County: Morehouse

The statement refers to a proposed project which will be constructed for watershed protection, flood prevention, drainage, and recreation. Project measures will include 202 miles of channel work with appurtenant measures; the construction of two water control structures and the modification of two others; a recreation development; and mitigation measures. Approximately 2360 acres of land will be disturbed during construction. Habitat for deer, squirrel, rabbit and waterfowl will be lost to project measures. (135 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA HEW DOI USCG EPA COE
state agencies

(ELR ORDER # 41794)

Final

Date

Leona River Watershed Project

12/20

Texas

County: Bvalde

Proposed is a watershed protection and flood protection project on the 39,180 acre Leonas River Watershed Project. Project measures will include the use of land treatment and channel work on 3.47 miles of stream, and the construction of 4 single purpose floodwater retarding structures. Nineteen hundred and thirty acres, some of it wildlife habitat, will be committed to the project. (37 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: COE HEW DOI EPA

state agencies

(ELR ORDER # 41908)

First Capitol Watershed Project

12/03

Wisconsin

County: Iowa

Proposed is a watershed protection, flood prevention, and fish and wildlife improvement project. Structural measures will reduce floodwater and sediment damages by 36 to 99 per cent on 1,600 acres in the floodplain. An 18 acre lake, with incidental recreational benefits will be created; an additional 5 acres of wetlands will be created; 238 acres of agricultural land will be subjected to occasional short duration flooding. (100 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: COE HEW DOI LOT EPA

state agencies

(ELR ORDER # 41811)

Forest Service

Final

Date

Absaroka, Beartooth, and Cutoff Mountain Wildernes

12/04

Montana

County: several

The statement refers to the proposal that portions of the Absaroka and Beartooth Primitive Areas be designated as wilderness within the National Wilderness Preservation System. Certain areas of contiguous National Forest lands would be similarly designated. The total amount of land involved in the proposal is 542,437 acres, all within the Gallatin and Custer National Forests.

COMMENTS MADE BY:

(ELR ORDER # 41824)

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

Contact: For Non-Regulatory Matters:
Mr. W. Herbert Pennington
Office of Assistant General Manager
E-201, AEC
Washington, D.C. 20545
(301) 973-4241
For Regulatory Matters:
Mr. A. Giambusso, Deputy Director for
Reactor Projects, Directorate of Licensing
P-722, AEC
Washington, D.C. 20545
(301) 973-7373

Draft	Date
Hartsville Nuclear Plants (TVA)	12/26
Tennessee County: Smith Trousdale (ELR ORDER # 41941)	

Final	Date
Joseph M. Farley Nuclear Plant	12/16
Alabama County: Houston Proposed is the issuance of operating licenses to the Alabama Power Co. for the two unit Joseph M. Farley Plant. Each unit employs pressurized water reactors to produce up to 2774 Mwt, which will be used to provide 844 MWe (net). Cooling will be with a closed-loop cooling tower system, with water drawn from and discharged to the Chattahoochee River, at a consumptive loss of 25,400 gpm. COMMENTS MADE BY: AHP USDA COE DOC HEW DOI DOT EPA agencies of Alabama, Florida, and Georgia (ELR ORDER # 41871)	

Greenwood Energy Center, Units 2 and 3	12/02
Michigan County: St. Claire Proposed is the issuance of construction permits to the Detroit Edison Co. for Units 2 and 3 of the Greenwood Energy Center. The plant will employ two identical pressurized water reactors to produce up to 3,600 Mwt and 1208 MWe (net). Future power levels of 3,760 Mwt and 1,263 MWe are anticipated. Exhaust steam will be cooled in a closed cycle system incorporating a spray canal and utilizing makeup water from Lake Huron at a consumptive rate of 39,500 acre-ft. annually. Construction-related activities will occupy 1,200 of the 3,600 acres in the site. Farming, hunting and grazing on the site will be suspended.	

COMMENTS MADE BY: AHP USDA COE DOC USCG DOI EPA
(ELR ORDER # 41789)

Seabrook Station, Units 1 and 2

12/11

New Hampshire

County: Rockingham

The statement refers to the proposed granting of construction permits to the Public Service Company of New Hampshire. The Seabrook Station will employ identical pressurized-water reactors to produce 3411 Mwt and 1194 MWe (net) each; future outputs of 3579 Mwt and 1250 MWe are anticipated. Exhaust steam will be cooled by a once-through flow of water from the Gulf of Maine. The construction site is largely wooded; 1545 acres will be required for transmission line right-of-way. Marine biota will be adversely affected by thermal and mechanical shock.

COMMENTS MADE BY: AHP USDA COE DOC EPA FPC HEW HUD DOI
USCG state and local agencies
and concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 41860)

Oyster Creek Nuclear Generating Station

12/26

New Jersey

County: Ocean

Proposed is the issuance of a full-term operating license to the Jersey Central Power and Light Company for operation of the 1930 Mwt, 620 MWe (net) Station. Exhaust steam is cooled by a once-through flow system with water from Barnegat Bay. Periodic fish kills occur during winter shutdowns of the station. Impingement on intake screens results in the significant annual loss of 32,000 blue crabs and 24,000 winter flounder, in an area heavily used for sport fishing. (248 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA COE DOC HEW DOI DOT EPA FPC
state agencies

(ELR ORDER # 41936)

Shirley Basin Uranium Mill, Wyoming

12/20

Wyoming

County: Carbon

Proposed is the construction of Source Material License SUA-442, issued to Utah International Co., for the operation of a uranium mill in the Shirley Basin area. The mill is designed as an acid-leach, resin ion-exchange uranium ore processing plant with a design capacity of 1500-1800 tons/day. Although the licensing action does not extend to mining, the environmental impact of that activity is included in the statement.

(65 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA AHP COE HEW FPC DOI EPA
concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 41909)

CANAL ZONE GOVERNMENT

Final

Date

Transmission Lines, Panama Canal Zone

12/19

Proposed is the granting of a license by the Canal Zone Government to the Instituto de Recursos Hidraulicos y Electricacion, an autonomous agency of the Republic of Panama, for the construction and operation of two 230 kv transmission lines across the Canal Zone. The lines are part of a hydroelectric development which will deliver power from the mountainous western end of the country to the urban and industrial center of Panama City. The action will result in the use of 580 acres for right-of-way, and the loss of some tropical forest.

(40 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: FPC EPA DOT STAT

(ELR ORDER # 41905)

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Contact: Dr. Sidney R. Galler
Deputy Assistant Secretary for
Environmental Affairs
Department of Commerce
Washington, D.C. 20230
(202) 967-4335

Final

Date

U.S.S. Monitor Research Marine Sanctuary

12/27

South Carolina

The statement refers to the proposal to preserve the wreckage of the U.S.S. Monitor for historic and cultural research. The wreck lies in 220 feet of water on a hard and shell bottom 16.10 miles south-southeast of Cape Hatteras. Because of the preservation, fishing activities would be limited to non-trawling types. (none)

COMMENTS MADE BY: USN COE DOI STAT EPA USCG ARC DOC NSF
state and regional agencies and
concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 41947)

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, Air Force

Contact: Dr. Billy Welch
Room 4D 873, The Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20330
(202) OX 7 - 9297

Final

Date

Disposal of Herbicide Orange (2)

12/06

Proposed is the incineration of approximately 2.3 million gallons (including 0.86 million gallons currently at Gulfport, Miss.), of Orange herbicide in a remote area near or on Johnston Island, in the Pacific Ocean. The incineration would take place either on a specially designed vessel, or in a facility on the Island. The incineration would convert the herbicide to carbon dioxide, hydrogen chloride, and water, to be released without scrubbing. Carbon, carbon monoxide and "environmentally insignificant" amounts of unburned and pyrolyzates of the herbicide will also be released.

COMMENTS MADE BY: AEC USDA DOC DOD DOI DOT EPA
state agencies and concerned citizens
(KLR ORDER # 41825)

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, Army

Contact: Mr. George A. Cunney, Jr.
Acting Chief, Environmental Office
Directorate of Installations
Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff
for Logistics
Washington, D.C. 20310
(202) OX 4-4269

Draft

Date

Blackbird Control, Army Installations

12/23

Kentucky Tennessee

The statement refers to the proposed reduction of blackbird populations that have established winter roosts at Fort Campbell, Kentucky, and Milan Army Munition Plant, Tennessee. The roosts would be treated with Compound PA-14, Avian Stressing Agent, a biodegradable wetting agent. Operations would be conducted in cooperation with the Department of the Interior. An increase in soil insect populations may result. If the operation is successful, disposal of bird carcasses may be a problem: at Fort Campbell they would be removed to a landfill; at Milan they would be left to decay. Army has requested a waiver of a portion of the commenting period, to be ended January 20, 1975.
(ELR ORDER # 41917)

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, Army Corps

Contact: Mr. Francis X. Kelly
Director, Office of Public Affairs
Attn: DAEN-PAP
Office of the Chief of Engineers
U. S. Army Corps of Engineers
1000 Independence Avenue, S. W.
Washington, D. C. 20314
(202) 693-7168

Draft Date

Girtys Run Flood Control 12/02
Pennsylvania
County: Allegheny
The statement refers to the proposed local protection project consisting of lowering the existing channel of Girtys Run an average of 4 feet within the Borough of Milvale. Construction activity would result in temporary increases in traffic, noise, dust, exhaust emissions, erosion, stream turbidity and sedimentation, and temporary removal of all stream life.
(ELR ORDER # 41798)

Duplicate Locks, Illinois Waterway 12/09
Illinois
The proposed project involves the construction of supplemental locks at Lockport, Dresden Island, Marseilles, Starve Rock, Peoria, and LaGrange. Several lift bridges in Joliet will be replaced with fixed bridges, and a new fixed bridge will be constructed at Caton Farm Rd. replacing 16th Street Bridge in Lockport. Adverse impacts include: temporary degradation of water, noise, and air quality during construction; disturbance to one historic site; change in land use patterns; some relocations; and the creation of spoil deposition sites. (Chicago District)
(ELR ORDER # 41844)

San Quentin Landfill 12/03
California
County: Marin
The San Quentin Disposal Company has applied for a Department of the Army Permit to place approximately 9000,000 cu. yds. of fill in 21 acres of privately owned land in San Rafael, California. The ultimate land use for the project is industrial. The project will cause increased air and noise pollution. (San Francisco District)
(ELR ORDER # 41807)

Mariner's Island Development 12/26
California
County: San Mateo

The statement refers to the regulatory permit application of the Security Savings and Loan Association for the Mariner's Island Development Project. The plan includes the placing of approximately 1,380,000 cubic yards of imported fill on a 190 acre portion of a 207 acre site at Mariner's Island and construction of a 900,000 sq.ft. shopping center, office buildings, multi-family dwellings, automotive sales center research and development center, and satellite commercial development. Adverse impacts include increase in localized noise and traffic and loss of 190 acres of wildlife habitat. (San Francisco District) (ELK ORDER # 41932)

Savannah Harbor, Operation and Maintenance

12/30

Georgia

The statement discusses long-range maintenance of Savannah Harbor. The removal of approximately 7 million cu. yds. of material is necessary to maintain the authorized depth and width of the navigation channel. Several features of the proposal include construction and enlargement of ponding dikes, availability and potential capacity of existing disposal areas, ocean dumping, recycling of dredged materials, use of other ports, and continued research into new disposal methods. Adverse impacts include increased turbidity and suspended solids, loss of plankton and benthic organisms during dredging, and loss of aquatic and tidal wildlife habitat, and area economic loss. (ELK ORDER # 41955)

Kend Lake, Operation and Maintenance

12/16

Illinois

County: Franklin Jefferson

The statement refers to the operation and maintenance of Kend Lake in Franklin and Jefferson Counties, Illinois. The lake is an 18,900 acre multi-purpose reservoir completed in 1972. This statement describes and reviews the environmental, economic, and social impacts created by the operation; the impacts or effects which will enhance or impair the project purposes; the effects of the reservoir upon the surrounding environment; and, the effects of the changing environment on the lake and its future operations. (ELK ORDER # 41884)

East Moline, Flood Protection System

12/23

Illinois

The statement refers to the proposed East Moline, Illinois, Flood Protection System. The recommended plan consists of constructing two levees, with a total length of 27,500 ft. designed to protect 2,750 acres within the project study area against Mississippi and Rock River Design floods (200-year frequency). Additional structures, ramps,

closures, ponding areas, and pumping areas will be provided. Adverse impacts are use of 20 acres for levees, local air, water and noise pollution during construction, and the secondary effects of replacement of agricultural land with urban land use as urbanization takes place.
(Rock Island District)
(ELR ORDER # 41948)

Lower Eagle Creek Flood Control

12/03

Indiana

The project plan recommended consists of about 3,200 ft. of earthen levee along each bank of Eagle Creek, Indianapolis, Indiana, between the existing Penn-Central RR bridge paralleling Kentucky Ave. and existing non-Federally constructed to the south. Channel improvement in intervening stream reach is also part of the plan. Adverse impacts are temporary siltation and further discoloration of an already polluted stream, increased air and noise pollution, and minor short-term disturbance to the aquatic habitat. (Louisville District)
(ELR ORDER # 41806)

Missouri River Levee System

12/11

Iowa

County: Mills Pottawattamie

The proposed project will provide for the construction of levee unit L-611-614, the total length of which is 27.7 mile with 18.8 miles along the Missouri River and the remainder on tieback levees. Flood prevention has been designed to provide 1.3 times a 100-year period. Adverse impacts are the commitment of 362 acres of land, increased potential for damage within the minimum 3,000 ft. floodway, emissions, noise, and soil erosion during construction, and disturbance of fish and wildlife habitat. (Omaha District)
(ELR ORDER # 41850)

Bayou Barataria - Bayou Perot

12/26

Louisiana

County: Jefferson

Proposed is the construction of 5.25 miles of channel to provide a navigation route from the Barataria Bay Waterway at Laritte to the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway at Bayou Perot. Implementation of the plan involves removal of 5,700,000 cubic yards of material, 3 permanent camps, and relocation of an 8,000-volt submarine cable. nearly 240 acres of ponds, including their vegetation and aquatic organisms, will be affected.
(ELF ORDER # 41938)

Frenchboro Harbor, Maine, (Supplement)

12/30

Maine

Proposed is the dredging of a 5 acre outer harbor anchorage, 1.5 inner harbor anchorage, and a six foot connecting channel. (This statement supplements an earlier final on the project, which was filed with CEQ in November, 1970.) (Waltham District)
(ELR ORDER # 41964)

Ontonagon Harbor, Operation and Maintenance

12/12

Michigan

The action involves operation and maintenance of Ontonagon Harbor, Lake Superior, Michigan. Principal activities include breakwater repair, dredging, and dredge material disposal. Adverse impacts are increased turbidity, increased noise and congestion in the harbor, and land use alterations due to on-land placement of dredge material. (St. Paul District) (35 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 41864)

Maintenance Dredging, Michigan

12/20

Michigan

County: several

Proposed is the maintenance dredging of 14 unpolluted harbors in the State of Michigan. There will be some adverse impact to aquatic biota. (Detroit District)
(ELR ORDER # 41907)

Marquette and Presque Isle Harbors, Maintenance

12/23

Michigan

The statement concerns continued maintenance dredging of Marquette Harbor and Presque Isle Harbor in Marquette, Michigan in order to afford continued use of the harbor. Adverse impacts include: air and water contamination, disruption of the benthic habitat, increased turbidity, and in the case of an on-land disposal facility for Presque Harbor, altered land use. (St. Paul District) (55 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 41921)

Saginaw Harbor Confined Disposal Facility

12/23

Michigan

County: Bay

Proposed is the construction of a contained disposal facility for polluted dredge materials from Saginaw Bay navigation channel. The project will create 285 acres of upland in the bay, replacing two small islands created by former dredging. An irretrievable loss of approximately 200 acres of Saginaw Bay bottomland and open water, with associated aquatic communities, will occur. Also, a stone facing of the dike provides a stable substrate for nuisance growths. (Detroit District) (65 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 41923)

Tittabawassee River Flood Control

12/30

Michigan

The statement refers to the proposed flood control project on the Tittabawassee River at midland. The plan consists of 17,300 ft. of channel widening and deepening in the Tittabawassee River; approximately 43,100 ft. of diking along the Chippewa and Tittabawassee Rivers; interior drainage facilities and modification to existing structures and utilities, a diversion channel from Sturgeon Creek to the Tittabawassee River; and a pump station at the mouth of Sturgeon Creek. Adverse impacts are the loss of land, destruction of benthic community, replacement of the natural setting with man-made structures, and an undetermined amount of area would be covered at the disposal site.
(ELR ORDER # 41953)

Monroe Harbor, Maintenance Dredging

12/30

Michigan

The statement refers to the maintenance dredging which is to be performed at Monroe Harbor annually. It is anticipated that approximately 150,000 cu. yds. of polluted material will be removed in 1975 by the hopper dredge Bains and pumped through an 18-inch diameter pipe 2,600 ft. long into the clay disposal area owned by the Monroe Port Authority. Adverse impacts are increased turbidity and short-term decrease in water quality, and the disturbance of benthic organisms. (Detroit District)
(ELR ORDER # 41954)

Wild Rice River Dam, Minn.

12/23

Minnesota

Proposed is the construction of an earth-fill dam across the Wild Rice River upstream from Twin Valley. A permanent pool of 7,500 acre-feet would be created, for flood control and recreational benefits. Existing floodplain forest, agricultural, and stream bed ecosystems would be destroyed. (St. Paul District)
(ELR ORDER # 41925)

County Line Lake, James River Basin (2)

12/26

Missouri

(ELR ORDER # 41939)

Hudson River Maintenance Dredging

12/02

New York

The statement refers to three distinct and separate

operations on the Hudson River from New York City to Waterford, N.Y. The proposed actions involve maintenance dredging operations and snagging and clearing operations, both to be performed on the Hudson River, and the operation of the Federal Lock at Troy. Adverse impacts include: temporary release of objectionable malodorous gases; increased waterway usage by man; destruction or disturbance of the benthic and pelagic communities; and, resuspension of toxic and metallic materials in the vicinity of the dredge. (New York District) (125 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 41791)

Cazenovia Creek Flood Control

12/03

New York

County: Erie

The statement refers to the floodcontrol and related purposes program for Cazenovia Creek, Erie County. The project includes both structural, and non-structural features. Adverse impacts are the periodic inundation of approximately 35 acres and temporary impacts such as noise, dust, and water turbidity during construction.
(Buffalo District)
(ELR ORDER # 41802)

Cattaraugus Creek Harbor, Flood Control

12/09

New York

County: Chautauqua Erie

The statement refers to the proposed plan for navigation, flood control and related purposes in Cattaraugus Creek Harbor at Chautauqua and Erie Counties, NY. The plan calls for: breakwaters in southern Lake Erie; a berm extending from the inner end of the north breakwater northerly to high ground; a channel from deep water in the lake upstream to a maneuvering area; a maneuvering area about 300 ft. by 600 ft with a depth of 6 ft.; and, 2 levees on the left bank. Adverse impacts include: temporary noise and dust during construction; permanent loss of approximately 13 acres of bottom habitat; and, land use changes caused by shoreline development. (Buffalo District)
(ELR ORDER # 41834)

Diked Disposal Facility, Sandusky Bay

12/02

Ohio

The statement refers to the construction and operation of a 200-acre rubblemound diked disposal facility to receive polluted sediments dredged from Sandusky Harbor, Ohio. The proposed structure is designed to accommodate 505,000 cu. yds. of dredged material annually for a period of 10 years. Adverse impacts are removal of 200 acres of Sandusky Bay's water/bottom surface, temporary increase in turbidity, destruction of some bottom organisms, and odors from the discharge pipeline. (Buffalo District)

(ELR ORDER # 41792)

Toledo Harbor, Maintenance Dredging

12/30

Ohio

The statement refers to the annual maintenance dredging of Toledo Harbor. The average volume of material dredged is about 1,175,000 cu. yds. About 20% of the material is classified as clean and is disposed of at an open water site, whereas the remaining 80% is polluted and placed into a confined disposal island via pipeline from the hopper dredge. Adverse impacts are increased turbidity, and disturbance of benthic organisms. (Detroit District)
(ELR ORDER # 41956)

Mud Creek Local Protection Project

12/12

Oklahoma

The statement refers to the construction of the Mud Creek Local Protection Project, Idabel, Oklahoma. The project involves the widening and straightening of 8,950 ft. of channel, removal of 10 bridges, and replacement of modification of 6 additional bridges. Adverse impacts include the acquisition of 16.4 acres of land, displacement of 14 houses, disturbance to flora and fauna, and increased dust and noise pollution due to construction.
(Tulsa District)
(ELR ORDER # 41666)

Columbia and Lower Willamette River, Maintenance

12/16

Oregon

Washington

The statement refers to the maintenance dredging to 40 ft. deep of the Columbia River navigation channel from 2 miles seaward of its mouth to Columbia River mile 106.5 and Willamette River from mouth to Broadway Bridge to provide the depth required for deep-draft vessels. Included is maintenance of designated side channel projects, pile dikes and training dikes and initial rock removal projects. Adverse impacts include: disruption and removal of river bottom habitat and organisms; resuspension of bottom materials; temporary increases in turbidity; smothering of aquatic and terrestrial habitat and organisms during disposal. (Portland District)
(ELR ORDER # 41678)

Neches River Salt Water Barrier

12/02

Texas

County: Jefferson

The statement, a revised draft, refers to the construction of a permanent barrier across the Neches River at the city of Beaumont to prevent intrusion of salt water to upstream freshwater supply intakes. The proposed barrier will con-

sist of a gated dam in the river, a gated navigation bypass channel, an auxiliary dam in a small tributary bayou, an access road and service bridge, and other related works. Adverse impacts are loss of 57 acres of land and closure of the barrier will impede upstream migration of estuarine animals. (Galveston District)
(ELR ORDER # 41799)

Double Bayou, Maintenance Dredging

12/13

Texas

County: Chambers

The statement refers to the maintenance dredging of Double Bayou in Chambers County, Texas. Maintenance will be accomplished by hydraulic pipeline dredge with dredged materials disposed of in open water and on land disposal areas. Adverse impacts include disturbance to swimming and bottom dwelling organisms, destruction of vegetation at disposal sites, degradation of water quality, and objectionable odors caused by proposed land disposal operations. (Galveston District)
(ELR ORDER # 41867)

Ashland Harbor, Operation and Maintenance

12/09

Wisconsin

The statement refers to the proposed operation and maintenance activities within Ashland Harbor, Lake Superior to maintain authorized channel and basin depths. Polluted material dredged from the harbor will be placed in an on-land disposal site. Adverse impacts are minor harbor congestion, air and water contamination, disturbance of bottom sediments and organic matter, and increased turbidity.
(St. Paul District)
(ELR ORDER # 41836)

Final

Date

Talofofo Bay, Guam

12/11

Proposed is a shore protection plan which would provide 900 feet of revetment between the right bank of the Talofofo River mouth and the existing revetment at Gayloup Point. There will be temporary water turbidity from construction, access to the shoreline would be impaired by the structure. (Honolulu District) (42 pages)
COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI EPA HEN USC
Guam agencies
(ELR ORDER # 41857)

Fly Creek

12/9

Alabama

County: Baldwin

The proposed project is the maintenance dredging of the Fly Creek navigation channel to its authorized dimensions. Increased turbidity and siltation will occur in the vicinity of the dredge intake and spoil discharge area. Adverse impacts include loss of vegetation and wildlife on four land disposal areas and one open water disposal area; loss of benthic habitat; and disruption of approximately five acres of channel bottom. (Mobile District) (37 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOI DOC HUD DOT USDA

state agencies

(ELR ORDER # 41839)

Dauphin Island Bay

12/09

Alabama

The proposed project is the continuation of maintenance dredging of a two channel navigation project to its authorized dimensions. Adverse effects are reduction in water quality and disruption of 140 acres of bay bottom and 10 acres of grass dunes. (36 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOI DOC HUD DOT USDA

state agencies

(ELR ORDER # 41840)

Ouachita and Black Rivers, a 9 foot Navigation Proj.

12/11

Arkansas Louisiana

The statement refers to a proposed navigation project which will include: completion of a channel with a minimum depth of 9 feet and a minimum bottom width of 100 feet, on the Ouachita River from the mouth of the Black River to Camden, Arkansas; the construction of new locks and dams at Felsenthal and calion; the realignment of river bends; and the establishment of 2 National Wildlife Refuges, one of 65,000 acres in connection with the Felsenthal Lock and one of 18,000 acres in connection with the Columbia Lock. Adverse impact will include the inundation of 16,00 acres of lowland forest and wildlife habitat. There will be project induced navigation activity and industrial growth. (117 p.)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOI USDA HUD DOT

state and local agencies

(ELR ORDER # 41856)

Fernandina Harbor, Maintenance Dredging

12/23

Florida

The statement refers to the proposed maintenance of the authorized depths of the Fernandina navigation channels. About 1,200,000 cubic yards of material will be removed and placed in upland and open sea disposal areas. Adverse impacts include loss of some benthic organisms, temporary siltation and turbidity caused by dredging, and some loss and temporary displacement of wildlife habitat on the upland disposal areas. (Jacksonville District)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOI USDA DOC
state agencies
(ELK ORDER # 41913)

Carters Dam and Lake

12/11

Georgia

County: Murray Gilmer Gordon

The statement refers to the complete construction and operation of a multipurpose (flood control, hydroelectric power, and recreation) reservoir project on the Coosawattee River. Approximately 8,900 acres have been acquired for the project of that amount 4,250 acres, (mostly forest and agricultural lands), will be inundated. (76 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI USDA DOT HUD EPA
state agencies
(ELK ORDER # 41855)

Rock Island Local Protection Project

12/12

Illinois

County: Rock Island

The statement refers to a proposed local flood protection project for Rock Island. Project measures will include an earthen levee, floodwall with removable steel top section, access ramps, pumping stations and landscaping. The project would protect the city from a 200 year frequency flooding of the Mississippi. The project will adversely affect wildlife by acting as a barrier to river access.

(Rock Island District) (42 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOI DOT
state and local agencies
(ELK ORDER # 41865)

Carlyle Lake, Ill. (Kaskaskia Valley)

12/23

Illinois

County: Clinton Fayette Bond

The statement refers to the proposed continuation of operation and maintenance measures of a multi-purpose reservoir which provides flood control for the Kaskaskia Valley. Adverse impact results from water level fluctuations. (St. Louis District)

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA DOI HUD DOT DPA
state agencies and concerned citizens
(ELK ORDER # 41914)

Paint Creek Lake

12/11

Ohio

County: Ross Highland

The statement refers to the on-going construction and operation of a dam, reservoir and other facilities, for purposes of flood control, water supply and quality control, fish and

wildlife enhancement, and recreation. Adverse impacts of the project include the loss of agricultural land and historic and archeological sites. (Huntington District)

COMMENTS MADE BY: USCG USDA EPA PPC HUD DOI
state agencies

(ELR ORDER # 41859)

Colleton River, Dredging and Pier Construction

12/09

South Carolina

County: Beauford

The statement refers to the proposed dredging of the river and the construction of a pier and six dolphins on the north shore of Colleton Neck at Victoria Bluff. The action will provide needed facilities for the construction of a metal plate assembly yard which will produce large aluminum tanks for use in the shipboard transportation of liquified natural gas. Adverse impact of the project includes: the loss of 100 acres of wooded upland and 25 acres of bog; an increase in air pollution; and possible harm to three endangered species (Charleston District)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOC DOI USDA ELW DOT
state and local agencies
and concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 41833)

Waterway Dredging

12/09

Virginia

Proposed is the maintenance dredging of Waterway on the coast of Virginia between the barrier islands and the peninsula of the Eastern Shore. An inland channel 6' deep by 60' wide will be dredged for a distance of 85 miles. There will be adverse impact to marine biota. (66 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOC DOI
state agencies

(ELR ORDER # 41841)

East Lynn Lake, Twelvepole Creek

12/11

West Virginia

County: Wayne

The statement refers to the operation and maintenance of a dam and management of a 1,005-acre multiple-purpose lake (23,921 acres of land) and other facilities for floodcontrol, recreation, fish and wildlife conservation, and incidental redevelopment benefits. The project is located in the East Fork of Twelvepole Creek, about 6 miles southeast of the city of Wayne. Adverse impacts include the loss of land; conversion of natural stream reach with associated aquatic and terrestrial habitat to a lake environment; period fluctuation of pool levels; loss of nutrient recharge on lands previously flooded downstream; and, the disruption of the lives of the people living on the acquired land.

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOI USDA USCG DOT
state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 41858)

Draft

Date

Grand River Basin Water Resources Plan

12/23

Michigan

The statement refers to the Grand River Comprehensive Water Resources Plan which considers the water resources needs of the Basin with respect to water quality, water supply, valley preservation, recreation, fish and wildlife, flood damage reduction, upstream watershed management and land treatment programs, electric power and navigation. The Plan consists largely of non-structural measures except for the construction of wastewater treatment facilities, three impoundments, and channel projects for flood control. (Detroit District) (61 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 41912)

Draft

Date

Red River Lake (Supplement)

12/09

This response has been prepared as the result of the questions and comments made by the Council on Environmental Quality, and consists of clarification, amplification, and response to such comments. This submission to CEO is made in accordance with current Corps of Engineers Policy and Guidelines (Paragraph 7c., Engineer Regulation No. 1105-2-507, 15 April 1974). No further administrative action will be taken by the Army in regard to this Project sooner than 30 days after publication of this notice, in order to allow for agency and public review. Comments on this document should be sent during this period to the District Engineer, P.O. Box 59, Louisville, Ky. 40201.
(ELR ORDER # 41847)

Kings River Channel Improvement Project

12/09

California

(ELR ORDER # 41827)

Final

Date

12/02

California

County: Alameda

The statement refers to the construction of flood protection works on Alameda Creek across the Coastal Plain from Niles Canyon to San Francisco Bay. Ninety percent of the channel work is complete. The major work remaining includes completion of levees, excavation of the channel, levee shaping, and landscaping in the reach between the mouth of Alameda Creek and Newark Boulevard. Adverse impacts are the loss of 7 acres of riparian growth, the destruction of 250 acres of saltpond habitat, and degradation of aesthetic values. (San Francisco District)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI EPA DOT HEW
(ELR ORDER # 41803)

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Contact: Mr. Sheldon Meyers
Director, Office of Federal Activities
Room 3630 Waterside Mall
Washington D.C. 20460
(202) 755-6940

Draft

Date

Sacramento Regional Wastewater Treatment

12/18

California

The statement refers to the Sacramento Regional Wastewater Management Program. The plan provide for a regionwide interceptor system to deliver raw wastes to a single advanced treatment plant located south of the city at the site of the existing plant. A disposal system would transport treated effluent to the Sacramento River for discharge near Freepoit via a multipoint diffuser system. There will be normal construction disruption from the project.
(ELK ORDER # 41904)

Houston Wastewater Facilities

12/02

Texas

The statement refers to the city of Houston's proposed expansion of wastewater collection and related facilities for the District 47 Regional Sewage Treatment Plant. The proposed facilities have been designed to carry wastewater currently treated by 2 small treatment plants and will be adequate to carry the wastewater flow projected for 1990. Adverse impacts are increased noise levels, occasional odors, and normal construction disruptions.
(ELK ORDER # 41793)

Final

Date

wastewater Facilities, Houston, Texas

12/16

Texas

The proposed project involves the construction of a 20 million gallons per day (mgd) activated sludge treatment facility in the existing 1 mgd Alameda-Suns Facility Site. The expanded facility has been designed to treat the wastewater in three areas through the year 1990. Adverse impacts are increased noise and odor levels, and construction disruptions.

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA COE FEW DOT
state and local agencies
(ELK ORDER # 41890)

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

Contact: Dr. Richard F. Hill
Acting Advisor on Environmental Quality
441 G Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20420
(202) 386-6084

Draft

Date

California Aqueduct Project

12/64

California

County: several

The statement discusses the application of the State of California Dept. of Water Resources and the City of Los Angeles Dept. of Water and Power for a major license for construction, operation of the California Aqueduct Project to be located in the Counties of Los Angeles, Kern, San Bernardino, and San Luis Obispo. The project would include the Devil Canyon Power Drop, the Castaic Power Drop, the Cottonwood Power Drop, and the San Luis Obispo Power Drop. Adverse impacts include the inundation of land, possible changes in water quality, and possible land use changes due to urbanization.

(ELk GkDEa # 41821)

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Contact: Mr. Andrew F. Kauders
Executive Director of Environmental Affairs
General Services Administration
18th and F Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20405
(202) 343-4161

Draft

Date

Federal Building and Parking Facility, Fairbanks 12/02

Alaska

The proposed action involves construction of a Federal Building and parking facility and the continued use of the existing Federal Building in Fairbanks, Alaska. The new building will provide approximately 30,000 sq. ft. of office space, together with service areas to house 200 employees. A total of 300 enclosed parking spaces will be provided. Also included in the project is a GSA motor pool repair space. There will be increased vehicular emissions. (180 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 41790)

Federal Office Building, Anchorage 12/17

Alaska

The statement refers to the proposed construction of a Federal Office Building, Courthouse, and Parking Facility Complex in Anchorage. The facility would consolidate 23 federal agencies which are presently housed throughout the Greater Anchorage area. The complex will contain 462,000 sq. ft. of net useable space, and parking space for 725 vehicles. Adverse impact includes the displacement of individuals and businesses, and construction disruption.
(202 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 41898)

Denver Federal Center, Lakewood 12/16

Colorado

County: Jefferson

The proposed project provides for major repairs and alterations which will be undertaken at the Denver Federal Center, Lakewood, Jefferson County, for its continued use in providing adequate housing for Federal agencies. There will be construction inconveniences. (25 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 41889)

Interagency Motor Pool, Dallas 12/10

Texas

The proposed action consists of leasing space for the GSA Interagency Motor Pool which will most likely result in new

construction. The facility will consist of 3,500 sq. ft. of net usable office and storage for 8 employees, and 166,000 sq. ft. of net usable parking area or 550 parking spaces. The facility will provide a service area which will include two 10,000 gallon underground gasoline tanks and an automatic drive-through carwash. There will be short-term construction inconveniences caused by the project.

(96 pages)

(ELR ORDER # 41849)

Final

Date

Oxnard AFB, Camarillo, California

12/09

California

County: Ventura

Proposed is the disposal of Oxnard Air Force Base by GSA. Included would be: the conveyance of 633 acres and 45 buildings to Ventura Co. for commercial airport use; the assignment of 16 acres and 15 buildings to HEW for conveyance to Regional Occupational Program School; assignment of 9 acres and 8 buildings to HEW for conveyance to Oxnard High School; assignment of 40 acres, 1 building to HEW for conveyance to Ventura Co. Commun. College; assignment of 36 acres and 18 buildings to BOR, DOI, for conveyance to local recreational entities; sale of the chapel to a religious organization; and conveyance of 1 building to Justice Dept. There will be local impact from airport operations.

COMMENTS MADE BY: HEW DOT HUD DOI EPA
state and local agencies
and concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 41845)

Federal Youth Center, San Diego

12/17

California

The statement refers to the proposed construction of a 104,000 sq.ft. Federal Youth Center, which will be operated by the Bureau of Prisons. The facility, which will be constructed in the Elliott Community of San Diego, will house up to 250 youthful offenders serving short term sentences. The center will have social and economic impacts on the surrounding community; the project is in conflict with the proposed land use of the Elliott Community and San Diego General plans. (150 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: AHP USIA COE HEW HUD DOI DOT EPA
state and local agencies and concerned
individuals

(ELR ORDER # 41899)

Disposal of Forbes AFB, Kansas

12/26

Kansas

County: Shawnee

The statement refers to the eventual disposal of the 3,152

acre Forbes Arb. Three parcels (known collectively as the 700 area), totalling 41.78 acres and 15 buildings are studied in this statement. The parcels would be ultimately conveyed or sold to the State of Kansas, for health laboratories, a printing plant, and highway department use. The remainder of the property will ultimately be disposed of for airport, housing, educational, recreational, and defense uses.

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI EPA USAF HEW DOT

state agencies

(BLK ORDER # 41935)

Peace Arch and Pacific Highway Border Stations

12/16

Washington

County: Whatcom

Proposed is the construction of two new border stations in order to replace two existing, inadequate facilities. The major environmental impacts will result from heavy vehicular traffic routed through the stations over I 5 and State Highway 543 from Canada.

COMMENTS MADE BY: AHP EPA BUD COE USDA DOI TRWA

state and local agencies

(BLK ORDER # 41893)

DEPARTMENT OF HUD

Contact: Mr. Richard M. Brown
Acting Director, Office of Environmental
Quality
Room 7206
451 7th Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20410
(202) 755-6295

Draft

Date

Flood Plain Management Regulations

12/04

The statement refers to the proposed promulgation of revisions to the regulations of the National Flood Insurance Program that deal specifically with flood plain management requirements. All areas of the country would be affected; approximately 16,000 local jurisdictions are partially flood-prone. Adverse impacts, connected with the optional use of fill to elevate are minimized by disallowing fill entirely in high hazard areas on coastlines and in floodways.
(ELR ORDER # 41813)

Stoneleigh Subdivision

12/03

Georgia

County: DeKalb

The statement refers to the proposed development of Stoneleigh Subdivision in DeKalb County, Georgia. The project is a planned unit development encompassing 87.5 acres, with a proposed land use of 612 single-family townhouse units, common areas, green belts, a clubhouse with swimming and wading pools and 4 tennis courts. Adverse impacts are increased demand created on utilities, municipal and community services and facilities, increased surface water run-off, traffic congestion, and increased noise and air pollution.
(ELR ORDER # 41808)

Urban Renewal, Newburyport, Mass.

12/20

Massachusetts

The statement refers to waterfront parcels 2, 2a, 3, 3a, 5, 6, and 6 of the Newburyport Urban Renewal Project.
(ELR ORDER # 41910)

Niagra Falls Rainbow Center, New York

12/23

New York

(ELR ORDER # 41926)

Final

Date

"The Seasons", Washington, D.C.

12/10

District of Co

Proposed is the construction of a ten story highrise apartment building at 1755 Que St. NW, Washington; Federal insurance has been applied for under Section 221 (d) (4) of the National Housing Act. There will be visual impact from the from the project. The project may adversely affect (by blocking sun and air) adjacent Victorian-era townhouses.

(150 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: AHP DOI RPA

local agencies and concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 41848)

"The Colony" Denton Co., Texas

12/16

Texas

County: Denton

The statement refers to the review and acceptance of an application for approval of a housing subdivision. The project encompasses 2698 acres in southeastern Denton County. A total of 8950 units, including 6958 single family detached units, will be constructed. Among project impacts will be the expansion of urban land development into an area where little experienced urban planning has been practiced, and the creation of pressures on the Garza-Little Elm Recreation Reservoir, an under-developed and under planned recreation resource.

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA COR DOC HEW DOI RPA DOT

state and local agencies

(ELR ORDER # 41887)

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

Contact: Mr. Bruce Blanchard
Director, Environmental Project Review
Room 7260
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240
(202) 343-3891

Bureau of Land Management

Draft	Date
OCS Lease Sale, Central Gulf of Mexico	12/23

Proposed is the sale of leases on 594 tracts 594 (totalling 2,915,185 acres) of OCS lands offshore Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama. The sale is scheduled for spring, 1975. All tracts offered pose some degree of risk to the environment. Each tract is subjected to a matrix analytical technique in order to evaluate significant impacts should leasing and subsequent oil and gas exploration and production ensue. (2 volumes) (ELR ORDER # 41949)

Bureau of Reclamation

Draft	Date
Coal Gasification Project, Navajo Mine	12/11

New Mexico

County: San Juan

The Western Gasification Company proposes to construct and operate 4 gasification plants and the necessary support facilities in northwestern New Mexico on the Navajo Indian Reservation 35 miles southwest of Farmington. On an annual average the first plant would have an initial output of 250 million cu.ft. per day (MMCFD) of substitute natural gas (SNG) and would become operational in late 1977 or early 1978. The total production of 1000MMCFD would be achieved when all 4 plants become operational in 1983. Adverse impacts include emissions of sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, and particulate degradation of water quality, use of 26,000 acres of land, and the displacement of 9 families. (ELR ORDER # 41861)

Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife

Final	Date
Proposed Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge	12/18

Alaska

The statement refers to the proposal that 3.6 million acres of public lands be designated by Congress as the

Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge. The Secretary of the Interior would have the authority to acquire lands and interests within the Refuge boundary should they become available. The lands would be withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws, including the mining and mineral leasing laws. The Yukon Refuge would be studied for possible inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System. Overall impact of the proposal is the protection of the area's fish and wildlife resources. (646 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA COE DOC EPA DOT DOI
state agencies
(ELK ORDER # 41900)

Proposed Crab Orchard Wilderness Area

12/30

Illinois

County: Jackson Union Williamson

Proposed is the legislative designation of 4050 acres of the Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge as wilderness within the National Wilderness Preservation System. Wilderness designation would commit the area to the forces of nature and remove some future management options.

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA DOT DOI
one regional agency
(ELK ORDER # 41960)

Proposed Agassiz Wilderness Area

12/30

Minnesota

County: Becker

Proposed is the legislative designation of 4,000 acres of the Agassiz National Wildlife Refuge as wilderness within the National Wilderness Preservation System. The area would be committed to the forces of nature, with some future management options being removed.

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA DOT DOI
(ELK ORDER # 41959)

Valentine National Wildlife Refuge

12/18

Nebraska

County: Cherry

The statement refers to a legislative proposal that 16,317 acres of the Wildlife Refuge be designated as wilderness within the National Wilderness Preservation System. Such designation would commit the area to the forces of nature, and remove some future management options. The refuge provides breeding grounds for migratory birds and other wildlife (52 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA COE DOI DOT EPA
state agencies
(ELK ORDER # 41901)

Final

Date

Crescent Lake National Wildlife Refuge

12/18

Nebraska

County: Garden

The statement refers to the proposed legislative designation of 24,502 acres of the Refuge as wilderness within the National Wilderness Preservation System. The Refuge is a significant breeding ground and resting area for migratory waterfowl. Wilderness designation would commit the area to the forces of nature and remove options for future development and intensified management. (41 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA DOI

(ELR ORDER # 41902)

Chase Lake Wilderness Area

12/16

North Dakota

County: Stutsman

The statement refers to recommendation that approximately 4,155 acres of the Chase Lake National Wildlife Refuge in Stutsman County, be designated as wilderness within the National Wilderness Preservation System. A wilderness designation will commit the area to the forces of nature and remove some future management options. (26 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA DOI LPA

(ELR ORDER # 41673)

Lostwood Wildlife Refuge, Proposed Wilderness

12/30

North Dakota

County: Burke Mountrail

Proposed is the designation of 5,577 acres of the Lostwood Wildlife Refuge as wilderness within Preservation System. The area would be committed to the forces of nature, with some future management options being removed.

COMMENTS MADE BY:

(ELR ORDER # 41952)

National Park Service

Draft

Date

Bandelier National Monument

12/11

New Mexico

County: Los Alamos Sandoval Santa Fe

The statement refers to a conceptual master plan for Bandelier National Monument in the counties of Los Alamos, Sandoval, and Santa Fe. The plan will set the development patterns and goals for administration of the area for at least 5 years. Also, proposed is a boundary adjustment involving the acquisition of private and state lands totaling approximately 7,310 acres both north and south of the ex-

isting boundaries. Master plan proposals will increase the propensity for minor human impact on vegetation in localized areas of the monument.

(ELR ORDER # 41854)

Guadalupe Mountains N.P., Master Plan (2)

12/16

Texas

County: Culberson Hudspeth

This revised draft discusses the National Park Service's proposal of a master plan for Guadalupe Mountains National Park in Culberson and Hudspeth Counties, Texas. The master plan is a document to guide the development, public use, and management of this national park for an estimated period of at least 5 years. Adverse impacts are principally some future disturbance of natural vegetation, surface rock and soil around principal development sites, proposed road alignments, and the problems associated with increased use of the park by visitors.

(ELR ORDER # 41870)

Final

Date

Proposed Klondike Gold Rush N.P.

12/28

Washington Alaska

The statement refers to the proposed legislative designation of a national historical park of four separate units to commemorate the Klondike Gold Rush epic. The proposed park will join at the international boundary with the Canadian Klondike Gold Rush Park, creating the first Canada-United States international historical park. Impact includes the the removal of land from tax rolls; temporary construction disruption; and the effects of increased visitation. (two volumes)

COMMENTS MADE BY: AHP USDA COE DOI DOT FPC

Canadian entities, the States of
Washington and Alaska

(ELR ORDER # 41943)

INTRASTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

Contact: Mr. Richard Chais
Supervisory Attorney Advisor for
the Environmental Staff
Room 2370
12th St. and Constitution Ave., NW
(202) 343-2086

Draft

Date

Abingdon Branch Abandonment

12/12

The Norfolk and Western Railway Company (N&W) proposes to abandon and completely dismantle their Abingdon Branch between Abingdon, Va. and West Jefferson, N.C., a distance of approximately 56.04 miles, all within Washington and Grayson Counties, Va., and Ashe County, N.C. Abandonment of rail service will increase the use of cars in the area.
(ELR ORDER # 41863)

Transportation of Waste Products

12/16

The statement refers to the Transportation of "Waste" Products for Reuse and Recycling (General Motor Carrier Licensing). The proposed rules would permit the Commission to issue special certificates of public convenience and necessity for the transportation control program. The new rules are designed to simplify regulatory procedures to enhance the transportation of waste products in order to make a significant contribution to the national recycling program. The project will create additional traffic for backhaul movements.
(ELR ORDER # 41875)

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

Contact: Dr. Peter Krenkel
Director of Environmental Planning
720 Loney Building
Chattanooga, Tennessee 37401
(615) 755-2602

Draft

Date

Hartsville Nuclear Plants

12/02

Tennessee

County: Smith Trousdale

The statement refers to the proposed construction and operation of a 4-unit nuclear plant in Smith and Trousdale Counties, Tennessee. Adverse impacts include a slight increase in the temperature of water returned to the Cumberland River, destruction of fish larvae and plankton drawn into the closed cooling system, temporary turbidity, and, loss of some agricultural land.
(ELR ORDER # 41801)

Timberlake New Community

12/03

Tennessee

County: Loudon Monroe

The proposed action is the development of a new community of about 30,000 population on the shorelands of the Tellico Reservoir in Loudon and Monroe Counties, Tennessee. The new community, Timberlake, would provide an opportunity to promote social opportunities and economic growth of a region which has been characterized by low income and underutilization of human and natural resources. Adverse impacts are loss of timber, destruction of wildlife habitat, some erosion and increased air, water, and noise pollution.
(ELR ORDER # 41812)

Final

Date

Peaking Plan, Gallatin Steam Plant

12/23

Tennessee

County: Sumner

Proposed is the construction and operation of a nominal 300 MW gas turbine peaking plant at the Gallatin Steam Plant. There will be some land disturbance and construction disruption; increases in the discharge of SO₂ and NO_x, and particulates; and possible spillage of oil into Old-Hickory reservoir.
COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA PFC USDA DOT HUD COE DOI
state agencies
(ELR ORDER # 41919)

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Contact: Mr. Martin Convisser, Director
Office of Environmental Affairs
400 7th Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20590
(202) 426-4357

Federal Aviation Administration

Draft

Date

Civil Airplane Fleet Noise Requirements

12/06

The proposed action is an revision of the FAA Regulations, Part 36 extending noise standards to all civil subsonic turbojet airplanes with maximum take-off gross weight of 75,000 lbs. or more, operating into US airports. The proposal is intended to provide substantial noise relief. Minor increases in fuel consumption and air pollution from aircraft emissions may result from compliance with the noise standards.

(ELK ORDER # 41826)

Brookneal Municipal Airport

12/23

Virginia

County: Campbell

(ELK ORDER # 41920)

Federal Highway Administration

Draft

Date

Taylor Highway

12/09

Alaska

The proposed project involves the reconstruction of the existing Taylor Highway from Tetlin Junction to the Eagle turnoff and the spur road from the turnoff to the Canadian border. The facility will be a 2-lane, unpaved road designed to meet present and future recreation and commercial development over a 20 year period. Six bridges will be replaced. There will be disruptions normally associated with construction. (147 pages)

(ELK ORDER # 41831)

Petersburg to Kake Highway

12/16

Alaska

Proposed is the construction of a new gravel roadway connecting Kake and Petersburg, Alaska. Depending upon the route chosen, the Wrangell Narrows will be crossed either by a bridge or by ferry. The project will contribute to the loss of wilderness area through increased

tourism as well as through the construction itself.
(230 pages)
(ELK ORDER # 41869)

Interstate 210, Los Angeles

12/02

California

County: Los Angeles

The statement refers to the proposed construction of 5.6 miles of I-210 in the city and county of Los Angeles. This segment will be the last link of the 49.3-mile free-way to be completed. Adverse impacts include the displacement of approximately 142 families, increased noise and air pollution levels, and normal construction disruptions. A 4(i) determination is necessary concerning Hansen Dam Recreation Area.
(ELK ORDER # 41795)

Moscow Couplet, U.S. 95

12/16

Idaho

County: Latah

The proposed highway project is the improvement of congested traffic conditions on U.S. 95 through the city of Moscow in Latah County, Idaho, by the use of one-way couplet system. Total length of the project would be approximately 1 mile, with provision for curbs and gutters and on-street parking where feasible. Adverse impacts vary by alternative.
(ELK ORDER # 41874)

New Athens Bypass (F.A.P. Rte. 14)

12/30

Illinois

County: St. Clair

The project consists of a 4.9 mile relocation around New Athens, in St. Clair County, of a section of F.A.P. 14. Total right-of-way required is approximately 200 acres; adverse impacts include the relocation of 7 families and 1 individual, and 2 businesses, loss of wildlife habitat and agricultural production, and a short-term decrease in business activity along the present route.
(ELK ORDER # 41957)

S.R. 912, Lake Co., Indiana

12/23

Indiana

County: Lake

Proposed is the construction of 5.5 miles of six-lane S.R. 912 from I 80-94 to U.S. 12. An unspecified number of families and businesses would be displaced by the project.
(ELK ORDER # 41927)

Draft

Date

Guthrie Avenue, Des Moines, (Addendum)

12/24

Iowa

(ELR ORDER # 41930)

57th St. Improvement, Kansas City

12/09

Kansas

County: Wyandotte

The proposed project requires the construction of 1.8 miles of 4 lane minor arterial roadway (57th Street) from Kew Drive to Parallel Drive, all within Kansas City, Kansas. Adverse impacts are the acquisition of right-of-way, displacement of 1 family and 1 church, and increased air and noise pollution. (58 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 41835)

FAS 426

12/12

Kansas

County: Marion

The statement refers to the improvement of 0.208 miles of FAS Route 426 in Marion County. The project includes a bridge and channel change. Lands required for right-of-way will be taken from agricultural production and wildlife habitat.
(ELR ORDER # 41862)

City Boulevard from Eutaw St. to Russell St.

12/23

Maryland

County: Baltimore

Proposed is the construction of a 6-lane section of Baltimore City Boulevard Ring between Eutaw St. and Russell St. The major impact of the project was the displacement of an unspecified number of businesses and non-profit organizations, but over the past five years all the properties have been acquired and the buildings demolished.
(ELR ORDER # 41916)

Baltimore City Boulevard Ring, I-395

12/23

Maryland

County: Baltimore

The statement is in anticipation of the design and construction of City Boulevard Ring and I-395, Baltimore, Maryland. The roadway will be a variable width inner City Boulevard Ring, constructed partially on elevated structure and partially at-grade, extending from Russell St. to Battery Ave. The major adverse impact will be the displacement of an unspecified number of families, businesses, and non-profit institutions.

(ELR ORDER # 41928)

1-391 Chicopee-Holyoke

12/30

Massachusetts

The statement refers to the proposed construction of I-391 for a distance of approximately 5 miles from Chicopee to Holyoke. The project will be a six-lane divided highway with shoulders including two six-lane river crossings. Adverse impacts are the displacement of 93 families and 17 businesses, increased noise levels, and temporary construction disruptions.

(ELR ORDER # 41958)

Missouri River Bridge

12/03

Nebraska Iowa

The statement refers to the proposed construction of a modern highway bridge over the Missouri River between Sioux City, Nebraska, and Sioux City, Iowa. The new location will require completely revised approaches to both ends of the bridge. Adverse impacts include: acquisition of right-of-way; water pollution during construction; increased air and noise pollution; adjustments of public utilities; and displacement of families and businesses.

(ELR ORDER # 41810)

U.S. 285

12/09

New Mexico

County: Rio Arriba

The statement refers to the proposed construction of U.S. 285 in Rio Arriba County. The length of the new facility will be 7.2 miles. Adverse impacts are temporary noise and air pollution during construction, and the acquisition of land (mostly undeveloped rangeland) for right-of-way.

(ELR ORDER # 41829)

State Road 283, New Mexico

12/27

New Mexico

County: San Miguel

(ELR ORDER # 41946)

Route 31 Improvement

12/02

New York

County: Onondaga

The statement refers to the improvement of Route 31 in the county of Onondaga. The proposed facility will be a four-lane, limited access highway which would connect Rte. 690 and Rte. 401 south and east of Baldwinsville, N.Y. Adverse impacts are increased air and noise pollution and temporary

construction disruptions. The number of displacements varies by alternative. A 4(f) determination is necessary concerning Baldwinville Community Park.
(ELR ORDER # 41786)

North-South Arterial, Jamestown

12/16

New York

County: Chautauqua

The statement refers to the proposed construction of a north-south arterial in Jamestown from the south city line to South Main and Allen Streets. The 4-lane facility will have a total length of 1.3 miles. Adverse impacts are the demolition of 53 residential and 14 commercial buildings and the relocation of the occupants, and construction disruptions. (205 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 41888)

29th Avenue - Alder St. Section

12/02

Oregon

County: Lane

The statement refers to the proposed widening of Hilyard St. from south of 34th Avenue to north of 29th Avenue, the widening of Amazon Parkway from Hilyard St. to north of 29th Avenue, and the widening of 30th Avenue from Hilyard to east of Adler St., all in the city of Eugene. Adverse impacts are slightly increased emissions, alteration of Amazon Channel, and temporary construction disruptions.

A 4(f) determination is necessary concerning Amazon Park.
(ELR ORDER # 41767)

Head Road - Airport Road Section

12/02

Oregon

County: Jackson

The purposes of the proposed project are to improve access to the Medford-Jackson County Airport from the Central Point Interchange at Head Road, and to complete the connection between the Central Point Interchange and east Jackson Street in the city of Medford. The project is to extend 1.2 miles. Adverse impacts are acquisition of right-of-way, and reduction of natural habitat available to birds and small mammals.

(ELR ORDER # 41788)

U.S. 101, Elk River - Port Orford Section

12/16

Oregon

County: Curry

The statement refers to the proposed construction of the Elk River - Port Orford Section of U.S. 101 in Curry County, Oregon. The proposed project consists of a two-mile segment of highway on new location. Adverse

impacts will result principally from construction activity and will particularly concern aquatic resources.
(ELR ORDER # 41876)

Northwest County Highway

12/09

Tennessee

County: Shelby

The proposed project involves the construction of Northwest County Highway between Millington and Arlington in north Shelby County, Tennessee. The project length is approximately 18 miles. Adverse impacts include the displacement of residences and businesses, loss of farmland and wildlife habitat, increased air and noise pollution, and temporary soil erosion and siltation during construction.
(ELR ORDER # 41828)

F.M. 1765, Galveston County

12/17

Texas

County: Galveston

The statement refers to the construction of 2.19 miles of F.M. 1765 from 1-45 east to SR-3 adjacent to and representing the common city limits of Texas City and La Marque. The facility will provide a 6-lane roadway with curbs and gutters and a 14 ft. flush median for continuous left-turn lanes. There will be construction inconveniences caused by the project.
(ELR ORDER # 41894)

U.S. 59

12/17

Texas

County: Fort Bend

The proposed project consists of reconstructing a segment of U.S. 59 as a controlled-access facility along a route adjacent to and including the existing right-of-way. The total project length is 11.7 miles of which approximately 4.9 miles are on entirely new location. There will be the normal construction disruptions caused by the project. (107 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 41897)

U.S. 80, Arlington, Texas

12/23

Texas

County: Tarrant

(ELR ORDER # 41918)

Final

Date

State Highway Route 49, California

12/16

California

County: Placer

Proposed is the widening and improvement of 2.2 miles of SR 49 between the north Auburn underpass and Dry-Creek Road. Construction consists of widening the existing highway from two lanes to four lanes with left-turn channelization and includes the relocation of a railroad underpass. Section 4 (f) land from the Auburn Recreation Area and Park District Regional Park may be affected. Two mobile homes and one business may be displaced. (two volumes)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI EPA

state and local agencies

(ELR ORDER # 41879)

Doolittle Drive (Route 61)

12/16

California

County: Alameda

The proposed project consist of widening a mile long portion of Route 61, Doolittle Drive from two lanes to four lanes with parking. Increases in the peak noise level will occur.

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA AHP DOI USDA COE HEW HUD

local agencies and concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 41881)

Shoreline Parkway, Florida

12/17

Florida

County: Escambia

The statement refers to the construction of the the proposed Shoreline Parkway from Barrancas Street to Pensacola Bay Bridge on U.S. 98. Project length is 2.9 miles. Four families and one business will be displaced. A section 4(f) determination has been filed to acquire land from the Pensacola Historic District. (145 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOI HUD HEW USDA DOC

state agencies

(ELR ORDER # 41896)

Iowa Freeway 561

12/11

Iowa

County: Scott Clinton

The proposed project is the construction of 14.6 miles of Freeway 561. The project will displace an unspecified number of families, businesses and amount of land acreage, primarily agricultural and timber. Major adverse effects will include loss and disruption of wildlife habitats, and increases in noise, air and water pollution. (124 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: HEW HUD USDA DOI EPA COE

state and local agencies

(ELR ORDER # 41851)

Highway K-96, Kansas

12/04

Kansas

County: Sedgwick

The proposed project is the relocation of a 10-mile segment of K-96 through the northeast quadrant of the Wichita Metropolitan Area. Approximately 650 acres of agricultural land will be acquired for right-of-way; 3 to 21 families may be displaced, depending upon the route selected. (295 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA COF FPA DOC DOI
state and local agencies
and concerned citizens

(ELK ORDER # 41820)

N-15 and U.S. 6,, Nebraska

12/16

Nebraska

County: Saline Seward

The project involves the reconstruction of 8.6 miles of US 6 and N-15. The project will require 86 acres of land. Two bridges will be replaced, one over Johnson Creek and one over the west fork of the Big Blue River. A 4(f) review has been filed to obtain land from the Blue River State Wayside Area, for right of way. Adverse impacts are: loss of land and wildlife habitat, and increased water pollution due to the bridge crossings.

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOT COE USDA HUD DOI EPA
state agencies

(ELK ORDER # 41880)

Garden State Parkway

12/26

New Jersey

County: Middlesex

Proposed construction of entrance and exit ramps on the Garden State Parkway at Metro Park in Woodbridge. A 4(f) statement will be filed as public park land would be taken by the project.

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA DOI HUD USCG
state and local agencies

(ELK ORDER # 41937)

Interstate 35, Oklahoma County

12/17

Oklahoma

County: Oklahoma

The statement refers to the proposed improvement and reconstruction of Interstate 35 from I-440 in Oklahoma City north to U.S. 66 in Edmond, a distance of 8.8 miles. Adverse impacts are the loss of 280 acres of agricultural land and the displacement of 26 families and 16 businesses. (68 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOI HUD USDA HEW COE
state and local agencies

(ELK ORDER # 41895)

Legislative Route 1033, Section A02

12/11

Pennsylvania

County: Mifflin Juniata

The statement refers to the proposed reconstruction of a section of existing 3-lane L.R. 1033 into a four lane limited access highway. Length of project is 6.4 miles. An unspecified number of businesses and low income families will be displaced. Temporary sedimentation and siltation of the Juniata River, dust and increased noise levels will occur during construction.

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA DOI EPA HEW
state and local agencies
and concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 41852)

State Highway 34, Texas

12/26

Texas

County: Kaufman

Proposed is the construction of a four-lane divided highway through Terrell and the improvement of the existing two lane facility from a point north of Terrell to the Kaufman-Hunt County line. Project length is 9.70 miles, with approximately 2.10 miles requiring new location. One family and two businesses will be displaced. (38 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOT HUD DOI EPA COE
state and local agencies

(ELR ORDER # 41940)

U.S.Coast Guard

Draft

Date

Dumbarton Bridge Replacement

12/02

California

County: Alameda San Mateo

The statement refers to the improvement of Rte. 84 in Alameda and San Mateo Counties by replacing the existing Dumbarton Bridge with a new four lane, high level structure. Also included in the project are widening east and west approaches, construction of a new toll plaza, construction of a new easterly connection to Rte. 17, and construction and/or improvement of three westerly connections to Rte. 101. Total length of the project is 11 miles. A 4(f) determination is necessary concerning Coyote Hills Regional Park, four small community parks, two historical sites, eight archeological sites, and the proposed San Francisco National Wildlife Refuge.

(ELR ORDER # 41805)

Final

Date

Hillsborough River Bridges, Tampa

12/26

Florida

County: Hillsborough

The statement refers to the proposed Coast Guard approval of location and plans for dual fixed highway bridges and approaches across the Hillsborough River. The bridge project, which includes the construction of 5.2 miles of highway, will be part of the South Crosstown Expressway in Tampa. Adverse impact will include the displacement of 184 residences, 63 businesses, and 40 trailer dwelling sites. Land piers will encroach upon a public park, necessitating a 4(f) determination.

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOT DOI EPA
state and local agencies
and concerned citizens

(ELR ORDER # 41944)

U.S. WATER RESOURCES COUNCIL

Contact: Mr. Warren D. Fairchild, Director
2120 L Street, N.W.
8th Floor
Washington, D.C. 20037
(202) 254-6303

Draft	Date
Great Lakes Basin Framework Study	12/09

The Great Lakes Basin Comprehensive Framework Study evaluates the water and related land resources of the Great Lakes Basin, in an attempt to obtain a consensus among involved States and Federal agencies on the general rate at which future development of these resources should proceed, which types of development should be encouraged or discouraged, and which geographic areas should receive special consideration for development or preservation.
(ELK ORDER # 41830)



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF THE
ADMINISTRATOR

AVAILABILITY OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
AGENCY COMMENTS ON ENVIRONMENTAL
IMPACT STATEMENTS AND OTHER
ACTIONS IMPACTING THE ENVIRONMENT

Pursuant to the requirements of section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, and section 309 of the Clean Air Act, as amended, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has reviewed and commented in writing on Federal agency actions impacting the environment contained in the following appendices during the period of December 1, 1974 and December 31, 1974.

Appendix I contains a listing of draft environmental impact statements reviewed and commented upon in writing during this review period. The list includes the Federal agency responsible for the statement, the number and title of the statement, the classification of the nature of EPA's comments as defined in Appendix II, and the EPA source for copies of the comments as set forth in Appendix V.

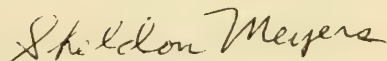
Appendix II contains the definition of the classifications of EPA's comments on the draft environmental impact statements as set forth in Appendix I.

Appendix III contains a listing of final environmental impact statements reviewed and commented upon in writing during this reviewing period. The listing will include the Federal agency responsible for the statement, the number and title of the statement, a summary of the nature of EPA's comments, and the EPA source for copies of the comments as set forth in Appendix V.

Appendix IV contains a listing of proposed Federal agency regulations, legislation proposed by Federal agencies, and any other proposed actions reviewed and commented upon in writing pursuant to section 309(a) of the Clean Air Act, as amended, during the referenced reviewing period. The listing includes the Federal agency responsible for the proposed action, the title of the action, a summary of the nature of EPA's comments, and the source for copies of the comments as set forth in Appendix V.

Appendix V contains a listing of the names and addresses of the sources for copies of EPA comments listed in Appendices, I, III, and IV.

Copies of the EPA Manual setting forth the policies and procedures for EPA's review of agency actions may be obtained by writing the Public Inquiries Branch, Office of Public Affairs, Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C. 20460. Copies of the draft and final environmental impact statements referenced herein are available from the originating Federal department or agency.



Sheldon Meyers
Director
Office of Federal Activities

Dated: JAN 17 1975

APPENDIX I

DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENTS FOR WHICH COMMENTS WERE ISSUED BETWEEN DECEMBER 1, 1974 AND DECEMBER 31, 1974

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	SOURCE FOR COPIES OF COMMENTS
<u>DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE</u>			
D-AFS-B61001-00:	WHITE MOUNTAIN NATIONAL FOREST, TIMBER MANAGEMENT PLAN, REINVENTORY OF TIMBER RESOURCES, MAINE AND NEW HAMPSHIRE	LO-1	B
D-AFS-D65001-VA:	PINEY RIVER UNIT, MANAGEMENT PLAN, GEORGE WASHINGTON NATIONAL FOREST, VIRGINIA	ER-2	D
D-AFS-G65003-TX:	CROSS TIMBER UNIT PLAN, CADDO CROSS TIMBERS NATIONAL GRASSLANDS, FANNIN COUNTY, TEXAS	LO-2	G
D-AFS-G65004-TX:	CADDO UNIT PLAN, CADDO CROSS TIMBERS NATIONAL GRASSLANDS, WISE AND MONTAGUE COUNTIES, TEXAS	LO-2	G
D-AFS-G65005-AR:	PLAN FOR MANAGING THE PETIT JEAN UNIT ON THE OUACHITA NATIONAL FOREST, ARKANSAS	LO-2	G
D-AFS-J65006-UT:	LAND USE PLAN FOR THE BOULDER MOUNTAIN PLANNING UNIT, UTAH	LO-2	I
D-AFS-L61010-WA:	SOLEDDUCK PLANNING UNIT, WASHINGTON	LO-1	K
D-AFS-L61011-ID:	RED ROCK PEAK PLANNING UNIT, SALMON NATIONAL FOREST, INTERMOUNTAIN REGION, IDAHO	LO-1	K
D-REA-F08003-MN:	230 KV TRANSMISSION LINE, WINGER TO WILTON, MINNESOTA	LO-2	F
D-SCS-F36005-WI:	BRILLION WATERSHED, CALUMET AND MANITOWOC COUNTIES, WISCONSIN	LO-1	F
D-SCS-K36005-HI:	HONOLULU WATERSHED PROJECT, MAUI COUNTY, HAWAII	ER-2	J
D-SCS-L36008-OR:	LITTLE LUCKIAMUTE RIVER WATERSHED WORK PLAN, POLK COUNTY, OREGON	LO-1	K

IDENTIFYING
NUMBER

TITLE

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	SOURCE FOR COPIES OF COMMENTS
D-COE-C35002-NY:	MAINTENANCE OF BROWNS CREEK LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION PROJECT, NEW YORK	LO-2	C
D-COE-C36007-NY:	FLOOD CONTROL ON SCAJAGUADA CREEK AND TRIBUTARIES, NEW YORK	LO-1	C
D-COE-D32001-VA:	PORT OF HAMPTON ROADS, CHANNEL DEEPENING STUDY, VIRGINIA	ER-2	D
D-COE-E30002-NC:	CAROLINA BEACH AND VICINITY, HURRICANE PROTECTION AND BEACH EROSION, NORTH CAROLINA	ER-2	E
D-COE-E36008-NC:	SWIFT CREEK, FLOOD CONTROL PROJECT, EDGEcombe AND NASH COUNTIES, NORTH CAROLINA	ER-2	E
D-COE-F32004-MI:	KEMERNAW WATERWAY, HOUGHTON COUNTY, MICHIGAN	ER-2	F
D-COE-F32005-IL:	ILLINOIS WATERWAY, NINE-FOOT CHANNEL, OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE, ILLINOIS	ER-2	F
D-COE-F32006-MN:	TWO HARBORS HARBOR OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA	LO-2	F
D-COE-F32007-OH:	OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE, CONNEAUT HARBOR, ASHTABULA COUNTY, OHIO	LO-2	F
D-COE-F32009-MI:	HOLLAND HARBOR, CONSTRUCTION, MICHIGAN	LO-2	F
D-COE-F35002-WI:	KENAUWEE HARBOR, MAINTENANCE-DREDGING AND CONTAINED SPOIL DISPOSAL, WISCONSIN	LO-1	F
D-COE-F35003-IL:	WAUKEGAN HARBOR, MAINTENANCE-DREDGING AND DISPOSAL AREAS, ILLINOIS	LO-1	F
D-COE-F35004-WI:	STURGEON BAY AND LAKE MICHIGAN SHIP CANAL, MAINTENANCE-DREDGING AND SPOIL DISPOSAL, WISCONSIN	ER-2	F
D-COE-F36004-IL:	KENT CREEK, LOCAL FLOOD PROTECTION PROJECT, ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS	LO-2	F
D-COE-F86001-OO:	REGULATION OF LAKES SUPERIOR AND ONTARIO, PLAN 50-901	ER-2	F
D-COE-G30002-TX:	FREERPORT HURRICANE FLOOD PROTECTION, FREERPORT AND VICINITY, TEXAS	LO-2	G
D-COE-G32005-TX:	MAINTENANCE-DREDGING, GALVESTON HARBOR AND CHANNEL, GALVESTON COUNTY, TEXAS	LO-2	G
D-COE-G32006-OO:	MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES, MISSISSIPPI RIVER LEVEES AND CHANNEL IMPROVEMENT, ARKANSAS, ILLINOIS, KENTUCKY, LOUISIANA, MISSISSIPPI, MISSOURI, AND TENNESSEE	3	G

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	SOURCE FOR COPIES OF COMMENTS
-----------------------	-------	----------------------------------	-------------------------------------

D-COE-G34003-OK:	KAW LAKE, ARKANSAS RIVER, EAST OF PONCA CITY, KAY AND OSAGE COUNTIES, OKLAHOMA	LO-2	G
D-COE-G34004-OK:	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE PROGRAM, OOLOGAH LAKE, VERDIGRIS RIVER; HULAH LAKE, CANEY RIVER; HEYBURN LAKE, POLECAT CREEK, OKLAHOMA	LO-2	G
D-COE-K36004-HI:	KAPAAKEA FLOOD CONTROL, MOLOKAI, HAWAII	ER-2	J
D-COE-L36009-OR:	ELK CREEK AT CANNON BEACH, CLATSOP COUNTY, OREGON	LO-1	K
<u>DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY</u>			
D-TRE-D81001-DC:	BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING, ADDITIONAL FACILITY, WASHINGTON, D.C.	LO-2	D
<u>DELAWARE RIVER BASIN COMMISSION</u>			
D-DRB-D35005-PA:	BRISTOL OIL CORPORATION, ROHM AND HAAS COMPANY, PROPOSED DOCK AND OIL/CHEMICAL STORAGE FACILITIES, PENNSYLVANIA	LO-1	D
<u>FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION</u>			
D-FPC-LO5001-WA:	EXHIBIT R RECREATION PLAN, ROCKY BEACH HYDROELECTRIC POWER PROJECT, COLUMBIA RIVER, CHELAN COUNTY, WENATCHEE, WASHINGTON	LO-1	K
<u>GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION</u>			
D-GSA-B80002-MA:	PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF A FEDERAL OFFICE BUILDING, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, PITTSFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS	LO-1	B
D-GSA-E81003-MS:	FEDERAL BUILDING, JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI	LO-2	E
D-GSA-K81002-AZ:	BORDER STATION COMPLEX, LUKEVILLE, ARIZONA	LO-1	J

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

D-HUD-B29002-WA: MURRAY INDUSTRIAL PARK PROJECT, SUFFOLK COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS ER-2 B

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

D-NPS-J61004-WY: GRIZZLY BEAR MANAGEMENT PROGRAM, YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK, WYOMING LO-2 I

D-BOR-A61276-00: UPPER DELAWARE NATIONAL SCENIC AND RECREATION RIVER BETWEEN HANCOCK, NEW YORK AND MATAMORAS, PENNSYLVANIA LO-1 A

D-BOR-F60001-MN: MINNESOTA MEMORIAL HARDWOOD FOREST, LAND ACQUISITION, MINNESOTA LO-1 F

D-BPA-LO8001-WA: FACILITY LOCATION EVALUATION FOR FRANKLIN-BADGER CANYON, 230 KV LINE AND BADGER CANYON SUBSTATION, STUDY AREA 74-68, FRANKLIN AND BENTON COUNTIES, WASHINGTON LO-1 K

D-BPA-LO8002-WA: FACILITY LOCATION EVALUATION FOR HORSE HEAVEN HILLS AREA SERVICE, HORSE HEAVEN SUBSTATION, STUDY AREA 75-7, BENTON COUNTY, WASHINGTON LO-1 K

D-BPA-LO8003-WA: FACILITY LOCATION EVALUATION FOR SHELTON-KITSAP 230 KV LINE, STUDY AREA 75-4, KITSAP AND MASON COUNTIES, WASHINGTON LO-1 K

D-BPA-LO8004-ID: FACILITY LOCATION EVALUATION FOR WEST BURLEY SUBSTATION, STUDY AREA 75-9, CASSIA COUNTY, IDAHO LO-1 K

D-BPA-LO8005-WA: FACILITY LOCATION EVALUATION FOR PLEASANT PRAIRIE SERVICE, BIGELOW SUBSTATION, STUDY AREA 75-8, SPOKANE COUNTY, WASHINGTON LO-1 K

D-BPA-LO8006-WA: FACILITY LOCATION EVALUATION FOR LAKE ISABELLA SERVICE, KAMILCHE SUBSTATION, STUDY AREA 75-12, MASON COUNTY, WASHINGTON LO-1 K

D-BPA-LO8007-ID: FACILITY LOCATION EVALUATION FOR YALE SERVICE, RAFT SUBSTATION, STUDY AREA 75-10, CASSIA COUNTY, IDAHO LO-1 K

D-BPA-LO8008-OR: FACILITY LOCATION EVALUATION FOR PEBBLE SPRINGS-MARION, 500 KV LINE, STUDY AREA 75-38, CLACKAMAS, GILLIAM, HOOD RIVER, MARION, MORROW, SHERMAN, AND WASCO COUNTIES, OREGON LO-1 K

IDENTIFYING
NUMBER

TITLE

D-BPA-108009-00:	FACILITY LOCATION EVALUATION FOR PROTOTYPE 1100 KV TEST FACILITIES, STUDY AREA 75-15, STATES OF OREGON, WASHINGTON, IDAHO, AND MONTANA, LOCALIZED, GILLIAM AND SHERMAN COUNTIES, OREGON	10-1	K
D-BPA-199001-00:	PROPOSED FISCAL YEAR 1976 PROGRAM	10-1	K
<u>DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE</u>			
D-DNA-K39003-TT:	CLEAN UP, REHABILITATION, RESETTLEMENT OF ENEWETAK ATOLL, MARSHALL ISLANDS	ER-2	J
D-UAF-K11003-CA:	JOINT CITY/AIR FORCE USE OF NORTON AIR FORCE BASE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ER-2	J
D-USA-111001-AK:	CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION, PARACHUTE DROP ZONE AND SHORT-FIELD ASSAULT LANDING STRIP, FORT RICHARDSON, ALASKA	10-1	K
D-USA-J60000-CO:	LAND ACQUISITION AT FORT CARSON, COLORADO	ER-3	I
D-USEN-E85002-SC:	526 NAVY FAMILY HOUSING UNITS IN FY 1975, NAVAL WEAPONS STATION, CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA	ER-2	E
<u>DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION</u>			
D-FAA-E51003-FL:	TALLAHASSEE MUNICIPAL AIRPORT, TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA	ER-2	E
D-FAA-E51005-MS:	HAWKINS FIELD, JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI	ER-2	E
D-FAA-K51002-CA:	SAN JOSE AIRPORT, LAND ACQUISITION PROGRAM, SANTA CLARA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	10-2	J
DS-FHW-A41179-SC:	AIR QUALITY REPORT, PROPOSED JAMES ISLAND EXPRESSWAY, CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA	ER-2	E
DS-FHW-AA1523-AL:	PROJECT 1-565-6(1), MADISON AND LIMESTONE COUNTIES, AIR QUALITY ANALYSIS SUPPLEMENT, ALABAMA	ER-2	E

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL SOURCE FOR NATURE OF COPIES OF COMMENTS	
		COMMENTS	COMMENTS

D-FHW-E40006-MA:	US 6, DENNIS-HARWICH BREWSTER-ORLEANS ROAD IMPROVEMENT, BARNSTABLE COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS	LO-2	B
D-FHW-C40008-NY:	ROCHESTER OUTER LOOP, SCOTTSVILLE ROAD TO WINSTON ROAD, MONROE COUNTY, NEW YORK	ER-2	C
D-FHW-D40005-PA:	IR 1036, SECTION A00, LYCOMING COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA	LO-2	D
D-FHW-D40006-MD:	I-95 FROM I-395 TO I-83, FORT MCHENRY CROSSING, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND	ER-1	D
D-FHW-D40007-WV:	WV-1, PROJECT NO. 5-617, FRITCHARD TO FORT GAY, WAYNE COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA	LO-2	D
D-FHW-E40018-KY:	NEWPORT, CAMPBELL COUNTY, FOURTH AND FIFTH STREETS BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND LINDEN AVENUE, KENTUCKY	ER-2	E
D-FHW-E40022-SC:	GANTT FREEWAY, GREENVILLE COUNTY, GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA	ER-2	E
D-FHW-E40023-FL:	STATE JOB 87170-1511, FP F-043-1, STATE ROAD FL-826, AIR QUALITY ANALYSIS, DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA	ER-2	E
D-FHW-F40016-OH:	PARK AVENUE WEST WIDENING, MANSFIELD, RICHLAND COUNTY, OHIO	LO-2	F
D-FHW-F40017-MN:	US 212, COLOGNE TO EDEN PRARIE, CARVER AND HENNEPIN COUNTIES, MINNESOTA	LO-2	F
D-FHW-F40020-OH:	US 33 BYPASS OF THE CITY OF LANCASTER, FAIRFIELD COUNTY, OHIO	LO-2	F
D-FHW-G40015-OK:	US 77, SHIELDS BOULEVARD FROM SOUTHEAST 25TH STREET NORTHERLY 1.6 MILES TO SOUTHWEST 3RD STREET IN OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA	LO-2	G
D-FHW-G40016-TX:	US 82-277 AND SPUR 447, WICHITA FALLS FROM 0.65 MILES WEST OF FM 369, EAST AND NORTHEAST TO HOMES STREET NEAR TX-240, TEXAS	LO-2	G
D-FHW-G40017-NM:	NM-S-1336(12)(18)(19)(20)(21), 6.5 MILES NORTH OF CROWNPOINT NORTH IN MCKINLEY AND SAN JUAN COUNTIES, NEW MEXICO	LO-2	G
D-FHW-G40018-NM:	JUNCTION US 285 AND NM-74, NORTH APPROXIMATELY 7.2 MILES NORTH, RIO ARRIBA COUNTY, NEW MEXICO	LO-2	G
D-FHW-H40011-KS:	US 59, DOUGLAS COUNTY, KANSAS	LO-2	H
D-FHW-H40012-IA:	US 61, MASCATINE COUNTY, IOWA	LO-2	H

IDENTIFYING
NUMBER

TITLE

GENERAL
NATURE OF
COMMENTS

SOURCE FOR
COPIES OF
COMMENTS

D-FHW-K40008-CA: STATE ROUTE 252, CA-252, CITY OF SAN DIEGO, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

J

ER-2

D-FHW-K40010-CA: ROUTE 120 FROM ROUTE 5 AT MOSSDALE TO ROUTE 99, SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

J

LO-1

D-FHW-L40011-OR: 29TH AVENUE, ALDER STREET. SECTION, AMAZON PARKWAY, 30TH AVENUE, FAUS 5104, LANE
COUNTY, OREGON

K

LO-1

APPENDIX II
DEFINITION OF CODES FOR THE GENERAL NATURE
OF EPA COMMENTS

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF THE ACTION

LO--Lack of Objection

EPA has no objection to the proposed action as described in the draft impact statement; or suggests only minor changes in the proposed action.

ER--Environmental Reservations

EPA has reservations concerning the environmental effects of certain aspects of the proposed action. EPA believes that further study of suggested alternatives or modifications is required and has asked the originating Federal agency to reassess these impacts.

EU--Environmentally Unsatisfactory

EPA believes that the proposed action is unsatisfactory because of its potentially harmful effect on the environment. Furthermore, the Agency believes that the potential safeguards which might be utilized may not adequately protect the environment from hazards arising from this action. The Agency recommends that alternatives to the action be analyzed further (including the possibility of no action at all).

ADEQUACY OF THE IMPACT STATEMENT

Category 1--Adequate

The draft impact statement adequately sets forth the environmental impact of the proposed project or action as well as alternatives reasonably available to the project or action.

Category 2--Insufficient Information

EPA believes that the draft impact statement does not contain sufficient information to assess fully the environmental impact of the proposed project or action. However, from the information submitted, the Agency is able to make a preliminary determination of the impact on the environment. EPA has requested that the originator provide the information that was not included in the draft statement.

Category 3--Inadequate

EPA believes that the draft impact statement does not adequately assess the environmental impact of the proposed project or action, or that the statement inadequately analyzes reasonable available alternatives. The Agency has requested more information and analysis concerning the potential environmental hazards and has asked that substantial revision be made to the impact statement.

FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENTS FOR WHICH
COMMENTS WERE ISSUED BETWEEN
DECEMBER 1, 1974 AND DECEMBER 31, 1974

SOURCE FOR
COPIES OF
COMMENTS

IDENTIFYING
NUMBER

TITLE

GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

F-AEC-A06138-MA: PILGRIM NUCLEAR POWER STATION,
UNITS 2 AND 3, DOCKET NOS. 50-471
FS-AEC-A06138-MA: AND 50-472, MASSACHUSETTS

EPA CONTINUES TO HAVE ENVIRONMENTAL RESERVATIONS CONCERNING A THE PROPOSED ACTION--THE ISSUANCE OF A LICENSE TO CONSTRUCT UNIT 2. THIS OPINION IS BASED ON POSSIBLE NONCOMPLIANCE OF THE PROPOSED ONCE-THROUGH COOLING SYSTEM WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE FEDERAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1972. EPA GUIDELINES UNDER SECTION 301 CALL FOR CLOSED-CYCLE COOLING UNLESS THE APPLICANT CAN DEMONSTRATE THAT AN EXEMPTION UNDER SECTION 316 OF THE FWPCA IS WARRANTED. IN THE OPINION OF EPA SUCH AN EXEMPTION IS NOT JUSTIFIED AT THIS TIME BASED ON THE INFORMATION PRESENTED IN THE FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT. EPA RECOMMENDS THAT THE AEC ENCOURAGE THE APPLICANT (BOSTON EDISON) TO APPLY AS SOON AS POSSIBLE FOR A DISCHARGE PERMIT UNDER THE NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (SECTION 402 OF THE FWPCA). FURTHER, EPA RECOMMENDS THAT THE AEC INCORPORATE, AS A SPECIFIC CONDITION OF ITS CONSTRUCTION PERMIT, THAT THE APPLICANT COMPLY WITH ALL THE REQUIREMENTS IMPOSED BY EPA UNDER THE FEDERAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ACT.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

F-AFS-A65095-MT: CURE-IRON SILCOX PLANNING UNIT,
LOLO NATIONAL FOREST, MONTANA

EPA REQUESTED THAT MORE INFORMATION BE PROVIDED IN THE FINAL STATEMENT. THIS INCLUDED ADDITIONAL DETAILS OF THE WATER QUALITY MONITORING SYSTEM AND A SUGGESTION THAT IT BE EXPANDED TO DETERMINE BASELINE CONDITIONS PRIOR TO LOGGING OPERATIONS. ALSO EPA REQUESTED THAT THE METHODS AND TIMING OF SLASH BURNING BE DEFINED AND SUGGESTED ALTERNATIVES SUCH AS MECHANICAL REDUCTION BE CONSIDERED.

IDENTIFYING
NUMBER

TITLE

GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS

F-AFS-F61003-MN:

PRAIRIE PORTAGE DAM, SUPERIOR
NATIONAL FOREST, MINNESOTA

EPA HAD NO OBJECTIONS TO THE PROJECT AS PROPOSED.

F

F-SOS-A36210-KY:

SHORT CREEK WATERSHED, GRAYSON
COUNTY, KENTUCKY

EPA GENERALLY HAD NO OBJECTIONS TO THE PROPOSED PROJECT.

E

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

F-COE-A07082-MN:

SHERBURNE COUNTY GENERATING
PLANT, MINNESOTA

EPA DID NOT HAVE THE NECESSARY INFORMATION TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE COOLING WATER INTAKE MEETS THE REQUIREMENTS OF SECTION 316(b) OF THE FEDERAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ACT. EPA HAS RECOMMENDED TO THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS THAT THE ISSUANCE OF THE SECTION 10 PERMIT SHOULD STIPULATE THAT THE APPLICANT PROVIDE EPA THIS INFORMATION.

F

F-COE-A35068-VA:

JAMES RIVER, MAINTENANCE-
DREDGING, VIRGINIA

EPA EXPRESSED ENVIRONMENTAL RESERVATIONS ON THE PROPOSED PERMIT. EPA RECOMMENDED THAT OVERBOARD DISPOSAL OF POLLUTED DREDGE SPOIL BE DISCONTINUED AND OTHER ALTERNATIVES BE REEVALUATED. THE DISPOSAL SHOULD NOT INVOLVE MARSHES, WILDLIFE REFUGES, OR WETLANDS AND SHOULD BE CARRIED OUT IN SUCH A MANNER AS TO PRECLUDE RETURN TO THE WATERWAY. REEVALUATION OF THE BENEFIT COST RATIO WAS RECOMMENDED IN LIGHT OF THE RATHER LIMITED USE OF THE CHANNEL, THE COST OF MAINTENANCE, AND THE DISRUPTION OF THE POLLUTED SEDIMENTS.

D

F-COE-A36272-FL:

C-135 AND LOWER HILLSBOROUGH
RIVER BASIN, FOUR RIVER BASINS,
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, TAMPA,
FLORIDA

EPA EXPRESSED ENVIRONMENTAL RESERVATIONS CONCERNING THE REDUCTION OF SHALLOW GROUNDWATER LEVELS IN THE HARNEY FLATS AREA WHICH COULD ELIMINATE ARTESIAN WELLS, SPRINGS, AND SEEPS; LAND DRAINAGE ALONG THE ROUTE OF C-135 AND C-132 WHICH COULD RESULT IN A CHANGE IN VEGETATION; AND THE DRAINING OF HARNEY FLATS WHICH COULD OPEN THE AREA FOR POSSIBLE SUBURBAN DEVELOPMENT. EPA IS ALSO CONCERNED ABOUT THE ALLOCATION OF FRESHWATER FLOW AND BELIEVES IT SHOULD BE ADDRESSED.

E

IDENTIFYING
NUMBER

TITLE

GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS

COPIES OF
COMMENTS

F-COE-A36359-OH: MILL CREEK LOCAL PROTECTION,
OHIO

EPA GENERALLY HAD NO OBJECTIONS TO THE PROPOSED PROJECT. F

F-COE-F32003-MI: FISCAL YEAR 1975 NAVIGATION
EXTENSION DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM.

EPA GENERALLY HAD NO OBJECTIONS TO THE PROPOSED PROJECT. F
HOWEVER, EPA REQUESTED THAT SPECIFIC MITIGATING ACTIONS
BE TAKEN TO REDUCE STRUCTURAL DAMAGE TO DOCKS AND PIERS IN THE
ST. MARY'S RIVER AND THESE INCORPORATED AS A PART OF THE
DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

F-BLM-A01027-WY: PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF COAL
RESOURCES, EASTERN POWDER RIVER
COAL BASIN, WYOMING

EPA DETERMINED THAT THE FINAL IMPACT STATEMENT WAS I
UNRESPONSIVE TO COMMENTS MADE ON THE DRAFT STATEMENT.
THE MINING PLANS AS PROPOSED FOR APPROVAL WERE NOT
DESCRIBED AND ONLY THE PROPOSALS SUBMITTED BY THE COMPANIES
WERE DEFINED. CONTINUATION OF THIS PLANNING EFFORT
THROUGH A REGIONAL MINING PLAN IS NEEDED TO DEFINE
CONCURRENT DEVELOPMENTS, CORRECT INACCURACIES AND OMISSIONS,
DEFINE THE PROPOSED FEDERAL ACTION OF APPROVING THE MINING
PLANS, AND DESCRIBE SECONDARY EFFECTS OF THE END-USE OF
COAL.

F-BLM-A67005-FL: PHOSPHATE LEASING ON THE OSCEOLA
NATIONAL FOREST IN NORTH
CENTRAL FLORIDA

EPA DETERMINED THE PROPOSED ACTION TO BE UNSATISFACTORY A
FROM THE STANDPOINT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY AND PUBLIC
WELFARE. THE DETERMINATION WAS MADE BASED ON THE MAGNITUDE
AND IRREVERSIBLE IMPACTS OF THE ACTION AS WELL AS IN
CONSIDERATION OF THE PUBLIC INTEREST AS EXPRESSED IN COMMENTS
ON THE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT BY THE STATE
OF FLORIDA.

EPA MAINTAINED THAT THE PROPOSED ACTION WOULD BE INCONSISTENT
WITH THE INTENT OF THE WEEKS LAW OF 1911, THE AUTHORITY BY
WHICH THE OSCEOLA PURCHASE UNIT WAS ACQUIRED.

EPA RECOMMENDED THAT THE OSCEOLA PHOSPHATE DEPOSIT BE
DESIGNATED A NATIONAL STRATEGIC RESERVE FOR PHOSPHATE AND

IDENTIFYING
NUMBER

GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS

TITLE

NO LEASES SHOULD BE ISSUED AT THIS TIME. BECAUSE OF THE POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES OF ACCELERATED DEVELOPMENT OF PHOSPHATE, EPA FURTHER RECOMMENDED THE ISSUANCE OF A PROGRAMMATIC ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT WHICH WOULD COMPREHENSIVELY COVER THE PHOSPHATE LEASING, MINING, AND EXPORTATION PROGRAM FROM A NATIONWIDE PERSPECTIVE.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

F-HUD-A89140-CA: YERBA BUENA CENTER URBAN RENEWAL,
SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

EPA HAS NO OBJECTIONS TO PROCEEDING WITH THE PROJECT AS PROPOSED PROVIDED CAREFUL REVIEW OF DESIGN PLANS ARE PERFORMED TO INSURE THE CONFORMANCE WITH NOISE CRITERIA ON RESIDENTIAL DWELLING UNITS. EPA ALSO URGES ACTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PARKING MANAGEMENT STATEMENT TO REDUCE PARKING AND INCREASE MASS TRANSIT USAGE.

J

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

F-DOT-A40527-AK: COPPER RIVER HIGHWAY, MILE 39
TO MILE 116, ALASKA

EPA GENERALLY HAD NO OBJECTIONS TO THE PROPOSED PROJECT.

K

F-DOT-A41402-MT: IMPROVEMENT OF HIGHWAY 68. 12,
WEST OF HELENA, MONTANA

EPA EXPRESSED ENVIRONMENTAL RESERVATIONS ON THE PROPOSED PROJECT. THE FINAL STATEMENT DOES NOT ADEQUATELY ASSESSE THE POTENTIAL SECONDARY IMPACTS INDUCED BY THIS HIGHWAY PROJECT. THE LAND USE, WATER QUALITY, AND PUBLIC SERVICE IMPACTS HAVE BEEN DISMISSED AS OUTSIDE FHWA'S JURISDICTIONAL AUTHORITY AND THEREFORE NOT A PROJECT CONCERN. THE ALTERNATIVE OF A COMPLETELY 2-LANE FACILITY, INSTEAD OF THE PROPOSED 2-LANE AND 4-LANE IMPROVEMENT WAS NOT CONSIDERED. THE PROPOSED PROJECT WILL LIKELY PROMOTE FURTHER 4-LANE CONSTRUCTION FOR WHICH IMPACTS ARE NOT ADDRESSED IN THIS STATEMENT. AS WAS RECOMMENDED IN EPA'S COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT STATEMENT, THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS SHOULD BE EVALUATED ON A LARGER SCALE SO THAT THE TOTAL CONCEPT OF THE PROJECT IS DEVELOPED.

J

IDENTIFYING
NUMBER

TITLE

GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS

F-FHW-A42128-FL:	NASSAU COUNTY, YULFEE, STATE JOB 74060-1503, FL-200, FEDERAL JOB S-139(4), FLORIDA	EPA GENERALLY HAD NO OBJECTIONS TO THE PROPOSED PROJECT. HOWEVER, EPA RECOMMENDED THAT FURTHER DISCUSSION OF SHORT-TERM EFFECTS OF THE PROJECT ON AIR QUALITY BE PROVIDED, ALONG WITH SPECIFIC STEPS TO CURB THESE EFFECTS.	E
F-FHW-A42141-FL:	STATE JOB 72250-1514, FEDERAL JOB 84-100(4), FL-105, DUVAL COUNTY, FLORIDA	EPA GENERALLY HAD NO OBJECTIONS TO THE PROPOSED PROJECT.	E
F-FHW-A42170-IL:	I-55, NORMAL TO GARDNER, MCLEAN, LIVINGSTON, AND GRUNDY COUNTIES, ILLINOIS	EPA GENERALLY HAD NO OBJECTIONS TO THE PROPOSED PROJECT.	F
F-FHW-A4231-WI:	US 18 AND US 151, DODGEVILLE TO MT. HOREB, IOWA AND DANE COUNTIES, WISCONSIN	EPA GENERALLY HAD NO OBJECTIONS TO THE PROPOSED PROJECT.	F
F-FHW-A42248-FL:	STATE JOB 72220-1501, FEDERAL JOB UM-5208(1) 103RD STREET AND TIMUGUANA ROAD, DUVAL COUNTY, FLORIDA	EPA GENERALLY HAD NO OBJECTIONS TO THE PROPOSED PROJECT.	E
F-FHW-A42300-TX:	LOOP 340, FROM US 84 IN BELLEMEAD TO FM 3051, MCLENNAN COUNTY, TEXAS	EPA COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT STATEMENT WERE NOT INCORPORATED IN THE FINAL STATEMENT. THEREFORE, EPA REQUESTED THAT FHWA RECONSIDER OUR DRAFT COMMENTS.	G
F-FHW-A42342-OH:	OH-41, CLARK COUNTY, GERMAN AND SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIPS, OHIO	EPA EXPRESSED ENVIRONMENTAL RESERVATIONS ON THE PROPOSED PROJECT. EPA RECOMMEND THAT A PORTION OF STREAM CHANNELIZATION BE ELIMINATED. EPA ALSO RECOMMENDED NOISE MITIGATIVE ACTIONS BE CONSIDERED FOR 47 RESIDENCES OTHER THAN NOISE BARRIERS.	F

IDENTIFYING
NUMBER

TITLE

GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS

F

F-FHW-F40003-OH: RELOCATION OF OH-7 BETWEEN MARTINS
FERRY TO LITTLE RUSH RUN, BELMONT
AND JEFFERSON COUNTIES, OHIO

EPA EXPRESSED ENVIRONMENTAL RESERVATIONS ON THE
PROPOSED PROJECT. EPA IS OPPOSED TO ANY FILL IN THE
EMBAYMENT AND BACKWATER AREA FROM INDIAN SHORT
CREEK NORTH OF TILTENVILLE. THE PROPOSED PROJECT
WOULD FILL IN THESE WETLAND AREAS WHICH IS CONTRARY
TO EPA'S WETLANDS POLICY; THEREFORE, EPA RECOMMENDED
THAT ABANDONMENT OF THE PORTION OF THE PROJECT
WHICH WOULD REQUIRE FILLING THESE VALUABLE AREAS.

E

F-FHW-E40002-TN: TN-137, WASHINGTON COUNTY,
TENNESSEE

EPA GENERALLY HAD NO OBJECTIONS TO THE PROPOSED
PROJECT. EPA RECOMMENDED THAT AN AMBIENT NOISE
MONITORING PROGRAM BE INITIATED FOLLOWING COMPLETION
OF THE PROJECT TO DETERMINE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF
THE "RETROFIT" TYPE METHODOLOGY FOR SOLVING NOISE
PROBLEMS.

J

FS-FHW-K40001-CA: ROUTE 15, SAN DIEGO, FROM I-805
TO 1/2 MILE SOUTH OF ROUTE 8, SAN
DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

EPA GENERALLY HAS NO OBJECTIONS TO THE PROPOSED
PROJECT.

APPENDIX IV

REGULATIONS, LEGISLATION AND OTHER FEDERAL AGENCY
ACTION FOR WHICH COMMENTS WERE ISSUED BETWEEN
DECEMBER 1, 1974 AND DECEMBER 31, 1974

SOURCE FOR
COPIES OF
COMMENTS

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	
<u>DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE</u>			
A-DOA-A65109-00:	OPPORTUNITIES TO INCREASE RED MEAT PRODUCTION FROM RANGES OF THE UNITED STATES	EPA BELIEVES THAT THE REPORT PRESENTS A USEFUL DESCRIPTION OF THE NATURE OF RANGE ECONOMY AND OF THE USDA ROLE IN AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR EXPANDING RED MEAT PRODUCTION FROM THE NATION'S RANGES. EPA POINTED OUT THAT THE SUCCESS OF ANY PROGRAM TO EXPAND RED MEAT PRODUCTION FROM RANGES IS PREDICATED ON THE ASSUMPTION THAT THE RANGES WILL BE MORE EFFICIENTLY MANAGED.	A
<u>FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION</u>			
R-FPC-A09028-00:	18 CFR PART 141, 260, FUTURE FINANCING REQUIREMENTS	EPA COULD FORSEE NO UNFAVORABLE EFFECTS ON THE ENVIRONMENT RESULTING FROM THIS PROPOSAL.	A 107
<u>DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT</u>			
R-HUD-A89148-00:	24 CFR PART 570, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANTS	EPA SUGGESTED THAT APPLICABILITY REQUIREMENTS (SECTION 590. 046) ARE UNNECESSARILY VAGUE CONCERNING ASSESSMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF PROPOSED INNOVATIVE PROJECTS. EPA SUGGESTED THAT THEY BE EXPLICITLY SUBJECT TO THE REVIEW PROCESS SPECIFIED IN HUD CIRCULAR 1390.1.	A

IDENTIFYING
NUMBER

GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS

TITLE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIORA-NPS-A61274-00: ADMINISTRATIVE POLICIES FOR THE
NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

EPA WAS IN GENERAL AGREEMENT WITH THE DOCUMENT AS WRITTEN,
BUT NOTED SEVERAL INSTANCES WHERE REFERENCE TO EXECUTIVE
ORDER 11752, "PREVENTION, CONTROL AND ABATEMENT OF ENVIRON-
MENTAL POLLUTION AT FEDERAL FACILITIES" SHOULD BE MADE.
EPA ALSO RECOMMENDED COORDINATION WITH REGIONAL FEDERAL
FACILITIES OFFICES OF EPA.

A

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATIONR-DOT-A89145-00: 23 CFR PART 450 AND 49 CFR
PART 613, URBAN TRANSPORTATION
PLANNING

EPA BELIEVES THE REGULATIONS SPECIFY A SOUND SET OF REQUIRE-
MENTS WHICH WILL ENSURE TIMELY AND RESPONSIVE AREA-WIDE
MULTI-MODAL TRANSPORTATION PLANNING. EPA OFFERED NUMEROUS
COMMENTS FOR FHWA'S CONSIDERATION.

A

R-DOT-A89146-00: 23 CFR PART 450, METROPOLITAN
PLANNING FUNDS

EPA BELIEVES THE REGULATIONS SPECIFY A SOUND SET OF REQUIRE-
MENTS WHICH WILL ENSURE TIMELY AND RESPONSIVE AREA-WIDE
MULTI-MODAL TRANSPORTATION PLANNING. EPA OFFERED NUMEROUS
COMMENTS FOR FHWA'S CONSIDERATION.

A

R-DOT-A89147-00: 23 CFR PART 450 AND 49 CFR PART
613, TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT
PROGRAM

EPA BELIEVES THE REGULATIONS SPECIFY A SOUND SET OF REQUIRE-
MENTS WHICH WILL ENSURE TIMELY AND RESPONSIVE AREA-WIDE
MULTI-MODAL TRANSPORTATION PLANNING. EPA OFFERED NUMEROUS
COMMENTS FOR FHWA'S CONSIDERATION.

A

R-RWA-A53036-00: 49 CFR PART 931, RAIL LINES,
INTERIM DISCONTINUANCE OF
SERVICE OR ABANDONMENT

EPA OFFERED SEVERAL COMMENTS IN AN EFFORT TO STRENGTHEN THE
REGULATIONS FROM AN ENVIRONMENTAL POINT OF VIEW.

A

APPENDIX V

SOURCE FOR COPIES OF EPA COMMENTS

- A. Director, Office of Public Affairs
Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street, SW
Washington, D.C. 20460
- B. Director of Public Affairs, Region I
Environmental Protection Agency
John F. Kennedy Federal Building
Boston, Massachusetts 02203
- C. Director of Public Affairs, Region II
Environmental Protection Agency
26 Federal Plaza
New York, New York 10007
- D. Director of Public Affairs, Region III
Environmental Protection Agency
Curtis Building, 6th and Walnut Streets
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106
- E. Director of Public Affairs, Region IV
Environmental Protection Agency
1421 Peachtree Street, NE
Atlanta, Georgia 30309

- F. Director of Public Affairs, Region V
Environmental Protection Agency
230 South Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois 60604
- G. Director of Public Affairs, Region VI
Environmental Protection Agency
1600 Patterson Street
Dallas, Texas 75201
- H. Director of Public Affairs, Region VII
Environmental Protection Agency
1735 Baltimore Street
Kansas City, Missouri 64108
- I. Director of Public Affairs, Region VIII
Environmental Protection Agency
1860 Lincoln Street
Denver, Colorado 80203
- J. Director of Public Affairs, Region IX
Environmental Protection Agency
100 California Street
San Francisco, California 94111
- K. Director of Public Affairs, Region X
Environmental Protection Agency
1200 Sixth Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98101

Summary of 102 Statements Filed with the CEQ Through
12/31/74 (By Agency)

Agency	Draft 102's for actions on which no final 102's have yet been received	Final 102's on legislation and actions	Total actions on which draft or final statements have been received
Agriculture, Department of	171	441	612
Appalachian Regional Commission	1	0	1
Architect of the Capitol	1	0	1
Atomic Energy Commission	42	142	185
Civil Aeronautics Board	0	1	1
Commerce, Department of	12	35	47
Defense, Department of	6	6	12
Air Force	10	16	26
Army	3	16	19
Army Corps of Engineers	548	647	1195
Navy	19	22	41
Delaware River Basin Commission	2	8	10
Energy Policy Office	0	1	1
Environmental Protection Agency	16	54	70
Federal Maritime Commission	2	0	2
Federal Power Commission	82	30	112
General Services Administration	25	65	90
HEW, Department of	2	13	15
HUD, Department of	22	77	99
Interior, Department of	201	217	418
International Boundary and Water Commission -- U.S. and Mexico	1	7	8
Interstate Commerce Commission	8	4	12
Justice, Department of	2	3	5
Labor, Department of	1	2	3
National Aeronautics and Space Adm.	10	21	31
National Capital Planning Comm.	5	8	13
National Science Foundation	1	5	6
New England River Basins Commissions	1	0	1
Office of Science and Technology	0	1	1
Pacific Northwest River Basins Comm.	3	0	3
Pennsylvania Ave. Dev. Corp.	0	1	1
Souris-Red-Rainy River Basins Comm.	1	0	1
State Department	3	4	7
Tennessee Valley Authority	6	24	30
Transportation, Department of	987	1829	2816
Treasury, Department of	4	7	11
Upper Mississippi River Basin Comm.	1	0	1
U.S. Postal Service	2	0	2
U.S. Water Resources Council	6	9	15
Veterans Administration	1	6	7
Canal Zone Government	0	1	1
	2208	3724	5932

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY



3 9999 06317 895 6

